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Second Paper

Syllabus- Law

UNIT-I: Constitutional Law of India

- Indian constitutional history, Preamble, Citizenship, Nature of Constitution.
- Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties.
- Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, Union and State legislative relationship.
- Emergency provision in Constitution, Constitutional amendment, Writ jurisdiction.
- Constituent Assembly debates, (Rajbhasha [official language], Religious freedom, Cow slaughter prohibition, Uniform Civil Code).

INDIA

UNIT-II: Legal Theory (Jurisprudence)

- Ancient Indian jurisprudence (Nyay Shastra, Nyay Darshan).
- Nature and sources of law. Law and morality.
- Schools of jurisprudence – Natural, Historical, Sociological, Analytical, Realist.
- Legal concepts – Right, Duty, Ownership, Possession, Legal Personality.
- Theories of punishment.

UNIT-III: Public International Law and Human Right

- Nature, sources and relation of Public International Law, Relationship with Civil Law.
- Role of United Nations and Security Council, WHO, International Court of Justice, settlement of international disputes, treaties, role of international groups – G7, G20, BRICS, SAARC.
- Extradition, Asylum, Nationality, Refugees, Recognition of States.
- Concept of Human Rights, implementation in India, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions.
- Protection of marginalized groups – women, children, old-age persons, refugees and minorities.

UNIT-IV: Contract Law and Mercantile Law

- Law of Contract – General principles, essentials, proposal, acceptance, consideration, contract by minor.
- Elements vitiating a contract – Falsehood, fraud, misrepresentation, undue influence, frustration of contract, remedies, damages of breach of contract.
- Partnership Act – Nature, essential elements, mutual rights and liabilities.
- Sale of Goods Act, Negotiable Instrument Act, Competition Act, 2002.
- Company Law – Doctrine of internal management, doctrine of ultra vires, doctrine of lifting of corporate veil, winding of companies.

UNIT-V: Law of Torts

- Nature, definition and essential elements of torts.
- General principles of tortious liability, vicarious liability, strict liability, absolute liability, tortious liability of public servant.
- General defenses against tort, remoteness of damages.
- Specific torts – Negligence, contributory negligence, nuisance and defamation.
- Consumer Protection Law.

UNIT-VI: Law of Crimes

- Definition of crime and essential elements, general exceptions and kinds of punishment.
- Common intention and common object, attempt to crimes, abetment, criminal conspiracy.
- Theft, mischief, loot, dacoity, murder, culpable homicide, defamation.
- Crime against human body and property and private defences.
- Crime against women, child, SC/ST.

UNIT-VII: Labour Law

- Under the Wage Code 2019 – Provision of guarantee of wages, social security and minimum wages to skilled, unskilled etc. workers.
- Provision of woman empowerment under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020.
- Provision for speedy justice to workers under the Industrial Relations Code 2020.
- Social security provision provided to workers in the unorganized sector under Social Security Code 2020.
- Provision for compensation to employees under the Social Security Code 2020.

UNIT-VIII: Administrative Law

- Nature, scope and importance of administrative law.
- Principles of natural justice.
- Administrative discretion and its control.
- Delegated legislation.
- Lokpal and Lokayukt.

UNIT-IX: Environmental Law

- Environment and environmental pollution – meaning and types.
- Environmental pollution prevention and control law in India.
- Indian ancient culture and customs for environment protection.
- Forest and wildlife protecting law in India.
- Global environmental problems and sustainable development.
- Hydrogeology: Distribution of water – surface and sub-surface. Hydrological cycle. Groundwater: origin, importance, occurrences and subsurface reservoirs. Hydrological properties of rocks, aquifers and their classification. Groundwater flow, Darcy's law. Groundwater quality: physical, chemical and biological characteristics. Water harvesting. Wetland management. Concept of watershed management. Natural and artificial recharge of groundwater.

UNIT-X: Important Laws of Madhya Pradesh

- Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973.
- Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Acharan) Niyam, 1965.
- Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam tatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015 and amendments.
- Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva ke Pradan ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010.
- Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021.

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CHAPTER 01
Constitutional law of India

1. Which of the following terms in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution implies that there is no hereditary ruler and the head of the state is elected?
(A) Sovereign
(B) Republic
(C) Socialist
(D) Democratic

2. Under the Indian Constitution, the power to make laws with respect to citizenship is vested in which body?
(A) The Parliament
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The President of India
(D) The State Legislatures

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It is the lengthiest written constitution in the world.
(B) It establishes a parliamentary form of government.
(C) It is a completely rigid and unamendable document.
(D) It provides for a federal system with unitary bias.

4. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the constitution of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) Canada
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Ireland

5. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Property
(D) Right against Exploitation

6. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens?
(A) Article 31C
(B) Article 51A
(C) Article 21A
(D) Article 15

7. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The President of India is the head of the executive of the Union.
Reason (R) : The President exercises his powers and functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament?
(A) Article 123
(B) Article 213
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 72

9. Identify the writ that can be issued to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal which has acted without jurisdiction.
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

10. Match List-I with List-II regarding the features of the Indian Constitution and their sources.
List I:
(P) Fundamental Rights

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(Q) Parliamentary Government
(R) Directive Principles
(S) Federal Scheme.
List II:
(1) Irish Constitution
(2) British Constitution
(3) U.S.A. Constitution
(4) Government of India Act, 1935.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

11. During the Constituent Assembly debates, who among the following was a prominent advocate for making Hindi with the Devanagari script the official language of the Union?
(A) T.T. Krishnamachari
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) R.V. Dhulekar

12. The idea of a Preamble to the Constitution was inspired by the constitution of which country?
(A) USSR
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Canada

13. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights:
1. They are absolute and cannot be restricted.
2. They are justifiable and enforceable by the courts.
3. They can be suspended during a National Emergency, except for rights under Articles 20 and 21.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

14. The power of the Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List in the national interest is provided in which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 248
(B) Article 250
(C) Article 252
(D) Article 249

15. What is the main purpose of including Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?
(A) To establish social and economic democracy
(B) To establish political democracy in India
(C) To provide fundamental rights to citizens
(D) To define the limits of judicial review

16. A Money Bill can be introduced only in which of the following?
(A) Rajya Sabha
(B) Lok Sabha
(C) A joint sitting of both Houses
(D) Any of the two Houses

17. The provision for a Uniform Civil Code is mentioned under which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Preamble
(D) Fundamental Duties

18. Arrange the following events in Indian constitutional history in the correct chronological order:
1. Adoption of the 'Objectives Resolution'
2. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
3. Appointment of the Drafting Committee
4. Final signing of the Constitution by members

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

19. Which one of the following is NOT a mode of losing Indian citizenship?
(A) Renunciation
(B) Termination
(C) Holding a public office in a foreign country
(D) Deprivation

20. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution is often described as a 'quasi-federal' system.
Reason (R) : The Constitution contains strong centralizing tendencies, such as the

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appointment of Governors by the Centre and emergency provisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its:
(A) Advisory jurisdiction
(B) Appellate jurisdiction
(C) Original jurisdiction
(D) Writ jurisdiction

22. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, added which of the following terms to the Preamble?
(A) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
(C) Justice, Liberty, Equality
(D) Federal, Unity, Fraternity

23. Which one of the following correctly describes the nature of Fundamental Duties?
(A) They are legally enforceable in courts of law.
(B) They are moral obligations on the state, not citizens.
(C) They can be used by courts to declare laws unconstitutional.
(D) They are non-justiciable moral obligations on citizens.

24. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

25. Proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within what period from the date of its issue?
(A) 14 days
(B) Two months
(C) One month
(D) Six months

26. Match List-I with List-II regarding provisions of the Indian Constitution.
List I:
(P) Article 14
(Q) Article 17
(R) Article 21A
(S) Article 32.
List II:
(1) Abolition of Untouchability
(2) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(3) Equality before Law
(4) Right to Education.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

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27. The concept of 'Procedure Established by Law' in the Indian Constitution is taken from:
(A) The Constitution of the USA
(B) The Constitution of the UK
(C) The Constitution of Australia
(D) The Constitution of Japan

28. The discussions in the Constituent Assembly regarding religious freedom primarily revolved around balancing individual freedom with:
(A) The state's inherent right to promote a single religion.
(B) The state's power to regulate secular activities of religion.
(C) The demand for separate electorates based on religion.
(D) The complete separation of religion from all public life.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Union Executive:
1. It consists of the President, Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.
2. The Attorney General for India is also considered a part of the Union Executive.
3. The President must always act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

30. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is laid down in which Article?
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 368

31. A person shall be disqualified for being a citizen of India if he/she:
(A) Voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign state.
(B) Criticizes the policies of the government.
(C) Resides abroad for more than seven years continuously.
(D) Marries a foreign national.

32. The 'basic structure' doctrine, which limits the amending power of the Parliament, was propounded by the Supreme Court in which case?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

33. Which of the following is a Gandhian principle among the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) To secure a uniform civil code.
(B) To organize village panchayats.
(C) To promote equal justice and free legal aid.
(D) To protect and improve the environment.

34. The resolution for the removal of the Vice-President of India can be moved in:
(A) The Rajya Sabha alone
(B) The Lok Sabha alone
(C) Either House of Parliament
(D) A joint session of Parliament

35. The writ of 'Mandamus' literally means:
(A) 'To have the body of'
(B) 'By what authority'
(C) 'We command'
(D) 'To be certified'

36. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by any court.
Reason (R) : The Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

37. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories?
(A) Third Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Fourth Schedule
(D) Sixth Schedule

38. The debate in the Constituent Assembly on cow slaughter prohibition was primarily framed as a matter of:
(A) Religious sentiment of the majority community.
(B) Economic utility and agricultural improvement.
(C) Animal rights and non-violence.
(D) Public health and sanitation.

39. The provision for a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament to resolve a deadlock is applicable to:
(A) Money Bills only
(B) Constitution Amendment Bills only
(C) Both Money Bills and Ordinary Bills
(D) Ordinary Bills only

40. Match List-I with List-II concerning the committees of the Constituent Assembly.
List I:
(P) Union Powers
(Q) Provincial Constitution
(R) Steering
(S) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee.
List II:
(1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(2) Sardar Patel
(3) Jawaharlal Nehru
(4) J.B. Kripalani.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

41. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) Presence of nominal and real executives in the system
(B) Majority party rule within the elected legislature
(C) Strict separation of powers between executive and legislature
(D) Collective responsibility of executive to the legislature

42. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:
1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

43. Which Article provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India?
(A) Article 139
(B) Article 140
(C) Article 142
(D) Article 141

44. The Government of India Act, 1919, was also known as:
(A) Morley-Minto Reforms
(B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(C) Simon Commission Report
(D) Ramsay MacDonald Award

45. The power to create a new state or alter the boundaries of existing states in India rests with:
(A) The President
(B) The respective State Legislature
(C) The Parliament
(D) The Supreme Court

46. Arrange the following parts of the Constitution in the correct chronological order as they appear in the document:
1. The Union and its Territory
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Citizenship

(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

47. The concept of Fraternity in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is meant to assure:
(A) Individual dignity and the unity and integrity of the Nation
(B) The absolute sovereignty of the people in the federation
(C) The guarantee of economic justice to all citizens
(D) The right to freedom of religion for all persons in India

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48. Which of the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?
(A) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(B) Right to protection in respect of conviction for offences
(C) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India
(D) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms

49. What is the minimum age prescribed for a person to be a member of the Lok Sabha?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

50. The subjects of legislation like 'Police', 'Public Health' and 'Agriculture' fall under which list of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) State List
(B) Union List
(C) Concurrent List
(D) Residuary List

51. A proclamation of Financial Emergency under Article 360 must be laid before both Houses

of Parliament and it ceases to operate at the expiration of:
(A) One month, unless approved
(B) Three months, unless approved
(C) Two months, unless approved
(D) Six months, unless approved

52. The 'Objectives Resolution', which laid down the philosophical foundations of the Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by:
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

53. Which one of the following is NOT a ground for imposing President's Rule in a state under Article 356?
(A) Failure of the constitutional machinery in the state.
(B) The state government's failure to comply with a direction from the Centre.
(C) Maladministration or corruption in the state.
(D) The state government losing the majority in the assembly.

54. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court of India is a Court of Record.
Reason (R) : It has the power to punish for its contempt and its proceedings are recorded for perpetual memory.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

55. In the Constituent Assembly debates, the most significant point of contention regarding the Uniform Civil Code was its potential conflict with:
(A) The economic policies of the state.
(B) The federal structure of the country.
(C) The right to equality.
(D) Personal laws of religious communities.

56. The provision for 'Fundamental Duties' was added to the Constitution by the:
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 40th Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 52nd Amendment Act

57. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?
(A) Finance Commission
(B) Election Commission
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Union Public Service Commission

58. The legislative relationship between the Union and the States is detailed in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part XI
(B) Part X
(C) Part XII
(D) Part XIII

59. The writ of 'Quo Warranto' can be issued to:
(A) Compel a public authority to perform its legal duty
(B) Prohibit a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
(C) Release a person who has been detained unlawfully
(D) Inquire into the legality of a person's claim to public office

60. Match List-I with List-II regarding constitutional amendments.
List I:
P. 1st Amendment 1951,
Q. 44th Amendment 1978,
R. 61st Amendment 1989,
S. 73rd Amendment 1992.
List II:
(1) Reduced voting age
(2) Panchayati Raj
(3) Ninth Schedule
(4) Deleted Right to Property.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

61. Citizenship provisions of the Indian Constitution are contained in:

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(A) Part I, Articles 1-4
(B) Part III, Articles 12-35
(C) Part II, Articles 5-11
(D) Part IV, Articles 36-51

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution:
1. It provides for a bicameral legislature at the Centre.
2. It vests residuary powers of legislation in the State Legislatures.
3. It establishes an integrated and independent judiciary.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

63. The term 'State' as defined in Article 12 for the purpose of Fundamental Rights includes:
(A) All of the above.
(B) The Government and Parliament of India.
(C) The Government and the Legislature of each of the States.
(D) All local or other authorities within the territory of India.

64. Which of the following Directive Principles was added by the 42nd Amendment Act?
(A) To organize village panchayats as self-government units
(B) To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to the poor
(C) To secure for all citizens a standardized uniform civil code
(D) To prohibit the slaughter of cows and other milch cattle

65. The President of India can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. The impeachment proceedings can be initiated by:
(A) The Supreme Court
(B) Either House of Parliament
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Lok Sabha only

66. The Council of Ministers in a state is collectively responsible to the:
(A) Legislative Assembly
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Legislative Council

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67. Which Article of the Constitution provides immunity to the President of India from any criminal proceedings during his term of office?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 72
(C) Article 361
(D) Article 53

68. The primary argument against the immediate imposition of Hindi as the sole official language in the Constituent Assembly debates was:
(A) Its lack of a rich literary tradition.
(B) The difficulty in adapting it for administrative purposes.
(C) The preference for English as a modern, global language.
(D) The strong opposition from non-Hindi speaking regions.

69. The power to declare an area as a 'scheduled area' rests with:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The State Legislature
(C) The President
(D) The Governor

70. The Simon Commission, appointed in 1927, was boycotted by Indians because:
(A) It advocated for the partition of India.
(B) It had no Indian member.
(C) It proposed to abolish provincial autonomy.
(D) It was appointed two years ahead of schedule.

71. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Article 19(1)(a) guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression also includes freedom of the press.
Reason (R) : Freedom of the press is explicitly mentioned under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha as envisaged by the Constitution?
(A) 550
(B) 530
(C) 545
(D) 552

73. The 'Contingency Fund of India' is placed at the disposal of:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Finance Minister
(C) The President
(D) The Parliament

74. A dispute relating to the election of the President of India is decided by the:
(A) Supreme Court
(B) Election Commission
(C) Parliament
(D) Chief Justice of India

75. Arrange the following writs in the correct order they might be used to address an illegal governmental action, starting from detention to quashing a final illegal order:
1. Certiorari,
2. Habeas Corpus,
3. Prohibition,
4. Mandamus.
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

76. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Articles and their provisions.
(A) Article 280: Finance Commission
(B) Article 312: Administrative Tribunals
(C) Article 324: Election Commission
(D) Article 338: National Commission for Scheduled Castes

77. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was amended by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 1st Amendment

78. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place reasonable restrictions on the freedom of religion?
(A) Public order
(B) Morality
(C) Health
(D) National security

79. The Swaran Singh Committee was associated with the recommendation for the inclusion of:
(A) Fundamental Duties
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) Panchayati Raj

80. Match List-I with List-II regarding constitutional provisions and their respective Articles.
List I:
P. Emergency (war),
Q. President's Rule,
R. Financial Emergency,
S. Amendment.
List II:
(1) Article 368
(2) Article 360
(3) Article 356
(4) Article 352.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

81. Who administers the oath of office to the Governor of a state?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
(C) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
(D) The Chief Minister of the state

82. The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is provided in which Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Sixth Schedule
(C) Eighth Schedule

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(D) Ninth Schedule

83. The power of judicial review in India is exercised by:
(A) The Supreme Court only
(B) The High Courts only
(C) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts
(D) All courts in the country

84. In the Constituent Assembly, the idea of a Uniform Civil Code was debated and ultimately placed in the chapter on Directive Principles because:
(A) There was total consensus on its immediate implementation.
(B) It was considered far too radical for the newly independent nation.
(C) The Assembly intended to make it a legally enforceable fundamental right.
(D) It was seen as desirable but the time was not ripe for enforcement.

85. Consider the following statements regarding citizenship in India:
1. The Constitution provides for a single citizenship for the entire country.
2. A person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 is a citizen by birth, irrespective of the nationality of their parents.
3. The Parliament has enacted the Citizenship Act in 1955.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

86. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a Federal Constitution?
(A) Division of powers
(B) Single citizenship
(C) Written Constitution
(D) Supremacy of the Constitution

87. Right to life and personal liberty is guaranteed under which article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 20
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 21

88. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The Vice-President of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

89. The provision concerning the official language of the Union (Rajbhasha) is found in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part XV
(B) Part XVI
(C) Part XVII
(D) Part XVIII

90. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for:
(A) Establishment of a Federal Court
(B) Dyarchy at the Centre
(C) Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
(D) Abolition of the Indian Council

91. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The President can declare a National Emergency only on the written recommendation of the Cabinet.
Reason (R) : This provision was added by the 44th Amendment Act to prevent the misuse of emergency powers by the Prime Minister alone.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

92. The writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is available for:
(A) Directing a public servant to perform his duty.
(B) The purpose of releasing a person from illegal detention.
(C) Quashing a decision made without jurisdiction.
(D) Enquiring into the legality of holding a public office.

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93. The Ninth Schedule was added to the Constitution to:
(A) Specify the official languages of India.
(B) Provide for the administration of tribal areas.
(C) Validate certain Acts and Regulations from being challenged on the grounds of violation of fundamental rights.
(D) Allocate seats in the Council of States.

94. What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament?
(A) One-fourth of the total number of members of the House.
(B) One-half of the total number of members of the House.
(C) Fifty members or one-tenth of the total strength, whichever is less.
(D) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

95. In the context of cow slaughter prohibition debates, proponents often cited which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 50

96. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the:
(A) Government of India Act, 1935
(B) Objectives Resolution, 1946
(C) Nehru Report, 1928
(D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

97. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A?
(A) To safeguard public property
(B) To cast a vote in public elections
(C) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
(D) To develop the scientific temper

98. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they attain the age of:
(A) 65 years
(B) 60 years
(C) 62 years
(D) 70 years

99. Which one of the following statements about the Money Bill is incorrect?
(A) It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
(B) The final decision on whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not rests with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(C) The Rajya Sabha can amend or reject a Money Bill.
(D) The President can withhold his assent to a Money Bill but cannot return it for reconsideration.

100. Match List-I with List-II regarding legal doctrines and their meanings.
List I:
P. Basic Structure,
Q. Pith and Substance,
R. Severability,
S. Colourable Legislation.
List II:
1. Only the invalid part is struck down,
2. Cannot do indirectly what is barred directly,
3. Fundamental features cannot be amended,
4. True nature of a law determines its list.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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101. Arrange the following Presidents of India in the correct chronological order of their tenure:
1. Dr. Zakir Husain,
2. Dr.
S. Radhakrishnan,
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
4. V.V. Giri.
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

102. What does the term 'judicial activism' primarily refer to?
(A) The power of courts to review legislative and executive actions.
(B) The proactive role of the judiciary in enforcing public interest.
(C) The process of appointing judges to the higher levels of judiciary.
(D) The binding nature of judicial precedents on all subordinate courts.

103. Consider the following statements about the Vice-President of India:
1. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of all members of both Houses of Parliament.
2. He is not eligible for re-election.
3. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

104. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in:
(A) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) The Preamble and Fundamental Rights
(C) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles

105. Under the Indian Constitution, the power to create an All-India Service is vested in the:
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament, upon a resolution by Rajya Sabha
(D) Union Public Service Commission

106. The writ of 'Prohibition' is issued by a higher court to:
(A) An inferior court to stop proceedings in a matter where it has no jurisdiction.
(B) A public official to perform his public duty.
(C) The government to produce an illegally detained person before the court.
(D) An individual who has illegally usurped a public office.

107. The 'Munich-Putsch' inspiration for the drafting of emergency provisions was a cautionary tale discussed in the Constituent Assembly, highlighting the dangers of:
(A) Federal overreach by the central government over states.
(B) Judicial weakness in protecting the fundamental rights.
(C) The lack of specific fundamental duties for the citizens.
(D) The ease with which a democratic constitution could be subverted.

108. The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit. Which of the following is NOT a unitary feature?
(A) Single Constitution
(B) Independent Judiciary
(C) Appointment of Governor by the Centre
(D) All India Services

109. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.
Reason (R) : One-third of its members retire every second year.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

110. Which part of the Constitution deals with the amendment procedure?
(A) Part XVIII
(B) Part XIX
(C) Part XXI
(D) Part XX

111. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward by:
(A) M.N. Roy
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) The Indian National Congress in 1935

112. The protection against double jeopardy, i.e., no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once, is guaranteed under:
(A) Article 20(1)
(B) Article 20(2)
(C) Article 20(3)
(D) Article 22

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113. The responsibility of preparing the electoral rolls for parliamentary and state elections rests with the:
(A) Returning Officer of the constituency
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) State Government
(D) Respective local bodies

114. Which of the following directive principles is based on liberal-intellectual principles?
(A) To organize agriculture on modern and scientific lines.
(B) To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks.
(C) To promote cottage industries.
(D) To provide for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

115. A judge of a High Court can be removed from office by the:
(A) Governor of the state in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(B) Chief Justice of India alone.
(C) President of India after an address by Parliament has been presented to him.
(D) Collegium of the Supreme Court.

116. The legislative power of the Parliament includes making laws on matters in the Concurrent List. In case of a conflict between a central law and a state law on a concurrent subject:
(A) The state law prevails.
(B) The law passed first prevails.
(C) The Supreme Court decides which law should prevail.
(D) The central law prevails.

117. During the Constituent Assembly debates on official language, the 'Munshi-Ayyangar formula' was a compromise that:
(A) Made Hindi the sole official language immediately.
(B) Adopted Sanskrit as the official language.
(C) Retained English as an associate official language for a period of 15 years.
(D) Gave states the freedom to choose any language as their official language.

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118. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Directive Principles are superior to Fundamental Rights.
(B) They are complementary to each other.
(C) Fundamental Rights are superior to Directive Principles.
(D) There is no relationship between the two.

119. A member of Parliament can be disqualified on the ground of defection under the Tenth Schedule if he/she:
(A) Is absent from the House without permission.
(B) Criticizes the government's policies in public.
(C) Is convicted of a criminal offence.
(D) Voluntarily gives up the membership of his political party.

120. Match List-I with List-II regarding landmark Supreme Court cases.
List I:
P. Maneka Gandhi,
Q. Indira Sawhney,
R. S.R. Bommai,
S. Vishaka.
List II:
1. Guidelines against sexual harassment,
2. Scope of Article 356,
3. Expansion of Article 21,
4. Reservation for OBCs.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

121. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 granted the Constituent Assembly which of the following statuses?
(A) A subordinate legislative body
(B) An advisory body to the Viceroy
(C) A fully sovereign body
(D) A provincial assembly

122. Under Article 5 of the Indian Constitution, at the commencement of the Constitution, a person who had his domicile in the territory of India was a citizen if:
(A) All of the above conditions were met.

(B) He was born in the territory of India.
(C) Either of his parents was born in the territory of India.
(D) He has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement.

123. Consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution declares India to be a 'Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic'.
2. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended.
3. The Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 3 only

124. Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights:
1. The fundamental right to form associations or unions is subject to reasonable restrictions.
2. Restrictions can be placed on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, and morality.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

125. The power of the Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, etc., is a:
(A) Legislative power
(B) Judicial power
(C) Executive power
(D) Discretionary power

126. Which one of the following is NOT within the jurisdiction of a State's High Court?
(A) To hear appeals from lower courts.
(B) To issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
(C) To supervise the functioning of subordinate courts.
(D) To give advisory opinion to the Governor.

127. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the conduct of business of the Government of India?
(A) Article 77
(B) Article 74
(C) Article 75
(D) Article 78

128. What does residuary power of legislation mean?
(A) The power of the state legislature to make laws on the State List.
(B) The power of Parliament to make laws on matters not enumerated in any of the three lists.
(C) The power of the President to legislate through ordinances.
(D) The power of the judiciary to interpret laws.

129. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made the Right to Property:
(A) A part of the Directive Principles.
(B) A legal right under Article 300-A.
(C) A part of the Fundamental Duties.
(D) A constitutional right with no legal backing.

130. Arrange the following constitutional amendment acts in the correct chronological order:
1. 73rd Amendment,
2. 42nd Amendment,
3. 1st Amendment,
4. 61st Amendment.

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

131. The main argument of members like K.M. Munshi during the Constituent Assembly debate on religious freedom was that the state must have the power to:
(A) Prohibit all religious practices across the entire Indian territory.
(B) Fund religious institutions using the consolidated fund of India.
(C) Reform religious practices in the interest of social welfare.
(D) Appoint heads of religious institutions

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through a central commission.

132. The provision for 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is contained in the:
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Preamble
(C) Fundamental Duties
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy

133. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : A person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a member of Parliament.
Reason (R) : Such a person must get elected to either House of Parliament within six months of his appointment as a minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which of the following is not a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Written Constitution
(B) Emergency Provisions
(C) Division of Powers
(D) Independent Judiciary

135. The concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) originated in:
(A) The United Kingdom
(B) India
(C) Australia
(D) The United States of America

136. Who among the following presides over a joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The President
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Prime Minister

137. The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 are known for introducing:
(A) Provincial autonomy
(B) Dyarchy in the provinces
(C) Separate electorates for Muslims
(D) A bicameral central legislature

138. The power of the Supreme Court to use its 'writ jurisdiction' is wider than that of the High Court in which aspect?
(A) The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not wider; it is narrower in one aspect.
(B) It can issue writs for a wider range of rights.
(C) It can issue writs against any authority throughout India.
(D) It can issue writs against the government.

139. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Parliament
(D) The President of India

140. Match List-I with List-II regarding constitutional schedules.
List I:
P. First Schedule,
Q. Eighth Schedule,
R. Tenth Schedule,
S. Twelfth Schedule.
List II:
1. Disqualification (defection),
2. States and Union Territories,
3. Municipalities,
4. Languages.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

141. The debate on cow slaughter in the Constituent Assembly saw a conflict between which two perspectives?
(A) Economic utility vs. Animal rights
(B) Federal power vs. State power
(C) Religious sentiment vs. Individual food choices
(D) Modern agriculture vs. Traditional practices

142. The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution of India is:
(A) Wholly rigid
(B) Wholly flexible
(C) Entirely at the discretion of the Parliament

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(D) Partly rigid and partly flexible

143. Which of the following statements about the Preamble is NOT correct?
(A) It is a source of power to the legislature.
(B) It was enacted by the Constituent Assembly.
(C) It indicates the source from which the Constitution derives its authority.
(D) It specifies the objectives which the Constitution seeks to establish.

144. The right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is itself a Fundamental Right under:
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 21

145. Consider the following statements:
1. A citizen of India can be deprived of citizenship by the government under any circumstances.
2. Citizenship by naturalization can be granted to a person who has resided in India for ten years.
3. The Government of India can terminate the citizenship of a person who has shown disloyalty to the Constitution.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

146. Article 1 of the Constitution of India declares India as a:
(A) Union of States
(B) Federal State
(C) Quasi-Federal State
(D) Unitary State

147. Which one of the following subjects is in the Concurrent List?
(A) Banking
(B) Police
(C) Forests
(D) Communications

148. The pardoning power of the President includes the power to:
(A) Only Pardon and Commutation.
(B) Overrule the judgment of the Supreme Court.
(C) Grant pardon in cases of court-martial only.
(D) Pardon, Reprieve, Respite, Remission, and Commutation.

149. The salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged upon the:
(A) Contingency Fund of India
(B) Public Accounts of India
(C) Consolidated Fund of India
(D) Annual Budget of the Government

150. During a National Emergency, the Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List. Such a law remains in force for a period of:
(A) One year after the emergency has ceased to operate.
(B) Six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
(C) Three months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
(D) Indefinitely, unless repealed by the State Legislature.

151. The phrase 'equality before law' in Article 14 is of _____ origin, while the phrase 'equal protection of laws' is of _____ origin.
(A) American, British
(B) French, German
(C) German, French
(D) British, American

152. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, inserted which of the following articles in the Constitution?
(A) Article 21A (Right to Education)
(B) Article 31A (Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates)
(C) Article 39A (Equal justice and free legal aid)
(D) Article 43B (Promotion of co-operative societies)

153. A bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it contains provisions dealing with:
(A) The definition of a criminal offence under the penal code.
(B) The creation of a new state or alteration of

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state boundaries.
(C) The imposition, abolition, or regulation of any specific tax.
(D) The amendment of the citizenship laws within the Indian territory.

154. The impeachment of the President is a:
(A) Quasi-judicial procedure
(B) Judicial procedure
(C) Executive procedure
(D) Legislative procedure

155. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Union-State legislative relationship in India is tilted in favour of the Union.
Reason (R) : In case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. The 'instrument of instructions' contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Extent of executive power of Union
(D) Conduct of business of Government of India

157. Which Article of the Constitution gives the High Courts the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction?
(A) Article 225
(B) Article 226
(C) Article 227
(D) Article 228

158. The Constituent Assembly arrived at decisions on the various provisions of the Constitution:
(A) By a majority vote
(B) By a two-thirds majority
(C) By the method of one person, one vote
(D) By consensus

159. In the context of the Constituent Assembly debates, the term 'Rajbhasha' was preferred over 'Rashtrabhasha' (National Language) to signify that Hindi was the language of _____ and not necessarily the language of the _____.
(A) Administration; Nation
(B) The elite; the masses
(C) North India; South India
(D) The Union; the States

160. Match List-I with List-II regarding the types of writs and the authorities they are issued against.
List I:
P. Habeas Corpus,
Q. Mandamus,
R. Certiorari,
S. Quo Warranto.
List II:
1. An inferior court,
2. A person usurping public office,
3. A detaining authority,
4. A public official or body.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

161. The 52nd Amendment to the Constitution of India is most popularly known for:
(A) Granting statehood to Goa
(B) Introducing the Anti-Defection Law
(C) Lowering the voting age to 18
(D) Including Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali languages in the 8th Schedule

162. How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in the Indian Constitution at present?
(A) 11
(B) 9
(C) 10
(D) 12

163. A resolution for the creation of a new All-India Service can be initiated only by:
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) A joint committee of both Houses
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) The President of India

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164. Consider the following statements about the Governor of a state:
1. He is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The executive power of the state is vested in him.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

165. The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is provided under which Article?
(A) Article 129
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 145

166. A Constitution Amendment Bill, after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, is presented to the President, who:
(A) May give his assent.
(B) Shall give his assent.
(C) May withhold his assent.
(D) May return the Bill for reconsideration.

167. During the Constituent Assembly debates, the most vocal opposition to a prohibition on cow slaughter came from members who argued it would infringe upon:
(A) The economic rights of butchers and various cattle traders.
(B) The federal powers and administrative autonomy of the states.
(C) The principles and foundations of a modern and secular state.
(D) The dietary habits and rights of non-Hindu communities.

168. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment. This was done based on the recommendations of which committee?
(A) Swaran Singh Committee
(B) K.M. Munshi Committee
(C) JVP Committee
(D) Sarkaria Commission

169. What is the maximum number of months allowed between two sessions of Parliament?
(A) Three months
(B) One year
(C) Six months
(D) Four months

170. Which of the following fundamental rights is available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners?
(A) Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)
(B) Equality before law (Article 14)
(C) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
(D) Right to freedom of religion (Article 25)

171. The 11th Fundamental Duty, relating to providing opportunities for education to a child, was added by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 97th Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

172. The legislative competence of the Parliament of India includes making laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India and for:
(A) Foreign nationals residing in India only.
(B) Indian citizens and their property anywhere in the world.
(C) Indian territorial waters only.
(D) The Indian subcontinent.

173. The concept of 'due process of law', as opposed to 'procedure established by law', gained significance in the Indian legal system after the judgment in which case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

174. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R) : A minister who is a member of the Rajya Sabha cannot vote on a no-confidence

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motion in the Lok Sabha.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

175. The historical debates in the Constituent Assembly regarding the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 acknowledged which of the following?
(A) Terms of the Instrument of Accession.
(B) Unique cultural identity of the region.
(C) Strategic location of the state.
(D) Economic backwardness of the area.

176. Which of the following is the correct definition of a 'State' in the context of the Indian Constitution's federal structure?
(A) A territory recognized by the United Nations.
(B) A constituent unit of the Indian Union as specified in the First Schedule.
(C) Any self-governing administrative division.
(D) A region with a distinct linguistic identity.

177. The Preamble to the Constitution of India secures Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to:
(A) All persons
(B) All citizens of India
(C) All residents of India
(D) All individuals and corporate bodies

178. Arrange the following landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India in the correct chronological order:
1. Kesavananda Bharati,
2. A.K. Gopalan,
3. Maneka Gandhi,
4. Golaknath.
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

179. Protection against self-incrimination, i.e., no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, is a fundamental right under:
(A) Article 22
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 20(3)
(D) Article 19(1)(d)

180. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts are related to:
(A) The extension of reservation for SCs and STs.
(B) The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax.
(C) The granting of constitutional status to the CBI.
(D) The establishment of local self-government.

181. The Chief Minister of a state is appointed by:
(A) The President
(B) The Speaker of the State Assembly
(C) The Governor
(D) The majority party in the State Assembly

182. The power of the Parliament to legislate on a state subject during a proclamation of National Emergency is provided under:
(A) Article 249
(B) Article 250
(C) Article 252
(D) Article 253

183. Which of the following is NOT a condition for the proclamation of a Financial Emergency under Article 360?
(A) A threat to the financial stability of the entire Indian Union.
(B) A threat to the credit rating and financial standing of India.
(C) A threat to the stability of any specific part of the territory.
(D) A failure of the state government to manage its finances.

184. The method of election of the President of India is adopted from the Constitution of:
(A) Ireland
(B) USA
(C) UK
(D) Australia

185. In the Constituent Assembly, who argued that including the Directive Principles in the Constitution without making them legally

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enforceable was like a cheque on a bank payable only when the resources of the bank permit?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) T.T. Krishnamachari
(C) K.T. Shah
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

186. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed:
(A) A three-tiered federal structure with a weak centre.
(B) A partition of India into two dominions.
(C) Universal adult franchise for elections to the Constituent Assembly.
(D) The immediate transfer of power to an interim government.

187. The writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 is _____ in scope compared to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32.
(A) narrower
(B) exactly the same
(C) subordinate
(D) wider

188. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the legislative council (Vidhan Parishad) of a state.
(A) It is a permanent house, not subject to dissolution.
(B) All states in India have a legislative council.
(C) One-third of its members are elected by the members of the legislative assembly.
(D) Its establishment or abolition requires a resolution by the state assembly and a law by Parliament.

189. The 'advisory jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court implies that:
(A) The Supreme Court can advise Parliament on making specific laws.
(B) The Supreme Court can advise lower courts on procedural matters.
(C) The President can seek the Court's opinion on a question of law.
(D) All High Courts are bound by the advisory opinions of the Court.

190. Match List-I with List-II regarding the parts of the Indian Constitution and their subjects.
List I:
P. Part IV-A,
Q. Part IX,
R. Part IX-A,
S. Part XV.
List II:
1. Municipalities,
2. Panchayats,
3. Elections,
4. Fundamental Duties.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

191. Which of the following statements is true regarding the nature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It is federal in structure but unitary in spirit.
(B) It is purely federal.
(C) It is purely unitary.
(D) It is a confederation of states.

192. Consider the following statements:
1. The right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property.
2. The right to freedom of speech and expression.
3. The right to equality before the law.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are Fundamental Rights guaranteed only to the citizens of India?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

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193. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 gave constitutional status and protection to:
(A) Municipalities
(B) Co-operative societies
(C) Private educational institutions
(D) Tribunals

194. The debate on the Uniform Civil Code in the Constituent Assembly was strongly influenced by the desire to promote:
(A) National unity and gender justice
(B) Religious uniformity
(C) Western legal principles
(D) The abolition of personal laws

195. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : The salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are determined by Parliament.

Reason (R) : The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha and its principal spokesperson.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The power to issue a large number of 'ordinances' was a contentious feature of which pre-independence Act, a practice which the framers of the Constitution sought to limit?
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1861
(B) Government of India Act, 1909
(C) Government of India Act, 1919
(D) Government of India Act, 1935

197. The term 'Law' in Article 13(3) for the purpose of Fundamental Rights includes:
(A) Ordinances and by-laws
(B) Rules and regulations
(C) All of the above
(D) Notifications and customs having the force of law

198. Which of the following Directive Principles is NOT classified as a Socialistic Principle?
(A) To secure a living wage for all workers.
(B) To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.
(C) To provide free legal aid to the poor.
(D) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

199. What is the maximum number of nominated members in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 2
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 12

200. The relationship between the Union and the States in financial matters is laid down in:
(A) Part XII of the Constitution
(B) Part XI of the Constitution
(C) Part XIII of the Constitution
(D) Part XIV of the Constitution

201. Which one of the following is NOT a valid ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352?
(A) War
(B) External aggression
(C) Internal disturbance
(D) Armed rebellion

202. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on:
(A) 9 December 1946
(B) 26 January 1950
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 26 November 1949

203. Under the Constitution, who can be deprived of citizenship?
(A) Any citizen of India, by an executive order of the President.
(B) Any citizen of India, through a specific Act of the Parliament.
(C) A citizen of India by birth, under any circumstances whatsoever.
(D) A registered or naturalized citizen, due to fraud or disloyalty.

204. The Indian parliamentary system is based on the principle of:
(A) Separation of powers
(B) Fusion of powers between the legislative and executive wings
(C) Judicial supremacy
(D) Presidential government

205. The 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' has been described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the:
(A) 'Conscience of the Constitution'
(B) 'Keystone of the Constitution'
(C) 'Heart and soul of the Constitution'
(D) 'Most essential part of the Constitution'

206. Which of the following is a responsibility of the President of India?
(A) To preside over the meetings of the cabinet.
(B) To appoint the Chief Ministers of all states.
(C) To decide disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament.
(D) To cause to be laid before Parliament the

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207. A judge of the Supreme Court can resign his office by writing to:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Parliament

208. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with:
(A) The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
(B) The list of recognized official languages
(C) The provisions regarding disqualification on grounds of defection
(D) The administration and control of Scheduled Areas

209. An amendment of the Constitution under Article 368 requires ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states if it seeks to make any change in:
(A) The Fundamental Rights
(B) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule
(C) The Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) The citizenship provisions

210. During the Constituent Assembly debates, the argument for including cow slaughter prohibition in the Directive Principles, rather than Fundamental Rights, was based on:
(A) The belief that it was an economic rather than rights-based issue.
(B) A political compromise meant to appease both sides of the debate.
(C) The complete lack of constitutional precedent for such a right.
(D) The perceived difficulty in enforcing it as a fundamental right.

211. Which of the following statements about Fundamental Duties is incorrect?
(A) They were added by the 42nd Amendment Act.
(B) They are inspired by the Constitution of the former USSR.
(C) They are legally enforceable through writs.
(D) They serve as a reminder to citizens of their duties towards the nation.

212. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Governor of a state has the power to reserve a bill for the consideration of the President.
Reason (R) : The Governor is an agent of the Central Government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

213. The Union List contains subjects on which:
(A) Only the State Legislatures can make laws.
(B) Both the Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws.
(C) Only the Parliament can make laws.
(D) Only the President can issue ordinances.

214. The writ of certiorari is issued to:
(A) Compel a public authority to perform a duty.
(B) Quash the order of a lower court that has exceeded its jurisdiction.
(C) Prevent a lower court from proceeding with a case.
(D) Inquire into the legality of a person's claim to public office.

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215. The concept of a written constitution was first adopted by:
(A) The United Kingdom
(B) France
(C) India
(D) The United States of America

216. Consider the following statements:
1. The word 'Federation' has been used in Article 1 of the Constitution.
2. The Indian Constitution provides for a dual polity.
3. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

217. The Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009, is an Act of Parliament enacted to implement the fundamental right under:
(A) Article 19(1)(a)
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 21A
(D) Article 45

218. Who was the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) Sir B.N. Rau
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) T.T. Krishnamachari

219. The composition of the UPSC and the appointment of its members are provisions found under:
(A) Part XI of the Constitution
(B) Part XII of the Constitution
(C) Part XV of the Constitution
(D) Part XIV of the Constitution

220. Match List-I with List-II regarding forms of government and their essential features.
List I:
P. Presidential,
Q. Parliamentary,
R. Federal,
S. Unitary.
List II:
1. Division of powers,
2. Concentration of powers,
3. Separation of powers,
4. Collective responsibility.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

221. The President's rule can be extended beyond one year in a state only if:
(A) A proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.
(B) The Election Commission certifies that general elections cannot be held.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) The state legislature passes a resolution to that effect.

222. The system of judicial review exists in:
(A) India only
(B) UK only
(C) USA only
(D) Both India and USA

223. The phrase 'procedure established by law' means:
(A) The law has been passed by the competent legislature following the due procedure.
(B) The law must be just, fair, and reasonable.
(C) The law must be in conformity with the principles of natural justice.
(D) The law must be approved by the judiciary before implementation.

224. Which of the following is NOT one of the grounds for reasonable restrictions on the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
(A) Defamation
(B) Promotion of social reform
(C) Public order
(D) Contempt of court

225. A key point of debate around religious freedom in the Constituent Assembly was the 'propagation' clause. Who was a strong advocate for its inclusion, arguing it was essential for Christianity?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) H.C. Mookerjee
(C) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(D) Sardar Patel

226. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January 1950?
(A) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
(B) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
(C) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
(D) A Republic of India

227. The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by one year at a time during a proclamation of:
(A) President's Rule
(B) Financial Emergency
(C) National Emergency
(D) Any of the above

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228. Which of the following taxes is levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States?
(A) Corporation Tax
(B) Taxes on agricultural income
(C) Taxes on railway fares and freights
(D) Stamp duties on bills of exchange

229. The power to establish a common High Court for two or more states rests with:
(A) The President
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The Parliament
(D) The concerned State Legislatures

230. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
(A) 26 January, 1950
(B) 26 November, 1949
(C) 15 August, 1947
(D) 9 December, 1946

231. The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act is related to:
(A) The Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh.
(B) The grant of constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
(C) The introduction of reservation for Economically Weaker Sections.
(D) The Goods and Services Tax (GST).

232. Which of the following is an extra-constitutional body?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Election Commission
(D) Inter-State Council

233. Abolition of titles, except military and academic ones, is a provision under:
(A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Cultural and Educational Rights

234. Consider the following regarding the amendment of the Constitution:
1. It can be initiated only in the Lok Sabha.
2. It requires a special majority of Parliament.
3. The President can use his veto power on a Constitution Amendment Bill.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

235. The Constituent Assembly debates on the Uniform Civil Code reveal that its placement in the Directive Principles was intended as:
(A) A permanent and final deferral of the issue by the Assembly.
(B) A symbolic gesture with no real intention of implementation.
(C) A concession to religious minorities who opposed the measure.
(D) A directive for future parliaments to legislate when suitable.

236. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Preventive detention is a feature of the Indian Constitution that allows for detention without trial.
Reason (R) : Article 22 of the Constitution provides procedural safeguards that must be followed in cases of preventive detention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

237. The total number of members in the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee was:
(A) Five
(B) Six
(C) Seven
(D) Eight

238. In case the office of both the President and the Vice-President falls vacant, who acts as the President?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The senior-most Governor
(D) The Chief Justice of India

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239. The number of subjects in the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List at present are approximately:
(A) 100, 61, 52
(B) 97, 66, 47
(C) 105, 59, 55
(D) 99, 62, 50

240. Match List-I with List-II regarding the roles and proponents in the Constituent Assembly.
List I:
P. Jawaharlal Nehru,
Q. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,
R. Sardar Patel,
S. R.V. Dhulekar.
List II:
1. Chairman of Drafting Committee,
2. Moved 'Objectives Resolution',
3. Proponent of Hindi,
4. Chairman of Provincial Constitution Committee.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

241. What is the significance of the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) It abolished the privy purses of former rulers.
(B) It made the President's assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill obligatory.
(C) It introduced the concept of the basic structure doctrine.
(D) It added the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

242. The idea of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' in the Preamble has been taken from the:
(A) French Revolution
(B) American Revolution
(C) Russian Revolution
(D) Glorious Revolution

243. The Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of which Prime Minister?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) Morarji Desai
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

244. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(A) K.V.K. Sundaram
(B) S.P. Sen Verma
(C) T.N. Seshan
(D) Sukumar Sen

245. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures is a:
(A) Specific Fundamental Right guaranteed under Part III.
(B) Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 48A.
(C) Both a Directive Principle and a Fundamental Duty.
(D) Fundamental Duty of citizens listed under Article 51A.

246. The provision of 'no-confidence motion' is implicitly mentioned under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 75
(B) It is not mentioned in the Constitution but in the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
(C) Article 78
(D) Article 105

247. The retirement age of a High Court judge is:
(A) 60 years
(B) 65 years
(C) 58 years
(D) 62 years

248. The financial relations between the Union government and state governments have been discussed under:
(A) Article 268 to 293
(B) Article 264 to 270
(C) Article 272 to 285
(D) Article 294 to 300

249. A National Emergency proclaimed under Article 352 has what effect on Fundamental Rights?
(A) All Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended.
(B) The enforcement of all Fundamental Rights is suspended.
(C) The enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.

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(D) It has no effect on Fundamental Rights.

250. The Constituent Assembly debates show that the framers adopted a parliamentary system of government primarily because:
(A) It provided for greater accountability of the executive to the legislature.
(B) It was the system they were most familiar with from British rule.
(C) It was considered more stable than the presidential system.
(D) It was easier to implement in a diverse country.

251. The provision for 'Contempt of Court' places a reasonable restriction on which Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

252. The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 is significant because it:
(A) Granted statehood to Goa.
(B) Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi.
(C) Included Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule.
(D) Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

253. Which of the following committees/ commissions dealt with Centre-State relations?
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Punchhi Commission
(C) All of the above
(D) Rajamannar Committee

254. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review.
Reason (R) : The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any law inconsistent with it is void.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

255. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does NOT extend to:
(A) Disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
(B) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
(C) Disputes between two or more States.
(D) Disputes between the Government of India and a Union Territory.

256. The electoral college for the election of the Vice-President of India consists of:
(A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
(B) All members of both Houses of Parliament.
(C) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
(D) All members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.

257. Which article of the Constitution protects a person's right to marry a person of one's choice?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 25
(D) Article 29

258. The provision for a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Union and States is provided under:
(A) Article 280
(B) Article 270
(C) Article 275
(D) Article 282

259. A key concern raised during the Constituent Assembly debates on emergency powers was the potential for their misuse to:
(A) Undermine the authority of the judiciary.
(B) Weaken the economic fabric of the country.
(C) Suppress political dissent and opposition.
(D) Promote regionalism over nationalism.

260. Consider the following statements:
1. The Indian Constitution is a blend of rigidity and flexibility.
2. A constitutional amendment requires the prior recommendation of the President.

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3. A bill for constitutional amendment can be a private member's bill.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The 9th Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by the:
(A) Eighth Amendment
(B) Ninth Amendment
(C) First Amendment
(D) Forty-second Amendment

262. The concept of 'equality of opportunity in matters of public employment' is guaranteed under which Article?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 16
(C) Article 15
(D) Article 17

263. Who among the following described the Directive Principles of State Policy as 'pious superfluities'?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Ivor Jennings
(C) K.C. Wheare
(D) T.T. Krishnamachari

264. The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President is:
(A) Not subject to judicial review.
(B) Subject to judicial review.
(C) Subject to review by Parliament.
(D) Subject to review by a special committee.

265. In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, a bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha:
(A) Does not lapse.
(B) Is referred to a joint sitting.
(C) Lapses.
(D) Is sent back to the newly constituted Lok Sabha.

266. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Law Commission

267. Under Article 356, the President's Rule imposed on a state remains valid for what period without parliamentary approval?
(A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) Two months

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268. The idea of federalism in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of:
(A) Australia
(B) Canada
(C) USA
(D) Switzerland

269. The final interpreter and guardian of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The Supreme Court
(D) The people of India

270. The debate on freedom of religion in the Constituent Assembly highlighted a tension between the rights of the individual and the rights of the:
(A) State
(B) Majority
(C) Judiciary
(D) Religious community or group

271. Who said, The Preamble is the horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Thakurdas Bhargava

272. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden by which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 15
(B) Article 17
(C) Article 16
(D) Article 18

273. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution was aimed at:
(A) Making citizens more politically active.
(B) Creating a balance between rights and responsibilities.
(C) Providing a basis for legal action against unpatriotic citizens.
(D) Strengthening the power of the state.

274. The annual budget, referred to as the 'Annual Financial Statement' in the Constitution, is presented under which Article?
(A) Article 112
(B) Article 110
(C) Article 265
(D) Article 266

275. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.
Reason (R) : A bill passed by both houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

276. The Governor of a state can issue ordinances:
(A) At any time he wishes.
(B) Only with the prior permission of the President.
(C) Only on the advice of the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) Only when the state legislative assembly is not in session.

277. The Supreme Court's power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights is provided under:
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 226
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 136

278. The Constituent Assembly which framed India's Constitution was set up under the:
(A) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(B) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Simon Commission recommendations

279. Which statement is true regarding the termination of Indian citizenship?
(A) A citizen automatically loses citizenship upon marrying a foreigner.
(B) The government can terminate citizenship for minor legal offences.
(C) Citizenship by birth can be revoked by the state at any time.
(D) A citizen voluntarily acquiring another citizenship loses Indian status.

280. Match List-I with List-II regarding terms in the Preamble and their implications.
List I:
P. Sovereign,
Q. Socialist,
R. Secular,
S. Democratic.
List II:
1. Head of state elected,
2. No official religion,
3. Free from external control,
4. Mixed economy focus.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

281. The right to form co-operative societies was made a fundamental right by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 97th Amendment
(D) 101st Amendment

282. The residuary powers of legislation in the Indian federal system have been vested in:
(A) The Union Parliament
(B) The States
(C) The President
(D) The Supreme Court

283. The main purpose of the writ of 'quo warranto' is to:

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(A) Secure the release of an unlawfully detained person.
(B) Compel a public authority to perform its legal duties.
(C) Quash an order passed by a subordinate court.
(D) Prevent the usurpation of public office.

284. A proclamation of emergency under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament by a:
(A) Simple majority.
(B) Special majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
(C) Absolute majority of the total membership of the House.
(D) Unanimous vote.

285. The Constituent Assembly's debate on the Uniform Civil Code is enshrined in which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 48
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 51

286. Which Act for the first time introduced a system of 'dyarchy' in the provinces?
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(B) Government of India Act, 1935
(C) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) Government of India Act, 1919

287. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Dual Citizenship
(B) Parliamentary form of Government
(C) Federal system with unitary bias
(D) Independent Judiciary

288. Which of the following rights was described by B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

289. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:
(A) All members of Parliament.
(B) Elected members of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.
(C) All members of Parliament and all members of State Legislative Assemblies.
(D) Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

290. Consider the following statements about the amendment of the Constitution:
1. The President can return a Constitution Amendment Bill for reconsideration.
2. A Constitution Amendment Bill must be passed by each House by a special majority.
3. A joint sitting can be convened for a deadlock over a Constitution Amendment Bill.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. The power of the Parliament to form a new state by separating territory from any state is laid down in:
(A) Article 2
(B) Article 4
(C) Article 3
(D) Article 5

292. The doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution was first clearly articulated in the:
(A) Golaknath case
(B) Minerva Mills case
(C) S.R. Bommai case
(D) Kesavananda Bharati case

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293. Which of the following Directive Principles reflects Gandhian ideology?
(A) Securing a uniform civil code.
(B) Providing free legal aid.
(C) Promoting cottage industries in rural areas.
(D) Protecting monuments of national importance.

294. The Attorney General of India holds office during the pleasure of the:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) The President
(C) Parliament
(D) Chief Justice of India

295. The High Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 226 covers enforcement of:
(A) Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy for the entire nation.
(C) Specific statutory rights granted by the Union Parliament.
(D) Fundamental Rights and any other legal right.

296. The Constituent Assembly's decision to adopt a federal structure was influenced by:
(A) The vast size and diversity of India.
(B) The British parliamentary model.
(C) The American presidential system.
(D) The need for a strong central government.

297. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : India has a parliamentary form of government.
Reason (R) : The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

298. When a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, the life of the Lok Sabha can be extended for a period of:
(A) One year at a time.
(B) Six months at a time.
(C) Two years at a time.
(D) Indefinitely until the emergency is revoked.

299. The concept of 'Judicial Review' has been borrowed from the constitution of which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Canada
(C) Australia
(D) United States of America

300. The debate on 'Rajbhasha' in the Constituent Assembly was ultimately resolved through a compromise known as the:
(A) Nehru Formula
(B) Munshi-Ayyangar Formula
(C) Patel Formula
(D) Ambedkar Formula

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Republic
The term signifies that the head of state is an elected official rather than a hereditary monarch. In India, the President serves as the ceremonial head, chosen through an indirect election for a specified term. This ensures that political power resides with the citizens, preventing the establishment of any hereditary privilege or a permanent ruling dynasty within the democratic framework.

2. (A) The Parliament
The Indian Constitution assigns the authority to formulate laws concerning citizenship exclusively to the national legislature. Article 11 specifically empowers this body to regulate the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all related matters. This centralized power ensures a uniform policy throughout the country, as evidenced by the enactment of the comprehensive Citizenship Act in the year 1955.

3. (C) It is a completely rigid and unamendable document.
The Indian Constitution is not a static document but one that balances stability with the necessity for change. It incorporates a blend of rigid and flexible procedures for modification. Describing it as a completely unamendable document is inaccurate because the Parliament possesses the power to revise various provisions to reflect the evolving social and political requirements of the nation.

4. (D) Ireland
The framework for Directive Principles of State Policy was significantly influenced by the Irish constitutional model. These principles serve as guidelines for the government to ensure social and economic justice. While they are not enforceable by courts, they are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, directing the state to create a just and equitable society for all.

5. (C) Right to Property
The Constitution originally included the right to property as a fundamental right, but it was later removed to facilitate land reforms and social justice. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 transformed it into a legal right protected under Article 300-A. Currently, the Constitution guarantees rights to equality, freedom of religion, and protection against exploitation as fundamental to every citizen.

6. (B) Article 51A
The provisions concerning the duties of citizens were not part of the original constitutional document. They were introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. Article 51A enumerates these moral obligations, which aim to promote a sense of discipline and commitment among citizens toward the unity and integrity of the nation.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The President serves as the nominal executive head of the Union, but the actual executive powers are exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. Article 74 explicitly mandates that the President shall perform his duties in accordance with the advice provided by this body. This relationship establishes a parliamentary form of government where the executive is accountable.

8. (A) Article 123
The President is authorized to issue ordinances when either House of Parliament is not in session. This power is intended to handle urgent legislative requirements that cannot wait for the regular assembly of the legislature. Such ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of reassembly.

9. (C) Certiorari
This judicial order is issued by a superior court to a lower court or tribunal to review its proceedings. It is primarily used to quash orders that are made in excess of jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice. By doing so, the

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higher judiciary ensures that subordinate legal bodies operate strictly within their legally defined administrative boundaries.

10. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Indian Constitution is a composite document influenced by various global legal systems. It draws fundamental rights from the American model and the parliamentary system from British traditions. Directive principles are inspired by Irish constitutionalism, while the federal scheme is largely based on the Government of India Act of 1935. This synthesis ensures a framework suited to the Indian context.

11. (D) R.V. Dhulekar
During the intense debates within the Constituent Assembly, certain members were very vocal about the linguistic identity of the new nation. The individual in question argued passionately that Hindi, written in the Devanagari script, should be adopted as the official language. His stance reflected a broader movement to establish a national cultural identity through a common indigenous language for administration.

12. (B) USA
The practice of beginning a constitution with a preamble was first established by the United States. This introductory statement outlines the fundamental values, objectives, and the source of authority of the document. The Indian framers adopted this concept to provide a philosophical key to the Constitution, reflecting the aspirations of the people for justice, liberty, equality, and national fraternity.

13. (B) 2 and 3 only
Fundamental rights in India are not absolute and are subject to reasonable restrictions to maintain public order and national security. They are justiciable, meaning citizens can approach the courts for their enforcement. While most rights can be suspended during a national emergency, the protections provided under Articles 20 and 21 remain inviolable to safeguard individual life and personal liberty always.

14. (D) Article 249
The Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to legislate on a matter normally reserved for the states if it is deemed necessary in the national interest. This requires a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. This provision highlights the unitary bias of the federal system, allowing the center to intervene for the greater good of the country.

15. (A) To establish social and economic democracy
The primary objective of these principles is to provide a comprehensive social and economic program for a modern welfare state. Unlike fundamental rights which focus on political democracy, these directives aim to ensure that the state strives to promote the welfare of the people. They emphasize the reduction of inequalities and the provision of adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

16. (B) Lok Sabha
Legislation concerning financial matters, specifically money bills, carries a unique procedural requirement. Such bills must originate in the lower house of Parliament to ensure that the directly elected representatives have primary control over the nation's purse. The upper house has limited powers in this regard and can only suggest recommendations, which the lower house is not obligated to accept.

17. (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
The aspiration for a common set of personal laws for all citizens, regardless of religion, is included in Part IV of the Constitution. Article 44 specifically directs the state to endeavor to secure this code throughout the territory of India. It was placed among the non-justiciable principles because the framers believed the nation needed more time to achieve such social integration.

18. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The drafting of the Indian Constitution followed a specific sequence of historical events. It began with the first meeting of the assembly, followed by the adoption of the Objectives Resolution. Subsequently, a committee was appointed to draft the text. The process concluded with the final signing by the members, marking the transition of India into a sovereign, democratic and republic nation.

19. (C) Holding a public office in a foreign country
The Citizenship Act provides three specific methods for the loss of Indian nationality:

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renunciation, termination, and deprivation. Renunciation is a voluntary act, while termination occurs automatically upon acquiring another citizenship. Deprivation is a compulsory termination by the government. Merely holding a public office abroad does not lead to the loss of citizenship unless it involves acquiring foreign nationality or showing disloyalty.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A quasi-federal system describes a state that is federal in structure but possesses a strong unitary bias. Features such as the central appointment of governors and the vast emergency powers granted to the Union government allow for centralized control during specific circumstances. This design ensures national integrity and stability while maintaining a division of powers between the centre and the states.

21. (C) Original jurisdiction
The Supreme Court acts as an exclusive arbiter in legal conflicts involving different levels of government. This specific authority allows the court to hear cases directly when they involve disputes between the central government and one or more states. This function is vital for maintaining the federal balance and ensuring that constitutional boundaries between various governmental entities are respected and legally enforced.

22. (B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
The Preamble was modified during the Emergency period to further clarify the nature and goals of the Indian state. By adding these three specific terms, the government emphasized the country's commitment to social welfare, religious neutrality, and national unity. This remains the only time the Preamble has been amended since the Constitution was originally adopted by the assembly in 1949.

23. (D) They are non-justiciable moral obligations on citizens.
Fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while they enjoy rights, they also have responsibilities toward the country. Unlike fundamental rights, these duties cannot be enforced through legal writs in a court of law. They represent a set of ethical guidelines that encourage patriotism and promote a sense of common brotherhood among the people.

24. (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
The task of scrutinizing the draft constitution and preparing the final version was entrusted to a specific committee led by a distinguished legal expert. As the head of this body, he played a pivotal role in synthesizing various ideas into a coherent legal document. His leadership was crucial in ensuring that the final text addressed the complex social and political realities of India.

25. (C) One month
Once the President issues a proclamation of a national emergency, it must be ratified by the Parliament to continue. This approval must be granted by both houses within thirty days. If not approved within this time frame, the proclamation ceases to be valid. This strict requirement ensures that the executive's extraordinary powers are subject to timely legislative oversight and democratic accountability mechanisms.

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26. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Constitution provides various protections and remedies through specific articles. Article 14 ensures that all individuals are equal before the law, while Article 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability. The right to education for children is guaranteed under Article 21A. Finally, Article 32 empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their fundamental rights through legal remedies.

27. (D) The Constitution of Japan
The concept that a person's life or liberty can only be taken away according to a valid law passed by the legislature was inspired by the Japanese model. This principle ensures that the executive cannot act arbitrarily. It focuses on the technical legality of the procedure followed, providing a foundational safeguard for individual freedom within the Indian legal and constitutional framework.

28. (B) The state's power to regulate secular activities of religion.
The framers sought to protect the freedom of conscience while ensuring the state could intervene for social reform. Debates focused

on distinguishing between essential religious practices and secular activities associated with religion, such as economic or political matters. This balance allows the state to enact laws for social welfare and reform, such as opening religious institutions to all sections of the public.

29. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Union executive is a comprehensive body that includes the President, Vice-President, and the ministerial council. The Attorney General, as the chief legal advisor, is also an integral part of this structure. While the President is the formal head, the parliamentary system requires that he performs his functions based on the collective advice of the ministers, ensuring a responsible government.

30. (D) Article 368
The Constitution provides a specific mechanism for its own modification to ensure it can adapt to changing times. This article outlines the procedures for different types of amendments, some requiring a special majority and others needing state ratification. This power allows the document to remain relevant while preserving its core principles against frequent or arbitrary changes by the legislative body.

31. (A) Voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign state.
India follows the principle of single citizenship, which does not allow for dual nationality. According to Article 9, if a person chooses to become a citizen of another country, their Indian citizenship is automatically terminated. This rule emphasizes the exclusive allegiance expected from citizens and ensures that there are no conflicting loyalties toward different sovereign nations in the international arena.

32. (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
The Supreme Court established that certain fundamental features of the Constitution are beyond the amending power of the Parliament. This doctrine ensures that the essential identity and spirit of the document, such as secularism and judicial review, remain intact. It acts as a safeguard against potential legislative overreach, preserving the constitutional balance and preventing the subversion of democratic principles in the future.

33. (B) To organize village panchayats.
Certain directive principles are inspired by the vision of rural self-sufficiency and decentralized governance. The organization of village panchayats as units of self-government is a key example of this ideology. By empowering local communities, the state aims to fulfill the goal of grass-roots democracy, which was a central theme in the socio-political philosophy advocated during the national movement.

34. (A) The Rajya Sabha alone
Since the Vice-President serves as the ex-officio chairman of the upper house, the procedure for his removal must begin there. A resolution to this effect must be passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha. Following this, the resolution must also be agreed to by the Lok Sabha to complete the constitutional process for removal.

35. (C) 'We command'
This writ serves as a judicial command issued to a public official, corporation, or lower court. It requires the recipient to perform a specific legal duty that they have failed or refused to carry out. By exercising this power, the judiciary ensures that administrative authorities fulfill their statutory obligations, thereby protecting the rights of individuals and maintaining the rule of law.

36. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced through legal action in a court. However, the Constitution explicitly states that they are fundamental to the country's governance. The state is morally and constitutionally obligated to consider these principles when drafting policies and legislation. While both statements are factually correct, the second does not explain why the first is true.

37. (C) Fourth Schedule
The distribution of representation in the upper house of Parliament is detailed in a specific schedule. It specifies the number of seats assigned to each state and union territory based on their respective populations. This arrangement ensures that the diverse regions of the country are adequately represented in the federal legislature,

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allowing for the articulation of state interests at the national level.

38. (B) Economic utility and agricultural improvement.
During the drafting process, the prohibition of cow slaughter was discussed primarily from a practical perspective. Proponents argued that cattle were essential for the agrarian economy, providing milk and serving as draught animals for farming. By framing the issue as one of scientific agriculture and economic benefit, the assembly sought to include the provision without explicitly grounding it in purely religious terms.

39. (D) Ordinary Bills only
A joint sitting is a mechanism to resolve disagreements between the two houses of Parliament. This procedure is applicable only to ordinary legislation where a deadlock has occurred. It cannot be used for money bills, as the Lok Sabha has dominant powers, nor for constitutional amendment bills, which must be passed by both houses independently with a specific special majority as required.

40. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Constituent Assembly utilized various committees to focus on specific aspects of the drafting process. Jawaharlal Nehru headed the committee on union powers, while Sardar Patel focused on provincial constitutions. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over the steering committee, and J.B. Kripalani led the sub-committee on fundamental rights. These specialized groups were essential for the systematic and detailed preparation of the document.

41. (C) Strict separation of powers between executive and legislature
The Indian system is characterized by the interdependence of the executive and legislative branches rather than a strict separation. Members of the executive are drawn from the legislature and are collectively responsible to it. This fusion of powers ensures that the government remains accountable to the elected representatives, which is a fundamental hallmark of the parliamentary model adopted by the nation.

42. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The chief legal advisor to the government is appointed by the President and must meet the qualifications of a Supreme Court judge. This individual has the unique privilege of participating in parliamentary proceedings without the right to vote. This role is essential for providing legal guidance to the executive and representing the Union in significant legal matters before the higher judiciary.

43. (D) Article 141
The Constitution establishes a hierarchy where the legal interpretations provided by the highest court are authoritative. This article ensures that any principle or rule of law laid down by the Supreme Court serves as a binding precedent for all other courts in the country. This uniformity is crucial for maintaining consistency, predictability, and the rule of law within the entire judicial system.

44. (B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
This significant piece of colonial legislation introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces, dividing administrative subjects into reserved and transferred categories. It aimed to increase the association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions. These reforms were named after the Secretary of State and the Viceroy who proposed the changes to the system.

45. (C) The Parliament
The Constitution grants the national legislature the authority to reorganize the internal map of the country. This includes creating new states, merging existing ones, or changing their names and boundaries. While the President must refer such proposals to the concerned state legislatures for their views, the final decision rests with the Parliament, which can pass such laws with a simple majority.

46. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The Indian Constitution is organized into specific parts based on the logical progression of administrative and legal principles. It begins with the Union and its Territory, followed by provisions regarding Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy follow, with Fundamental Duties added later

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through an amendment. This structural sequence provides a comprehensive framework for the governance of the nation.

47. (A) Individual dignity and the unity and integrity of the Nation
The concept of common brotherhood is intended to overcome barriers of caste, religion, and region. It emphasizes that every citizen must respect the dignity of others while working toward the collective strength of the country. By fostering this spirit of fraternity, the Constitution seeks to ensure that the diverse population remains united as a single, integrated, and harmonious national community.

48. (B) Right to protection in respect of conviction for offences
Certain fundamental rights are considered so essential that they remain operational even during a national emergency. These include the protection against retroactive criminal laws and double jeopardy, as well as the right to life and personal liberty. This safeguard prevents the state from acting arbitrarily against individuals' basic legal protections and physical freedom, even when the country is facing extreme crises.

49. (B) 25 years
To ensure that representatives have a degree of maturity while still encouraging youthful participation, the Constitution sets a specific minimum age for members of the lower house. This requirement is lower than that for the upper house of Parliament or the presidency. Meeting this age criteria allows any eligible citizen to contest elections and participate directly in the national legislative process.

50. (A) State List
The Seventh Schedule divides legislative responsibilities into three categories. Matters that are of local importance and require regional variations, such as law enforcement, public health systems, and agricultural policies, are placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of state governments. This allows each state to tailor its laws to its specific needs while maintaining a functional division of power within the federation.

51. (C) Two months, unless approved
If the President is satisfied that the financial stability of India is threatened, he can declare a financial emergency. However, this proclamation requires the approval of both houses of Parliament within sixty days to remain in effect. This constitutional check ensures that such an extraordinary measure, which significantly affects the financial autonomy of states, is subject to timely legislative scrutiny and consensus.

52. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
This foundational document was presented to the assembly to define its aims and the philosophical principles of the proposed constitution. It emphasized sovereign independence, social justice, and international peace. The values expressed in this resolution eventually formed the basis of the Preamble, serving as a guiding light for the framers throughout the long and complex drafting and deliberation process that followed.

53. (C) Maladministration or corruption in the state.
The President can take over the administration of a state only if there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery. This usually happens when no stable government can be formed or the state fails to follow federal directions. Issues like poor administration or political corruption are not valid legal grounds for this measure, as they are expected to be resolved through regular democratic processes.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As a court of record, the Supreme Court's decisions and proceedings are preserved for future reference and serve as authoritative legal precedents. Furthermore, the court possesses the inherent power to punish individuals for its contempt. These features are essential for maintaining the dignity, authority, and effectiveness of the highest judicial body in the land, ensuring that its orders are respected.

55. (D) Personal laws of religious communities.
The proposal for a uniform civil code sparked intense debates about whether common secular laws should replace religious-based personal laws. Critics argued that such a move would interfere with the religious freedom of minorities.

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Proponents, however, viewed it as a necessary step toward national integration and gender equality, leading to its eventual placement in the non-justiciable section of the constitutional document.

56. (A) 42nd Amendment Act
In 1976, a new set of responsibilities for citizens was incorporated into the Constitution. This was done to emphasize that rights and duties are inseparable. The amendment introduced Part IV-A and Article 51A, listing duties such as respecting the national flag and protecting the environment. This addition aimed to foster a sense of civic responsibility and national commitment among the entire Indian population.

57. (C) NITI Aayog
Bodies that are specifically mentioned in the text of the Constitution are known as constitutional bodies. Examples include the commissions for finance, elections, and public service. However, some organizations are created through executive resolutions or statutes. NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank established by the government to replace the Planning Commission and does not derive its authority directly from the constitutional text.

58. (A) Part XI
The distribution of powers between the center and the states is a fundamental aspect of the federal structure. Part XI of the Constitution specifically details the legislative and administrative relationships between these two levels of government. It outlines how the Union and states interact regarding subjects in the different lists, ensuring a clear framework for governance and the resolution of potential jurisdictional conflicts.

59. (D) Inquire into the legality of a person's claim to public office
This writ is used to challenge the right of an individual to hold a public position. It requires the person to prove by what authority they are occupying the office. By preventing the illegal usurpation of public roles, the judiciary ensures that only qualified individuals who have been properly appointed can exercise the powers and duties associated with such important government positions.

60. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Constitutional amendments have significantly altered the Indian legal landscape. The first amendment added the Ninth Schedule to protect certain laws. The 44th amendment removed property from the list of fundamental rights. The 61st amendment lowered the voting age to ensure greater political participation. Finally, the 73rd amendment granted constitutional status to panchayati raj institutions, strengthening local self-government across the entire nation.

61. (C) Part II, Articles 5-11
The Constitution provides the basic framework for determining who was a citizen at the time of its commencement. Part II outlines these provisions, covering people who were domiciled in India or migrated from Pakistan. It also grants the Parliament the absolute power to regulate citizenship through future laws, which is why the comprehensive Citizenship Act of 1955 was later enacted by the legislature.

62. (A) 1 and 3 only
The Indian system features two houses of Parliament and a judicial system that is both unified and independent. However, unlike some other federal systems, residuary powers in India are vested in the national legislature rather than the states. This centralized authority over subjects not mentioned in any list reflects the unitary spirit of the Constitution while maintaining its primary federal structure and organization.

63. (A) All of the above.
For the purpose of enforcing fundamental rights, the term 'State' is broadly defined to include various levels of government. This encompasses the central and state governments, the Parliament and state legislatures, and all local authorities like municipalities. It also includes other entities that perform public functions, ensuring that citizens have constitutional protection against any arbitrary actions by any wing of the public administration.

64. (B) To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to the poor
The 42nd Amendment added new directives to emphasize the socialist goals of the state. One such addition was Article 39A, which mandates that the state should ensure the legal system

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promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity. This includes providing free legal services to ensure that no citizen is denied justice because of economic or other disabilities, reinforcing the welfare state concept.

65. (B) Either House of Parliament
The process for removing the President is a formal, quasi-judicial procedure conducted within the legislature. The proceedings can be started in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha by a resolution signed by at least one-fourth of the total members. If passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses, the President is removed, ensuring a high threshold for such a significant action.

66. (A) Legislative Assembly
In the state-level parliamentary system, the executive is answerable to the directly elected house. This means that the council of ministers stays in power only as long as they enjoy the confidence of the majority of members in the assembly. This collective responsibility ensures that the government remains accountable to the people through their representatives, reflecting the core principles of democratic governance.

67. (C) Article 361
To maintain the dignity of the highest office, the Constitution provides certain immunities to the President. While in office, he is not answerable to any court for the exercise of his powers. Additionally, no criminal proceedings can be started or continued against him in any court during his term. These protections ensure that the head of state can perform his duties without personal legal interference.

68. (D) The strong opposition from non-Hindi speaking regions.
The choice of an official language was one of the most divisive issues in the assembly. Members from southern and eastern India feared that Hindi would give an unfair advantage to native speakers in administration and education. This intense regional opposition necessitated a compromise, leading to the adoption of Hindi alongside English as an associate official language for a transitional period of fifteen years.

69. (C) The President
The administration of areas with significant tribal populations is handled through special provisions. The President is empowered to declare any area as a scheduled area and can also change its boundaries. This authority is designed to protect the interests of tribal communities and ensure that the government can implement specific administrative and developmental programs suited to their unique cultural and social needs and requirements.

70. (B) It had no Indian member.
In 1927, the British government appointed a commission to review the constitutional progress in India. However, the exclusion of Indians from a body that was to decide the country's political future was seen as a major insult. This led to widespread protests and boycotts by all major political parties in India, who demanded that Indians must have a say in their own constitutional destiny.

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71. (C) A is true but R is false.
The freedom of the press is considered an essential part of the broader right to freedom of speech and expression. While the Supreme Court has consistently interpreted Article 19(1)(a) to include the press, the Constitution itself does not explicitly use that specific term. Therefore, while the protection exists through judicial interpretation, it is not a literal part of the written text of the article.

72. (A) 550
The maximum membership of the lower house of Parliament is fixed to ensure effective representation. This includes representatives from the states and union territories. Following recent constitutional changes, the provision for nominating members from the Anglo-Indian community has been discontinued. This strength is periodically adjusted based on census data to reflect population changes while maintaining a manageable size for legislative deliberations and decision-making.

73. (C) The President
This special fund is established to meet unforeseen and urgent government expenditures. It is placed at the disposal of the President, allowing the government to access money without waiting

for immediate parliamentary approval during emergencies. However, any amount spent from this fund must eventually be authorized by the Parliament through a supplementary grant to replenish the fund for future use in similar situations.

74. (A) Supreme Court
The highest court in the land has the exclusive authority to investigate and decide any doubts or disputes arising from the election of the President or Vice-President. This ensured that such sensitive political matters are resolved by an independent and impartial judicial body. The decision of the Supreme Court in these cases is final and cannot be challenged in any other forum or authority.

75. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Legal remedies against illegal state actions follow a logical order depending on the nature of the violation. Habeas corpus addresses illegal detention, while mandamus compels the performance of a public duty. Prohibition stops a lower court from exceeding its authority, and certiorari is used to quash an existing illegal order. Together, these writs ensure the protection of fundamental individual liberties against arbitrary administrative or judicial power.

76. (B) Article 312: Administrative Tribunals
The Constitution uses different articles to establish various bodies and services. Article 312 specifically deals with the creation of All-India Services. Provisions for administrative tribunals are actually found under Article 323A, which was added later to provide specialized forums for resolving service-related disputes. Other listed articles correctly map to the Finance Commission, Election Commission, and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes respectively in the text.

77. (C) 42nd Amendment
The Preamble was modified during the Emergency period to further clarify the nature and goals of the Indian state. By adding the terms socialist, secular, and integrity, the government emphasized the country's commitment to social welfare, religious neutrality, and national unity. This remains the only time the Preamble has been amended since the Constitution was originally adopted by the assembly in 1949.

78. (D) National security
The Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion but also allows the state to intervene for specific reasons. Article 25 clearly mentions that this freedom is subject to public order, morality, and health. While national security is a common ground for restricting many other rights, it is not explicitly listed as a separate ground for limiting religious freedom under the specific constitutional provision.

79. (A) Fundamental Duties
In 1976, a committee was formed to suggest changes to the Constitution, emphasizing that citizens should have responsibilities alongside their rights. Their recommendations led to the addition of a new part containing a list of duties. These include respecting the constitution, safeguarding public property, and protecting the environment, aiming to promote a sense of patriotic duty and national unity among all Indian citizens.

80. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The Constitution provides specific articles for handling emergencies and making modifications. Article 352 covers national emergencies due to war or rebellion, while Article 356 deals with the failure of constitutional machinery in states. Article 360 allows for financial emergency proclamations. Finally, Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the document. These provisions ensure that the state can respond to various crises effectively.

81. (B) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
Before entering office, the Governor must take an oath in the presence of the highest-ranking judicial officer of that state. If that officer is unavailable, the senior-most judge of the same court performs this function. This procedure emphasizes the constitutional nature of the office and ensures that the formal head of the state is sworn in by the representative of the law.

82. (A) Seventh Schedule
This schedule is a crucial part of the federal structure, as it explicitly divides legislative

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authority between the Union and the states. It contains three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. This clear demarcation ensures that each level of government knows its jurisdiction, reducing potential conflicts and providing a systematic framework for the governance of the entire country.

83. (C) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts
The power to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions is vested in the higher judiciary. The Supreme Court exercises this through Article 32, while High Courts have similar powers under Article 226. This allows these courts to strike down any law or order that violates fundamental rights or goes against the constitutional framework, ensuring that the Constitution remains supreme law.

84. (D) It was seen as desirable but the time was not ripe for enforcement.
The framers of the Constitution recognized the value of a common civil code for national integration. However, due to the sensitive nature of personal laws and the prevailing socio-political conditions, they decided not to make it a mandatory right immediately. Instead, they placed it in the directive principles, expecting future governments to implement it when there was sufficient social consensus and national stability.

85. (A) 1 and 3 only
India maintains a single citizenship to promote national unity. The Parliament has the authority to regulate this, which it did by passing the Citizenship Act of 1955. However, the rules for citizenship by birth have changed over time and are not as simple as being born in the country; they now often require at least one parent to be an Indian citizen as well.

86. (B) Single citizenship
Federalism typically involves a division of powers between two levels of government, a written constitution, and judicial supremacy. While many federations allow dual citizenship for the nation and the state, India chose a single citizenship to foster national unity. This unique feature reflects a unitary bias within the federal structure, emphasizing that all citizens are primarily part of the larger Indian Union.

87. (D) Article 21
This article is considered one of the most vital components of the fundamental rights, ensuring that no person can be deprived of their life or liberty except through a valid legal procedure. Over time, the judiciary has expanded its meaning to include various other rights like the right to privacy and a clean environment, making it a cornerstone of individual protection against the state.

88. (A) The Vice-President of India
The person holding the office of Vice-President automatically becomes the presiding officer of the upper house of Parliament. In this role, they manage the proceedings and maintain order during sessions. However, since they are not a member of the house, they do not have a right to vote except in cases of a tie, where they can cast a deciding vote.

89. (C) Part XVII
The Constitution addresses the complex issue of languages in a specific part. This section contains provisions regarding the official language of the Union, the regional languages used in states, and the language to be used in the higher courts. It also establishes the framework for the development of Hindi and the continued use of English for specific administrative and legislative purposes as needed.

90. (A) Establishment of a Federal Court
This Act was a landmark in Indian constitutional history, providing for a federal structure and provincial autonomy. It led to the creation of a national court to resolve disputes between provinces and the center. Many of its features, including the distribution of powers and the office of the governor, were later adapted and incorporated into the Constitution of independent India in 1950.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To prevent the potential for arbitrary rule, the rules for declaring a national emergency were tightened. It is now mandatory for the President to receive a formal written recommendation from the entire cabinet, not just the Prime Minister. This requirement ensures collective responsibility and acts as a vital safeguard against the misuse of

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extraordinary powers that significantly suspend normal democratic and federal processes.

92. (B) The purpose of releasing a person from illegal detention.
This historic writ is a powerful tool for protecting personal liberty. It allows the court to command anyone holding a person to bring them before the judiciary and justify the detention. If the detention is found to be without legal basis, the court orders the immediate release of the individual. This ensures that no person is held by the state or individuals unlawfully.

93. (C) Validate certain Acts and Regulations from being challenged on the grounds of violation of fundamental rights.
The Ninth Schedule was introduced by the First Amendment to protect land reform laws from judicial review. Any law placed in this schedule was originally meant to be immune from being struck down for violating fundamental rights. This allowed the government to implement social and economic reforms without prolonged legal challenges, although later court rulings have established that such laws can still be reviewed.

94. (D) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House.
To ensure that the business of the legislature is conducted with sufficient representation, a minimum number of members must be present. This quorum is set at ten percent of the total strength of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. If this requirement is not met, the presiding officer must either adjourn the house or suspend the meeting until the quorum is reached.

95. (A) Article 48
This directive principle instructs the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It specifically mentions that the state should take steps for preserving and improving breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves. Proponents of the ban often highlighted this article to show that protecting cattle was a constitutional objective aimed at agricultural and economic development.

96. (B) Objectives Resolution, 1946
The introductory statement of the Constitution reflects the fundamental philosophy and goals outlined by the assembly at the beginning of its work. These values, including sovereignty, justice, and liberty, were first formally proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru in his historical resolution. The Preamble essentially summarizes these ideals, serving as a permanent record of the principles that guided the framers in creating the document.

97. (B) To cast a vote in public elections
While voting is a crucial part of a democracy, it is categorized as a legal or constitutional right rather than a fundamental duty. The duties listed in Article 51A focus on broader civic and moral responsibilities, such as respecting national symbols, promoting harmony, and protecting the environment. These duties are intended to encourage a sense of responsibility toward the nation and its collective well-being.

98. (A) 65 years
The Constitution specifies a mandatory retirement age for judges of the highest court to ensure a regular renewal of the bench. This age limit is higher than that for High Court judges or most other government officials. This provision helps maintain the efficiency and integrity of the judiciary while allowing experienced legal minds to serve the country during their most productive senior years.

99. (C) The Rajya Sabha can amend or reject a Money Bill.
In financial matters, the lower house of Parliament holds ultimate authority. When a money bill is sent to the upper house, it must be returned within fourteen days. The Rajya Sabha can suggest changes, but it cannot formally amend or reject the bill. If it fails to return the bill in time, it is considered passed by both houses, ensuring timely government financial operations.

100. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Legal doctrines assist in interpreting the Constitution and determining the validity of laws. The basic structure ensures essential features remain unamendable, while pith and substance identifies the true nature of a statute. Severability allows courts to strike down only the invalid

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portions of a law. Colourable legislation prevents the legislature from doing indirectly what it is prohibited from doing directly, maintaining constitutional integrity.

101. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The presidency of India has been held by several distinguished individuals in a specific order since the Republic was formed. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first, followed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and then Dr. Zakir Husain. After the sudden passing of the third president, V.V. Giri eventually assumed the office. This sequence reflects the historical progression of the country's highest constitutional leadership.

102. (B) The proactive role of the judiciary in enforcing public interest.
This concept describes situations where the courts go beyond their traditional role of interpreting law to actively promote social justice and protect rights. This often involves the judiciary giving directions to the executive or legislature to fulfill their duties. While it ensures that the government remains accountable, it also sparks debates about the proper boundaries and balance of power between different branches.

103. (B) 1 and 3 only
The Vice-President is chosen by all members of Parliament and can be removed through a resolution originating in the upper house. Unlike some other offices, there is no constitutional restriction on being re-elected to this position. This ensures that an experienced individual can continue to serve as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the second-highest constitutional authority in the country if re-elected.

104. (A) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
The goal of ensuring fair distribution of wealth and resources is highlighted in the introduction and the policy guidelines of the Constitution. The Preamble lists economic justice as a core objective, while the Directive Principles provide specific instructions to the state to reduce inequalities. Together, these sections mandate that the government work toward a welfare state where every citizen has basic economic security.

105. (C) Parliament, upon a resolution by Rajya Sabha
To maintain the federal balance, the power to create a service that operates at both the center and the states requires a special process. The upper house, representing the states, must first pass a resolution by a two-thirds majority stating that such a service is necessary in the national interest. Only after this can the Parliament pass a law to establish the new service.

106. (A) An inferior court to stop proceedings in a matter where it has no jurisdiction.
This writ acts as a preventive measure issued by a higher court to a lower judicial body. It commands the subordinate court to cease proceedings because it is acting outside its legal authority. By stopping cases before an improper judgment is made, the judiciary prevents legal errors and ensures that all courts operate strictly within their assigned jurisdictions and powers.

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107. (D) The ease with which a democratic constitution could be subverted.
During the assembly debates, members discussed historical examples where emergency powers were used to overthrow democracy. The reference to the failed German coup served as a warning about the fragility of democratic institutions. The framers included emergency provisions to protect the state but also sought to include safeguards to prevent these powers from being misused to establish a permanent authoritarian regime.

108. (B) Independent Judiciary
While many features of the Indian system promote a strong center, such as single citizenship and central control over services, the independence of the judiciary is a fundamental federal characteristic. It ensures that there is an impartial arbiter to resolve disputes between the center and the states and to protect the Constitution. This separation of the judiciary from executive control is essential for a federal democracy.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The upper house of Parliament is designed to provide continuity in the legislative process. It never faces a total dissolution; instead, its members have a fixed six-year term. By ensuring that one-third of the members retire every two

years and are replaced by new ones, the house remains a permanent body. This structure allows for a constant presence of experienced representatives in the national legislature.

110. (D) Part XX
The Constitution contains a dedicated section that outlines how its provisions can be changed. This part consists of a single article that specifies the different types of majorities required for various amendments. By centralizing the modification procedure in one specific part, the framers ensured that the process for updating the supreme law of the land is clear, formal, and sufficiently difficult to prevent arbitrary changes.

111. (A) M.N. Roy
The demand for a representative body to draft a constitution for an independent India was first formally expressed by a prominent political thinker in 1934. This idea later became an official policy of the national movement. It emphasized that Indians themselves should determine their political future through an assembly elected for this specific purpose, rather than accepting a framework imposed by the British colonial government.

112. (B) Article 20(2)
This constitutional protection ensures that an individual cannot be subjected to multiple trials and punishments for the same criminal act. It is a fundamental principle of justice that provides finality to legal proceedings and protects citizens from being hounded by the state through repeated prosecutions. This safeguard is essential for maintaining the rule of law and protecting the dignity and freedom of the accused person.

113. (B) Election Commission of India
To ensure that elections are free and fair, the task of maintaining accurate lists of eligible voters is entrusted to a specialized independent body. This commission oversees the entire process of registration and updates the rolls before every major election. By keeping this function under centralized, neutral control, the Constitution aims to prevent political interference and ensure that every valid citizen has the opportunity to vote.

114. (A) To organize agriculture on modern and scientific lines.
This directive principle is grouped with those that reflect a modern, rational, and scientific approach to governance. It encourages the state to adopt advanced techniques and technologies to improve productivity in the primary sector. Such principles are distinct from those based on social welfare or Gandhian ideals, as they focus on the intellectual and technical advancement of the nation's various administrative and economic activities.

115. (C) President of India after an address by Parliament has been presented to him.
Removing a senior judge is a difficult and formal process intended to protect judicial independence. It requires a resolution passed by both houses of Parliament with a special majority. This address must be based on proven misbehavior or incapacity. Only after this rigorous legislative process is completed can the President sign the order for removal, ensuring that judges cannot be dismissed for political reasons.

116. (D) The central law prevails.
For subjects where both levels of government can legislate, the Constitution establishes a clear rule to resolve conflicts. If a central law and a state law are inconsistent, the law passed by Parliament will generally override the state law. This ensures national uniformity on important issues, although there is a specific exception if the state law has received the prior assent of the President.

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117. (C) Retained English as an associate official language for a period of 15 years.
This famous compromise was designed to bridge the gap between proponents of Hindi and those who preferred English or regional languages. It designated Hindi as the official language but allowed English to continue for a specific period to facilitate a smooth transition. This arrangement aimed to promote national unity while addressing the practical administrative and linguistic concerns of the diverse population across India.

118. (B) They are complementary to each other.
While fundamental rights are legally enforceable and directive principles are not, they are both

essential for a just society. The rights focus on individual liberty and political democracy, while the principles guide the state toward social and economic justice. The judiciary has often held that the two must be read together, as they both aim to achieve the common goal of a welfare state.

119. (D) Voluntarily gives up the membership of his political party.
To ensure political stability and discourage opportunistic party-switching, specific rules were added to the Constitution. A representative can lose their seat if they resign from the party on whose ticket they were elected. This provision aims to protect the mandate of the voters and maintain the integrity of the parliamentary system by ensuring that members remain loyal to the political platform they were elected on.

120. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Landmark judicial decisions have significantly shaped the interpretation of the Constitution. The expansion of personal liberty was achieved through the Maneka Gandhi case, while OBC reservations were upheld in the Indira Sawhney case. The S.R. Bommai judgment defined the scope of central intervention in states, and the Vishaka guidelines established a framework to prevent sexual harassment in the professional workplace, ensuring safety for all employees.

121. (C) A fully sovereign body
With the passing of this Act, the assembly that was drafting the constitution became completely independent of the British Parliament. It gained the power to repeal any existing British law applicable to India and to draft a new supreme law for the nation. This transformation was essential for ensuring that the new Constitution truly reflected the will of the independent people of India.

122. (A) All of the above conditions were met.
At the start of the Republic, citizenship was granted to those with a permanent home in the country who met specific criteria. This included being born in India, having a parent born there, or having lived in the territory for at least five years before the Constitution began. These broad rules were designed to be inclusive while establishing a clear legal identity for the new nation.

123. (C) 1, 2 and 3
The Preamble serves as an essential introduction that defines the core character of the nation. It is considered a part of the constitutional document and can be modified through an amendment, as was done in 1976. However, it is primarily a statement of intent and philosophy, meaning it cannot be used directly to file a lawsuit or enforce specific rights in a court.

124. (A) 1 only
The right to form groups or unions is a fundamental freedom, but the state can limit it for reasons like national security or public morality. However, such restrictions must be reasonable and are subject to judicial review. The second statement is incomplete as it does not capture all the specific legal grounds mentioned in the Constitution for restricting this particular freedom of association for citizens.

125. (C) Executive power
The authority to grant mercy or reduce a sentence is a function performed by the head of the state's executive branch. This power is exercised based on the advice of the council of ministers and is intended to provide a safeguard against judicial errors or to show leniency for humanitarian reasons. It represents an executive check on the finality of judicial decisions in criminal matters.

126. (D) To give advisory opinion to the Governor.
While High Courts have extensive powers to hear appeals, issue writs, and supervise lower courts, they do not possess the power to provide formal advisory opinions to the head of the state. This specific function is reserved exclusively for the Supreme Court, which can provide such guidance to the President. High Courts focus primarily on adjudicating disputes and protecting fundamental rights within their jurisdictions.

127. (A) Article 77
This article outlines how the executive actions of the national government are formally conducted. It specifies that all such actions must be expressed as being taken in the name of the President. It also authorizes the President to make rules for the more convenient transaction of government business and for the allocation of work among the various ministers and departments of the Union.

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128. (B) The power of Parliament to make laws on matters not enumerated in any of the three lists.
In a federal system, it is impossible to list every possible subject for future legislation. Therefore, the Constitution provides that any matter not mentioned in the union, state, or concurrent lists falls under the jurisdiction of the national legislature. This ensures that there is always a competent authority to make laws on emerging or unforeseen issues, like modern technology or global environmental challenges.

129. (B) A legal right under Article 300-A.
The 44th Amendment significantly changed the status of property ownership in India. By removing it from the list of fundamental rights, the state gained more power to regulate it for public benefit. However, it remains a protected right, meaning no person can be deprived of their property except by authority of law. It transitioned from a core individual liberty to a regular constitutional protection.

130. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The modification of the Constitution has followed a historical timeline reflecting the nation's changing needs. The process began shortly after adoption with the first amendment in 1951. Major changes occurred during the Emergency in 1976, followed by the lowering of the voting age in 1989. The early 1990s saw the landmark inclusion of local self-government, completing this sequence of significant constitutional transformations.

131. (C) Reform religious practices in the interest of social welfare.
During the debates on religious freedom, some members argued that absolute freedom could prevent necessary social progress. They contended that the state must retain the authority to regulate or restricted religious practices if they were harmful or discriminatory. This perspective was intended to ensure that the government could pass laws for social welfare and reform, such as abolishing untouchability or ensuring gender justice.

132. (D) Directive Principles of State Policy
The goal of ensuring gender equality in wages is part of the guidelines provided to the state for social justice. Article 39 specifically mentions that the state should direct its policy toward securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women. These directives reflect the constitutional commitment to building an equitable society where economic exploitation and gender-based discrimination are gradually eliminated.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution allows for flexibility in the appointment of ministers. An individual can join the cabinet even if they are not currently a member of either house of Parliament. However, to maintain democratic accountability, this person must win an election or get nominated to the legislature within six months. Failure to do so results in their automatic removal from the ministerial position.

134. (B) Emergency Provisions
While features like a written constitution and division of powers are classic hallmarks of a federal system, the presence of emergency provisions reflects a unitary character. During a crisis, these rules allow the center to assume total control, effectively suspending the federal distribution of power. This design ensures that the nation can act as a single unit to protect its sovereignty and national integrity.

135. (D) The United States of America
The concept of allowing any public-spirited person to file a lawsuit on behalf of others who cannot do so themselves originated in the American legal system. It was later adopted and significantly developed by the Indian judiciary to improve access to justice for the marginalized. This innovation has allowed the courts to address widespread social issues and government negligence affecting large groups of people.

136. (A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
When both houses of Parliament meet together to resolve a legislative deadlock, a specific presiding officer is required. This duty falls to the head of the lower house. In their absence, the deputy speaker or the deputy chairman of the upper house takes over. This ensures that the proceedings are conducted in an orderly manner according to established parliamentary rules and procedures.

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137. (C) Separate electorates for Muslims
This colonial-era reform is best known for introducing a system where members of a specific religious community could only vote for candidates of their own religion. While it increased Indian participation in councils, it also sowed the seeds of communal division in Indian politics. This principle of communal representation was a significant and controversial departure from the idea of a unified and integrated national electorate.

138. (A) The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not wider; it is narrower in one aspect.
The Supreme Court can only issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights, whereas High Courts can issue them for both fundamental rights and any other legal rights. This makes the scope of the High Court's authority broader in this specific regard. However, the Supreme Court's jurisdiction extends across the entire country, while a High Court's reach is limited to its specific state.

139. (D) The President of India
To ensure the independence and impartiality of the body that conducts elections, its head is appointed by the head of the state. This individual serves a fixed term and can only be removed through a difficult process similar to that of a Supreme Court judge. This protection ensures that the election process remains free from political pressure and maintains the democratic integrity.

140. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Constitution uses schedules to organize detailed administrative information. The first schedule lists the states and territories, while the eighth lists official languages. The tenth schedule contains rules against political defection, and the twelfth schedule outlines the powers and responsibilities of urban local bodies like municipalities. This organization makes the document more structured and allows for easier reference to specific legal and administrative details.

141. (C) Religious sentiment vs. Individual food choices
The debate on prohibiting cow slaughter was a complex clash of values. On one side was the desire to respect the religious beliefs of the majority community, while the other side emphasized the importance of individual dietary freedom and the secular nature of the state. The assembly eventually reached a compromise by framing the issue in economic and scientific terms within the directive principles.

142. (D) Partly rigid and partly flexible
The procedure for modifying the Constitution is designed to be balanced. Some sections can be changed easily by a regular majority, reflecting flexibility. Other parts require a very high threshold of support and state ratification, demonstrating rigidity. This unique combination ensures that the document can evolve with the times while protecting its core and fundamental features from being changed too easily or frequently.

143. (A) It is a source of power to the legislature.
The introductory statement of the Constitution provides the philosophy and goals of the document but does not grant any actual legal powers to the government. It acts as a guide for interpretation rather than a source of authority. The powers of the legislature are derived from the specific articles and lists within the body of the Constitution, not from the introductory Preamble itself.

144. (B) Article 32
The Constitution doesn't just list rights; it provides a guaranteed way to protect them. This article allows citizens to go directly to the highest court if their fundamental freedoms are violated. This makes the rights more than just words on paper, giving them real practical value. For this reason, it is often called the most important provision for ensuring the rule of law.

145. (A) 3 only
While citizenship is a fundamental legal status, it can be taken away in extreme cases. The government has the authority to terminate the citizenship of a person who obtained it through fraud or has shown genuine disloyalty to the nation's constitution. However, citizens by birth are generally protected from being deprived of their nationality by regular executive orders, as their status is more secure.

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146. (A) Union of States
The opening article of the Constitution describes India not as a federation, but as a union. This term was chosen to emphasize that the states do not have the right to secede from the country. It signifies that while powers are divided, the integrity and unity of the nation are permanent and cannot be broken by any of the constituent units or parts.

147. (C) Forests
Some subjects are considered important enough that both the central and state governments should have the power to make laws on them. Through a constitutional amendment, the management and protection of forests were moved to this category. This allows for a coordinated national policy on the environment while still letting states address their specific regional ecological needs and local administrative requirements.

148. (D) Pardon, Reprieve, Respite, Remission, and Commutation.
The President possesses a comprehensive set of powers to grant mercy in criminal cases. This includes completely forgiving a sentence, delaying its execution, or changing it to a less severe form. These powers provide a final humanitarian check within the legal system, allowing the executive to address individual circumstances and potential judicial errors after all legal appeals have been completely exhausted by the person.

149. (C) Consolidated Fund of India
To ensure that judges can work without political pressure, their pay is taken from a fund that does not require an annual vote in Parliament. This constitutional arrangement guarantees that their salaries cannot be reduced or used as a tool to influence their decisions. By making these payments a mandatory charge, the Constitution protects the independence and integrity of the highest judicial officers.

150. (B) Six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
During a national crisis, the center can make laws on matters normally handled by states. However, this extraordinary power is temporary. Once the emergency ends, any such laws passed by Parliament on state subjects will automatically stop being effective after half a year. This ensures that the normal federal distribution of power is restored as soon as the exceptional circumstances have passed.

151. (D) British, American
The concept of equality in the Constitution draws from two different traditions. One emphasizes that no person is above the law, a principle rooted in British legal history. The other focuses on ensuring that everyone in similar circumstances is treated equally by the law, an idea popular in the American system. Together, they provide a comprehensive framework for protecting citizens from any arbitrary discrimination.

152. (A) Article 21A (Right to Education)
A significant amendment was made to ensure that basic schooling becomes a fundamental right for every child. This new article mandates that the state provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen. This move reflects the nation's commitment to social development and aims to empower future generations through knowledge and opportunity, making education a core constitutional guarantee.

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153. (C) The imposition, abolition, or regulation of any specific tax.
A bill is classified under this special category if it deals primarily with the nation's finances, such as taxes, borrowing, or spending from the consolidated fund. Because these matters directly affect the economy and the public, they follow a unique legislative process where the directly elected house has the most power. This ensures that financial decisions are made by the people's primary representatives.

154. (A) Quasi-judicial procedure
The process for removing the President is handled by the Parliament but follows a formal, court-like investigative structure. Charges are brought by one house and investigated by the other, providing the President a chance to defend himself. This combination of political action and judicial-style investigation makes it a unique constitutional process designed to ensure that such a significant removal is fair and thorough.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While India is a federation, the center holds more power in several areas. A clear example is that if both the center and a state make conflicting laws on the same subject, the center's law is the one that stays valid. This principle of federal supremacy ensures national uniformity and prevents local laws from disrupting policies that are important for the entire country's unity.

156. (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
Under the previous British administration, certain guidelines were given to the governors on how to manage the provinces. When the Constitution was written, these ideas were transformed into a set of non-binding but fundamental goals for the government. These principles guide the state toward social and economic welfare, ensuring that the legacy of good governance is preserved in the new democratic framework.

157. (C) Article 227
Every High Court is given a special power to oversee and manage all other courts and tribunals within its geographic area. This includes not just judicial oversight but also administrative control over their procedures and records. This ensures that the entire judicial system in a state operates efficiently and follows the law correctly, maintaining high standards of justice throughout the subordinate judiciary.

158. (D) By consensus
The framers of the Constitution wanted the final document to represent the widest possible agreement among the diverse groups in the assembly. Instead of simple voting, they spent long hours debating and compromising until almost everyone was satisfied with a particular provision. This method of reaching general agreement ensured that the Constitution had strong moral authority and would be accepted by the whole nation.

159. (A) Administration; Nation
During the language debates, a distinction was made between a language used for official administrative purposes and a national language representing the entire population. The term Rajbhasha was chosen for Hindi to facilitate administrative communication within the Union. This compromise acknowledged the linguistic diversity of India, ensuring that while Hindi served official functions, it did not diminish other regional languages or cultures.

160. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The higher judiciary uses specific orders to protect rights and ensure legal behavior. One order is used to check on someone who is being held, while another commands a public official to do their job. A third quashes the wrong decision of a lower court, and the fourth questions someone's right to hold a public position. These tools collectively maintain the rule of law.

161. (B) Introducing the Anti-Defection Law
To prevent members of Parliament and state assemblies from switching parties for personal gain, a new law was added to the Constitution. It states that if a representative leaves their party voluntarily or votes against its orders, they can lose their seat. This move was intended to bring more stability to the government and ensure that representatives remain loyal to their voters' original mandate.

162. (A) 11
The Constitution currently lists a set of basic responsibilities for all citizens. Originally, there were ten, but an additional one was added later to emphasize the importance of providing education for children. While these duties are not legally enforceable, they serve as a moral guide, encouraging citizens to protect the environment, respect national symbols, and contribute to the growth and harmony of the country.

163. (C) Rajya Sabha
To create a new administrative service that works for both the center and the states, the house representing the states must take the first step. It must pass a special resolution by a two-thirds majority. This requirement ensures that the states agree to the creation of a centralized service that will affect their own administration, maintaining a healthy balance in the federal system.

164. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The head of a state is chosen by the President and serves as long as the President is satisfied. This person represents the formal authority of the state and holds all its executive powers. This role acts

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as a vital link between the center and the states, ensuring that the state's administration follows the constitutional framework and remains part of the unified national structure.

165. (C) Article 143
The President has the authority to seek the legal opinion of the highest court on important questions of law or fact. This allows the government to get expert advice before making significant decisions. While the court's opinion is not binding, it carries great weight and helps ensure that the government's actions are legally sound and in line with the principles of the supreme document.

166. (B) Shall give his assent.
In the case of changes to the Constitution, the President's power is limited. Once a bill has been passed by both houses with the required high support, the President must sign it. Unlike regular bills, he cannot use a veto or send it back for more discussion. This ensures that the will of the people's representatives regarding fundamental changes is respected and final.

167. (D) The dietary habits and rights of non-Hindu communities.
The debate on banning the slaughter of certain animals was very intense. Some members argued that such a rule would ignore the traditions and needs of people who did not share the same religious beliefs. They felt it was unfair to impose one community's values on others' choices. This disagreement led the assembly to place the provision in the non-binding directive principles as a compromise.

168. (A) Swaran Singh Committee
During the mid-1970s, a specialized group was asked to suggest changes to the Preamble and other parts of the Constitution. Based on their ideas, the government added new terms to emphasize the country's social goals and its neutrality toward religion. These changes were meant to clarify the nation's permanent commitment to the welfare of all people and the unity of the entire country.

169. (C) Six months
To ensure that the legislature meets regularly to discuss national issues, the Constitution sets a strict time limit. There cannot be a gap of more than half a year between the end of one session and the start of the next. This rule forces the government to be accountable to the representatives of the people on a frequent and predictable basis throughout the year.

170. (A) Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)
While many fundamental rights apply to everyone in India, some are reserved exclusively for its citizens. The right to speak freely and express one's opinion is one such privilege. This ensures that the political discourse and the direction of the country are primarily shaped by those who belong to the nation, rather than by people from other countries who might be visiting.

171. (D) 86th Amendment Act
In 2002, a significant change was made to the list of citizens' responsibilities. This new duty requires parents or guardians to ensure their children have the chance to get an education. This addition was part of a larger effort to make basic schooling a universal reality, linking the state's obligation to provide education with the citizens' duty to make use of it.

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172. (B) Indian citizens and their property anywhere in the world.
The legal reach of the Indian Parliament is not limited just to the country's physical borders. It can also make laws that apply to Indian nationals and their assets even if they are located in other countries. This power ensures that the government can protect its interests and regulate its citizens' behavior globally, demonstrating the sovereign authority of the nation on the world stage.

173. (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
For a long time, the courts only checked if the government followed the correct legal steps. However, a landmark case changed this by ruling that the procedure followed must also be just, fair, and reasonable. This shifted the legal focus from mere technicality to substantial justice, significantly increasing the protection of personal liberty and making it much harder for the state to act arbitrarily.

174. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The council of ministers must have the support of the directly elected house to stay in power. While a minister could be from either house, only those in the Lok Sabha can vote on a motion to remove the government. While both these rules are true and related to parliamentary procedures, the second doesn't fully explain why the entire council is collectively responsible.

175. (A) Terms of the Instrument of Accession.
When the special status of a particular region was being discussed, the framers had to consider the unique legal agreement that brought it into the country. This document specified the limited areas where the national government could initially make laws for that region. The constitutional provision was intended to reflect these specific historical terms while providing a framework for the region's relationship with the Union.

176. (B) A constituent unit of the Indian Union as specified in the First Schedule.
In the context of the country's structure, this term refers to the primary administrative divisions that make up the Union. The names and territories of these units are officially listed in a specific part of the Constitution. This clear definition ensures that everyone knows exactly which regions are being referred to when laws or administrative rules mention the different components of the unified nation.

177. (B) All citizens of India
The introductory statement of the Constitution promises core values like justice and liberty to every person who belongs to the nation. By focusing on citizens, the document emphasizes the social contract between the state and its people. This commitment ensures that everyone within the national community has a guaranteed set of ideals that the government must strive to protect and achieve for them.

178. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The history of Indian constitutional law has been marked by several key court decisions. The first major one happened shortly after independence, followed by cases dealing with the power of Parliament to change rights. Later, the famous 'basic structure' rule was created, and finally, the meaning of personal liberty was greatly expanded. This sequence shows how the judiciary has gradually evolved its interpretations.

179. (C) Article 20(3)
The Constitution provides a critical shield for individuals accused of crimes. It states that no person can be forced to give evidence that would prove their own guilt. This protection is essential for a fair trial, as it prevents the use of torture or coercion to get confessions. It ensures that the burden of proving a crime always remains with the state and its authorities.

180. (D) The establishment of local self-government.
Two major changes were made to the Constitution to give more power to people at the local level. One focused on rural villages and the other on urban cities. These amendments gave a formal, legal status to local bodies like panchayats and municipalities, ensuring they have regular elections and a share of resources. This move was intended to strengthen democracy by involving people directly.

181. (C) The Governor
After an election, the formal head of the state must select a person to lead the government. This is usually the leader of the party that won the most seats. By performing this duty, the head of state ensures a smooth transition of power and the formation of an executive that has the support of the majority of the people's representatives in the assembly.

182. (B) Article 250
During a major national crisis, the regular division of powers can be temporarily changed. This specific article allows the central Parliament to make laws on any subject, even those normally reserved for the states. This ensures that the country can act quickly and uniformly to face a threat. However, this power only lasts as long as the crisis and for a short period afterward.

183. (D) A failure of the state government to manage its finances.
A special kind of emergency can be declared if the financial health of the entire country or a large part of it is in serious danger. This is a very high bar and is not meant for regular cases of bad

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budgeting by a state. It is intended for extreme situations where the credit or stability of the whole nation is at risk from outside or inside.

184. (A) Ireland
The complex process of choosing the head of the Republic was inspired by another country's model. This method uses an indirect election where representatives from both the center and the states participate. This ensures that the President has broad support from across the entire nation and reflects the federal nature of the country, rather than being just a choice of the central government.

185. (C) K.T. Shah
During the drafting debates, one member was very critical of the fact that the directive principles were not legally enforceable. He famously compared them to a check that only works if the bank has enough money, meaning the state could ignore them if it wanted. His comment highlighted a key debate about whether these important goals should be mandatory or just general aspirations for the state.

186. (A) A three-tiered federal structure with a weak centre.
Before independence, a British plan suggested a way for the country to stay together. It proposed a system where the center only handled a few subjects like defense, while most powers stayed with the provinces. It also grouped provinces into different sections. While this plan was not fully implemented, it played a key role in the early discussions about how the new nation should be organized.

187. (D) wider
While the highest court can only issue orders to protect fundamental rights, the state-level High Courts have a much broader reach. They can use these legal tools not just for core constitutional rights but also for any other regular legal rights. This makes the High Courts a very accessible and powerful place for citizens to seek help against many different types of unfair government actions.

188. (B) All states in India have a legislative council.
While every state has an assembly of directly elected representatives, not all of them have a second, upper house. Only a few states have chosen to have this additional chamber. The Constitution allows each state to decide if it wants to create or get rid of such a council, provided they follow the correct legal and parliamentary steps to make that specific change.

189. (C) The President can seek the Court's opinion on a question of law.
The head of the state has a unique power to ask the highest court for its view on complicated legal matters. This process is not a regular trial but a way to get expert judicial guidance on issues of national importance. It helps the government make sure its plans are legal and avoids future court battles by getting a clear interpretation of the law early on.

190. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Constitution is divided into parts that categorize various governance aspects. Fundamental duties are listed in Part IV-A, while Part IX and Part IX-A deal with rural and urban local self-government, specifically panchayats and municipalities. Part XV outlines the mechanisms for conducting elections in India. These divisions provide a clear and organized roadmap for the functional operation of the national and local democracy.

191. (A) It is federal in structure but unitary in spirit.
The Indian system divides power between two levels of government, which is a federal feature. However, many other rules, like the center's power to change state boundaries and appoint governors, give the national government a very strong position. This creates a unique system that works like a unified nation during crises but maintains a federal division of labor during normal times for regional autonomy.

192. (A) 1 and 2 only
While some fundamental rights are available to everyone in India, others are restricted just to those who belong to the country. The right to speak freely and the right to own and manage property are two such examples. This ensures that only citizens have a say in the country's public discourse and a guaranteed right to manage its resources, while foreigners have more limited legal protections.

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193. (B) Co-operative societies
A 2011 amendment was made to encourage people to work together in groups for economic and social benefit. It gave these organizations a formal place in the Constitution, making it a fundamental right to form them. It also provided a set of rules for how they should be managed, aiming to make them more professional, democratic, and effective in helping their members prosper.

194. (A) National unity and gender justice
The push for a common set of laws for all citizens was motivated by two main goals. One was to bring people together as one nation by removing religious differences in the law. The other was to ensure that women in all communities have equal rights in matters like marriage and inheritance. These ideals remain a central part of the nation's ongoing social and political journey.

195. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The person who leads the lower house holds a very important and respected position. Their pay and other benefits are decided by the legislature to ensure they are independent of the government. While it is true that they are the primary spokesperson for the house, this fact alone isn't the reason why their salary is determined through a formal parliamentary process and legal framework.

196. (D) Government of India Act, 1935
During the colonial period, the British administration had vast powers to make laws without the consent of the people. This particular Act included many such provisions, which the framers of the new Constitution were wary of. While they did keep some of these powers for emergencies, they added many checks and balances to make sure they could not be used as easily as before.

197. (C) All of the above
For the purpose of protecting fundamental rights, the Constitution defines legal rules very broadly. It doesn't just mean acts passed by Parliament; it also includes temporary orders, local by-laws, and even long-standing customs that have the force of a law. This ensures that any type of government action, no matter how small or local, must respect the basic freedoms guaranteed to the citizens.

198. (B) To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.
While many directive principles focus on helping the poor or ensuring fair work, some are based on other values. The rule about protecting cattle is often grouped with Gandhian or agrarian principles rather than socialist ones. It focuses on traditional values and the importance of animals in the rural economy, which is a different goal from the redistribution of wealth or worker rights in a state.

199. (D) 12
To bring in people with special expertise who might not want to contest elections, the President can select a few members for the upper house. These individuals must have distinguished themselves in areas like science, art, or social service. This ensures that the house benefits from a wide range of knowledge and experience, making the legislative discussions more thorough and informed for the whole nation.

200. (A) Part XII of the Constitution
The complex rules about how the center and the states share money are detailed in a specific part of the supreme document. This section covers things like taxes, grants, and how the Finance Commission should divide resources. Having these rules clearly written down is essential for the smooth functioning of a federal system where both levels of government need sufficient funds to operate.

201. (C) Internal disturbance
In the past, the rules for declaring a national emergency were broader, which led to concerns about misuse. To prevent this, the Constitution was changed to use a more specific and severe term. Now, a threat from inside the country must involve an actual armed rebellion to justify such a serious measure. This ensures that regular protests or civil unrest cannot be used to suspend fundamental rights.

202. (A) 9 December 1946
The formal process of creating a new constitution for an independent India began in late 1946. On this day, the representatives met for the first time

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to start their long journey of deliberation and drafting. This meeting marked the beginning of a historic effort to build a democratic framework that would govern millions of people and shape the future of the entire South Asian region.

203. (D) A registered or naturalized citizen, due to fraud or disloyalty.
Citizenship is a secure status for most, but those who acquired it through specific procedures can lose it under certain conditions. If it is found that they lied to get it or have committed acts of serious disloyalty toward the nation, the government can take it away. This ensures that nationality is not abused by those who do not truly respect the country's fundamental values.

204. (B) Fusion of powers between the legislative and executive wings
In the system adopted by India, the government is not separate from the legislature; it is actually a part of it. The ministers are chosen from among the members of Parliament and must answer to them. This close relationship ensures that the executive is always accountable to the people's representatives, which is a core feature that distinguishes this model from other democratic systems.

205. (C) 'Heart and soul of the Constitution'
The head of the drafting committee believed that rights are useless without a way to enforce them. He used this powerful phrase to describe the provision that allows citizens to go to court for their freedoms. To him, this was the most essential part because it ensures that all other rights are protected and that the government cannot ignore the supreme law of the land.

206. (D) To cause to be laid before Parliament the Annual Financial Statement.
One of the key formal duties of the head of state is to make sure that the government presents its spending plans to the legislature every year. This process ensures that the people's representatives can discuss and approve the national budget. While the President doesn't write the budget himself, his role in presenting it is a vital part of the constitutional system of financial accountability.

207. (A) The President of India
To leave their position before their term is over, a judge of the highest court must formally inform the head of the state. This procedure is simple but important, as it officially notifies the appointing authority of the vacancy. This ensures that the process of finding a replacement can begin promptly, maintaining the full strength and effective operation of the nation's most important judicial body.

208. (B) The list of recognized official languages
To acknowledge the vast linguistic diversity of the country, the Constitution includes a specific schedule that lists several important languages. This recognition gives these languages a special status and encourages the government to promote their development. It also allows speakers of these languages to use them in specific official contexts and national competitive examinations, reflecting the inclusive nature of the Indian Republic's identity.

209. (B) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule
Some parts of the Constitution are so important for the states that the center cannot change them alone. If a modification affects the division of powers, at least half of the state legislatures must agree to it. This requirement protects the federal balance and ensures that the states have a say in any changes that would significantly alter their own legislative authority or financial resources.

210. (A) The belief that it was an economic rather than rights-based issue.
During the assembly debates, the prohibition of certain animal slaughter was discussed primarily from a practical perspective. Proponents argued that cattle were essential for the agrarian economy, providing milk and serving as draught animals for farming. By framing the issue as one of scientific agriculture and economic benefit, the assembly sought to include the provision without grounding it in purely religious terms or rights.

211. (C) They are legally enforceable through writs.
Fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while they enjoy rights, they also have responsibilities toward the country. Unlike fundamental rights, these duties cannot be enforced through legal

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writits in a court of law. They represent a set of ethical guidelines that encourage patriotism and promote a sense of common brotherhood among the people for national harmony.

212. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The head of a state has the power to hold back a local law so the national president can review it. This is a key way the center keeps an eye on state laws to make sure they don't clash with national policies. Because this official is chosen by the center, they act as a vital link that helps maintain the unity of the entire country's legal system.

213. (C) Only the Parliament can make laws.
To ensure that the country acts as one on matters of national importance, like defense or foreign affairs, the Constitution gives all the power to the central legislature. This ensures that there is a single, uniform policy for the whole nation on these critical subjects. This centralized control is a major feature that helps keep the diverse regions of the country united under one common framework.

214. (B) Quash the order of a lower court that has exceeded its jurisdiction.
This judicial order is issued by a superior court to a lower court or tribunal to review its proceedings. It is primarily used to quash orders that are made in excess of jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice. By doing so, the higher judiciary ensures that subordinate legal bodies operate strictly within their legally defined administrative and judicial boundaries for fairness.

215. (D) The United States of America
The practice of putting the fundamental rules for governing a nation into a single, formal written document was first established in the late 1700s. This innovation allowed for a clear statement of rights and powers that everyone could see and follow. This model was so successful that it influenced many other countries, including India, to adopt their own written constitutions to ensure clarity and stability.

216. (B) 2 and 3 only
India's system of government is characterized by a dual structure of center and states, with the Constitution serving as the supreme law of the land. Interestingly, the document never actually uses the word 'federation' in its text. Instead, it describes the country as a union, reflecting a design that is federal in form but possesses several strong features that keep the nation unified and integrated.

217. (C) Article 21A
A 2009 law was passed to give practical effect to a new fundamental right. This right ensures that every child has access to basic schooling without any cost. By making this a legal requirement, the government aims to ensure that no child is left behind due to poverty. This move is a major step toward building a more educated and equal society for the future.

218. (A) Sir B.N. Rau
To help the assembly with the technical details of drafting, a highly experienced legal expert was appointed as an advisor. He prepared the initial drafts and traveled to other countries to study their systems. His deep knowledge and hard work were essential for providing the assembly with a solid starting point for their long and complicated process of creating the supreme law of the land.

219. (D) Part XIV of the Constitution
The rules for how the national government selects its employees and manages its civil services are found in a specific part of the supreme document. This section details the creation of independent commissions that conduct exams and advise the government on personnel matters. These protections ensure that the civil service remains professional, neutral, and free from political interference, which is vital for good administration.

220. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different systems of government emphasize different features. One model focuses on the separation of branches, while another requires the government to be responsible to the legislature. A federal system divides power between two levels, while a unitary one keeps it all in one place. These various structures help countries organize their administration in a way that best suits their specific history and diverse needs.

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221. (C) Either (A) or (B).
Usually, a state can be under direct central control for up to a year. To go beyond that, the situation must be quite severe, like a national emergency being in place or the election body stating that it is impossible to hold fair voting. These strict rules prevent the center from using its power to bypass regular democratic government in the states for long periods without justification.

222. (D) Both India and USA
In some countries, the courts have a special power to check if laws and government actions follow the supreme rules of the land. This ensures that the legislature and executive stay within their legal limits. Both the oldest written constitution in the world and the Indian one include this feature, making the judiciary a vital guardian of the citizens' rights and the overall constitutional framework of the country.

223. (A) The law has been passed by the competent legislature following the due procedure.
This phrase means that a person's rights can only be taken away if there is a valid law and the government has followed the correct steps to use it. It focuses on whether the legislature had the authority to make the law and if the technical procedures were followed correctly. This provides a foundational safeguard against arbitrary actions by the executive branch of the government.

224. (B) Promotion of social reform
While citizens have the right to speak and write freely, the state can set limits for specific reasons like protecting reputation or preventing public disorder. However, these limits must be listed in the Constitution itself. Wanting to promote social change, while a good goal, is not one of the specific legal grounds mentioned for restricting someone's fundamental right to express their own personal opinions and thoughts.

225. (B) H.C. Mookerjee
During the debates on religious freedom, some members argued that the right to share and spread one's faith was an essential part of the freedom itself. A prominent representative from a minority community was particularly vocal about including this right, believing it was vital for his community's religious life. This eventually led to the inclusion of the word 'propagate' in the article on freedom of religion.

226. (A) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
When the Constitution first became the law of the land, it defined the nation's identity using these three specific terms. It established India as an independent country with a government chosen by its people and a head of state who is elected rather than hereditary. Other terms that we see today, like socialist and secular, were only added to the introduction of the document several decades later.

227. (C) National Emergency
During a major crisis facing the whole country, regular elections might be difficult to hold. In such times, the life of the lower house can be extended by a year at a time through a law passed by Parliament. This ensures that the country has a stable and functioning government while it deals with a serious threat like war or a massive armed internal rebellion.

228. (D) Stamp duties on bills of exchange
To help states with their finances, the Constitution has a unique system for some types of income. For certain legal documents, the center sets the rules and the tax rate, but the states are the ones who actually collect the money and get to keep it for their own use. This arrangement provides a steady and predictable source of revenue for the state governments' local needs.

229. (C) The Parliament
To save money and improve efficiency, sometimes two or more states might share a single top-level court. The power to make this happen rests with the national legislature. By passing a law, it can establish a common judicial system for different regions. This helps ensure that even smaller states have access to a full-strength and professional high court without the cost of running one entirely on their own.

230. (B) 26 November, 1949
After nearly three years of intense work, the assembly finally finished its task and formally accepted the new supreme law of the land on this date. While most of the rules didn't start until two months later, this day is celebrated as the official moment the nation's foundational document

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was completed. It represents the successful culmination of a long and historic democratic and intellectual effort.

231. (D) The Goods and Services Tax (GST).
A major change was made to the country's tax system to create a single, unified market across all states. This amendment gave both the center and the states the power to tax the supply of goods and services together. It replaced many older, complicated taxes with a simpler system, aiming to make business easier and increase the overall efficiency and growth of the national economy.

232. (A) NITI Aayog
Organizations that are created by a government order rather than being mentioned in the Constitution or a law passed by Parliament are known by this term. These bodies serve as important advisory groups or think-tanks for the government. Unlike a commission for elections or finance, their existence depends on the executive's decision and can be changed without needing a formal and lengthy constitutional amendment.

233. (C) Right to Equality
To promote a sense of common citizenship and remove old social hierarchies, the Constitution prohibits the state from giving out special titles. This ensures that everyone is treated as an equal, regardless of their family background or social status. Exceptions are only made for achievements in the military or in education, which are based on personal merit rather than inherited privilege or status.

234. (A) 2 only
Changing the Constitution is a very serious matter that requires a high level of agreement in both houses of Parliament. Unlike regular bills, there is no way to settle a disagreement through a joint meeting, and the President is not involved in the initial recommendation. This ensures that any fundamental change to the nation's supreme law has widespread support from all the people's representatives.

235. (D) A directive for future parliaments to legislate when suitable.
The framers of the Constitution recognized the value of a common civil code for national integration. However, due to the sensitive nature of personal laws and the prevailing socio-political conditions, they decided not to make it a mandatory right immediately. Instead, they placed it in the directive principles, expecting future governments to implement it when there was sufficient social consensus and national stability.

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236. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution allows for a person to be held without a trial to prevent them from committing a crime in the future. While this is a serious power, the document also includes rules to protect the person, such as time limits and reviews by a special board. While both these facts are true, the existence of safeguards doesn't explain the basic reason for the power itself.

237. (C) Seven
To prepare the final version of the Constitution, a small group of specialized experts was chosen from the larger assembly. This group included some of the finest legal minds of the time. Their job was to take all the ideas and decisions and turn them into a clear and legally sound document. Their collaborative effort over many months resulted in the text we have today.

238. (D) The Chief Justice of India
If the top two leaders of the country are both unable to perform their duties at the same time, the law provides a clear backup plan. The head of the highest court is the next person in line to act as the President. This ensures that there is always a clear and legitimate authority in charge of the nation, even during an extremely unusual and unexpected crisis.

239. (A) 100, 61, 52
The division of work between the center and the states is organized into three lists, which have grown over time as the country became more complex. The national government handles the most subjects, followed by the states. A smaller number of subjects are shared by both. This organization helps manage the governance of a large and diverse country by clearly defining who is responsible for what.

240. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key leaders performed specific roles within the Constituent Assembly to draft the national document. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee. Sardar Patel headed the committee for provincial constitutions, and R.V. Dhulekar was a strong advocate for the use of Hindi. Their collective efforts ensured a balanced and inclusive constitutional framework for the entire country of India.

241. (B) It made the President's assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill obligatory.
This amendment was passed to clarify the relationship between the Parliament's power to change the Constitution and the President's role. It removed any doubt by stating that once a change is properly passed by both houses, the President must sign it. This ensures that the final authority on fundamental changes stays with the elected representatives of the people in the national legislature.

242. (A) French Revolution
The powerful ideals of freedom, fairness, and common brotherhood that are mentioned in the introduction to the Constitution were inspired by a famous historic struggle for rights in Europe. These values have become a universal standard for modern democracies. By including them, the framers showed their commitment to building a nation where every person is respected and has the same opportunity to succeed and prosper.

243. (C) Morarji Desai
A significant change was made to the list of basic rights during the late 1970s. The government at that time decided to move the right to own property from the fundamental rights section to a different part of the Constitution. This was done to make it easier for the state to carry out land reforms and other programs meant to help the poor and needy.

244. (D) Sukumar Sen
The first person to lead the body that organizes elections in independent India faced an enormous task. He had to set up the system for millions of people to vote for the first time. His successful management of the first two general elections proved that a large and diverse country could successfully practice democracy, setting a high standard for all future elections in the nation.

245. (C) Both a Directive Principle and a Fundamental Duty.
The Constitution emphasizes the importance of nature in two different ways. It gives the state a goal to protect the environment and also makes it a responsibility for every individual citizen to do the same. This double approach shows that safeguarding forests, rivers, and wildlife is a collective effort that requires both the government's policies and the citizens' personal commitment and everyday actions.

246. (B) It is not mentioned in the Constitution but in the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
While the idea that a government must have the support of the house is central to the Constitution, the specific process for testing this support through a formal motion is not written in the supreme document itself. Instead, it is found in the internal rules that the lower house has made for managing its own business, allowing for flexibility in how accountability is practiced.

247. (D) 62 years
To ensure that the senior judges of a state remain active and productive, the Constitution sets a specific age for their retirement. This limit is slightly lower than that for the judges of the highest national court. Having a set age helps maintain a regular flow of new legal minds into the judiciary while providing a clear and predictable career path for these important judicial officers.

248. (A) Article 268 to 293
The complex rules about how the center and the states share money and manage their finances are detailed in a specific range of articles. This section covers everything from how taxes are shared to the rules for borrowing money. These provisions are essential for maintaining the financial health of the whole country and ensuring that both levels of government have the resources they need.

249. (C) The enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.
Even when the country is facing its most serious crisis, some basic protections for individuals

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remain in place. The state can never take away a person's right to life and liberty without following the law, and it cannot use arbitrary criminal procedures. These safeguards ensure that even in times of national danger, the fundamental dignity and physical safety of every person are always legally protected.

250. (A) It provided for greater accountability of the executive to the legislature.
The framers chose a system where the government must answer to the people's representatives every day. They believed this would be better than a system where a single leader is chosen for a fixed time and cannot be easily questioned. This daily accountability ensures that the government stays in touch with the needs and opinions of the people throughout its entire term in office.

251. (D) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
While citizens have a broad right to speak their minds, they cannot use it to undermine the dignity or authority of the courts. This specific rule is included in the Constitution to make sure that the judicial system can function without being unfairly attacked or obstructed. It balances the individual's freedom with the need for a respected and effective judiciary to maintain the rule of law.

252. (B) Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi.
A major amendment was made to give the national capital a unique administrative structure. It created a legislative assembly and a council of ministers for the city, allowing for more local participation in governance while still keeping it under the overall control of the center. This balanced approach acknowledges the special role of the capital city while providing its residents with a voice in local matters.

253. (C) All of the above
Over several decades, different high-level groups have been asked to study and suggest ways to improve how the center and the states work together. These commissions have looked at issues like the role of the governor, the sharing of money, and the use of emergency powers. Their recommendations have been vital for evolving the federal system and making it more cooperative and efficient for everyone.

254. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Because the Constitution is the highest law, any other law that goes against it is not valid. The courts have the job of checking laws to make sure they follow the supreme rules. This power of review is essential for protecting the citizens' rights and making sure the government stays within the legal boundaries set by the people in their foundational document and framework.

255. (A) Disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
While the highest court can hear most cases involving the center and the states, some historical issues are excluded. Agreements that were made before the Constitution became law are generally handled through other means rather than through a regular lawsuit in the Supreme Court. This ensures that the court focuses on new legal issues and respects the specific terms under which the Republic was originally formed.

256. (B) All members of both Houses of Parliament.
The election of the second-highest official in the country involves a specific group of people. Both the elected and nominated members of the two houses of Parliament come together to vote. Unlike the presidential election, this process does not include representatives from the state assemblies. This ensures that the person who presides over the upper house is chosen by the entire national legislature together.

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257. (B) Article 21
The right to personal liberty has been interpreted by the courts to include many deeply personal choices. One such choice is whom an individual decides to spend their life with. This protection ensures that the state or other groups cannot unfairly interfere in a person's private decisions about marriage, reinforcing the core value of individual freedom and dignity that is at the heart of the Constitution.

258. (A) Article 280
Every five years, a specialized group is formed to decide how the national income from taxes should be shared between the center and the states. This body is essential for ensuring that the distribution of money is fair and based on objective needs rather than political favors.

Its recommendations help keep the financial relations between different levels of government stable and predictable for everyone's benefit.

259. (C) Suppress political dissent and opposition.
During the drafting process, many members were worried that the government might use emergency powers to silence its critics. They feared that a leader could declare a crisis just to stop protests or arrest political rivals. To prevent this, they added various checks, like requiring parliamentary approval, to make sure these powers are only used for genuine threats to the entire nation's safety and integrity.

260. (B) 1 and 3 only
The process for changing the Constitution is unique. While it can be done through a bill from any member of Parliament, it must pass with a very high level of support. The President does not have to recommend the bill first, but once it is passed by both houses, he must sign it. This ensures that the process is thorough and reflects a broad national consensus for change.

261. (C) First Amendment
Shortly after the Constitution was adopted, the government realized it needed to protect some of its new laws, especially those about land reform, from being challenged in court. To do this, they added a new schedule to the document. Any law placed there was originally meant to be immune from judicial review, allowing the government to implement its social policies more quickly and efficiently.

262. (B) Article 16
The Constitution guarantees that every citizen has an equal chance to apply for a job with the government. No person can be discriminated against because of their religion, caste, or where they were born. While the state can make special rules for certain groups, the basic principle is that public employment should be open and fair for everyone based on their merit and qualifications.

263. (D) T.T. Krishnamachari
During the drafting debates, one member was very critical of the directive principles, calling them names that suggested they were well-meaning but useless. He felt that since they couldn't be enforced in court, they were just empty promises. His comments reflected a broader tension in the assembly about whether the Constitution should only include legal rules or also broad social and economic goals.

264. (A) Not subject to judicial review.
The Constitution protects the privacy of the discussions between the President and his ministers. No court can ask what advice was given to the head of state. This ensures that the ministers can speak freely and that the government's internal decision-making process is protected. It maintains the separation of powers and the confidentiality that is necessary for the effective functioning of the executive branch.

265. (C) Lapses.
If the lower house of Parliament comes to an end, any bill that was passed by it but was still being considered by the upper house automatically expires. This rule ensures that a new house, representing the current will of the people, has the chance to look at the legislation fresh. This prevents old or potentially unwanted laws from being passed after a new election has happened.

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266. (A) The Parliament
As the country grows and the number of cases increases, more judges might be needed in the highest court. The power to increase the number of these judicial positions is given to the national legislature. By passing a law, it can expand the court's strength to ensure that it can handle its workload effectively and continue to provide timely justice to the whole nation.

267. (D) Two months
If the President takes over a state's administration, the Parliament must approve the move within sixty days for it to continue. If the legislature does not give its support within this time, the central rule automatically ends and the state's regular government should be restored. This requirement ensures that the center's interference in state matters is subject to timely and mandatory democratic oversight.

268. (B) Canada
While the Indian system divides power between two levels like many other federations, its specific design was influenced by a model that features a very strong center. This includes features like

the central government's power to appoint state governors and its control over residuary powers. This choice helps ensure national unity and stability in a large and diverse country with many different regions.

269. (C) The Supreme Court
The highest court in the land has the final say on what the Constitution means. It ensures that the government and the people follow the supreme law. By acting as a watchful guardian, the court protects the foundational principles of the Republic and ensures that any law or action that goes against the document is corrected, maintaining the overall legal integrity of the nation.

270. (D) Religious community or group
The debate on religious freedom was not just about what a person can believe, but also about the rights of entire groups to manage their own affairs. The assembly had to find a balance between protecting individual choice and respecting the autonomy of religious organizations. This led to a system that protects both personal faith and the collective right to maintain religious institutions and traditions.

271. (A) K.M. Munshi
A prominent member of the drafting committee used a very famous phrase to describe the importance of the Preamble. He saw it as more than just an introduction; to him, it was a roadmap that showed the future direction of the independent nation. It captured the basic character and goals of the Republic, serving as a guide for all the laws that followed.

272. (B) Article 17
To remove a deep social evil and ensure human dignity, the Constitution explicitly forbids a certain discriminatory practice. It states that this practice is now a crime and that anyone who follows it can be punished by law. This article is unique because it is one of the few that directly addresses a social custom, showing the framers' commitment to building a truly equal society.

273. (B) Creating a balance between rights and responsibilities.
The inclusion of fundamental duties was based on the idea that in a democracy, people should not just think about what they can get from the state. They should also consider what they can contribute. These duties serve as a reminder that the health of the nation depends on the active and responsible participation of all its citizens in protecting and improving the country.

274. (A) Article 112
The Constitution requires the government to present its estimated income and spending for the year to the Parliament. This process is essential for financial transparency and allows the people's representatives to control how public money is used. Having this requirement in the supreme law ensures that the government is always accountable to the legislature for its financial management of the nation's resources.

275. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While the Parliament is the law-making body, it is not just made up of the two houses. The President is also an essential part of it. This is because no matter how many people in the houses support a bill, it cannot become a formal law until the President signs it. This ensures that the head of state is involved in the final legislative process.

276. (D) Only when the state legislative assembly is not in session.
The formal head of a state has the power to make temporary laws when the regular assembly is not meeting. This is intended to handle urgent matters that cannot wait for the legislature to gather. However, these orders must be approved by the representatives once they meet again. This ensures that the executive's power to make laws is temporary and subject to legislative control.

277. (C) Article 32
The highest court has a special duty to protect the basic freedoms of every citizen. It has the power to issue various types of orders to make sure that these rights are respected by the government and other authorities. This guaranteed access to the top court is itself a fundamental right, making the whole system of constitutional protections real and effective for every person.

278. (B) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
The representative body that created the Constitution was formed based on a specific

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proposal from the British government toward the end of their rule. This plan suggested how to set up an assembly of Indians to decide their own future. While the plan was complicated and faced many challenges, it eventually led to the gathering of the minds that drafted the nation's supreme document.

279. (D) A citizen voluntarily acquiring another citizenship loses Indian status.
India follows a strict rule of having only one nationality. If a person chooses to become a citizen of another country, they can no longer remain a citizen of India. This ensures that every citizen has a single, undivided loyalty toward the nation. It also simplifies the legal status of the population and avoids the complications that can come from having two different nationalities at once.

280. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Preamble outlines the core principles of the Indian state. Sovereignty implies independence from external control, while socialism in India emphasizes a mixed economy. Secularism ensures there is no official state religion, and democracy signifies a government elected by the people. These concepts together define the character of the nation and the objectives that the government is expected to pursue for the collective welfare.

281. (C) 97th Amendment
In 2011, a major change was made to emphasize the importance of people working together for social and economic goals. It added a new point to the list of basic rights, explicitly protecting the freedom to form these groups. This move was intended to encourage local cooperation and give a formal, constitutional status to these voluntary organizations across the entire country for their development.

282. (A) The Union Parliament
In a federal system, some subjects might not be listed in any of the regular categories. The Indian Constitution provides that any such unforeseen or emerging subjects fall under the control of the national government. This centralized approach ensures that there is always a clear authority to make laws on new issues, which is a key feature that helps maintain national unity and administrative efficiency.

283. (D) Prevent the usurpation of public office.
This judicial tool is used to question someone's legal right to hold a public position. It asks them to show by what authority they are exercising the powers of that office. By preventing people from illegally taking over government roles, the courts ensure that only those who are properly and legally appointed can act on behalf of the public and manage its affairs.

284. (B) Special majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Declaring a national emergency is a very serious step that suspends regular democratic processes. Therefore, the Constitution requires a very high level of support in both houses of Parliament to approve it. This ensures that such an extraordinary measure is only used when there is a broad consensus among the people's representatives that it is absolutely necessary to protect the nation's safety and integrity.

285. (C) Article 44
The goal of having a single set of personal laws for all citizens is included in the directive principles section of the Constitution. This article suggests that the state should try to achieve this throughout the country. It remains a key part of the nation's social and legal vision, aiming to promote national unity and ensure that all individuals have equal rights in their personal lives.

286. (D) Government of India Act, 1919
A significant colonial law introduced a system where administrative duties in the provinces were divided into two groups. Some were kept by the governor, while others were given to Indian ministers. This was an early experiment in sharing power and was a major step toward the development of self-government. It also introduced the concept of a larger and more representative legislature for the entire country.

287. (A) Dual Citizenship
While many federations allow people to be citizens of both the nation and their specific state, India chose a different path. To foster a strong sense of national unity, every person has

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only one citizenship. This is a unique feature that, along with a unified judiciary and a central-led administrative system, helps keep the diverse regions and communities of the country together as one people.

288. (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
The head of the drafting committee believed that rights are not very useful if people cannot go to court to protect them. He used a very famous and powerful phrase to describe the article that gives people this power. To him, this provision was the most important because it makes the whole constitution real and ensures that the government must follow the supreme law.

289. (B) Elected members of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.
The head of the Republic is chosen through a unique process that involves representatives from both the center and the states. This ensures that the President has support from across the entire nation and reflects the federal nature of the country. Only those who have been directly chosen by the voters are allowed to participate, making the election a truly democratic and national event.

290. (A) 2 only
Changing the Constitution is a formal and rigorous process that requires a high level of agreement in each house independently. Unlike regular bills, there is no way for the houses to meet together if they disagree, and the President has no power to send the bill back for more thought. This ensures that any fundamental changes to the nation's supreme law are very carefully considered.

291. (C) Article 3
The national legislature has the authority to reorganize the internal map of the country. This includes creating new states or changing the names and borders of existing ones. This power allows the government to respond to regional needs and administrative challenges as the country develops. It is a key feature that gives the center a very strong role in managing the nation's internal geography.

292. (D) Kesavananda Bharati case
In a landmark decision, the highest court ruled that while Parliament can change many parts of the Constitution, it cannot destroy its essential character. This rule ensures that the foundational principles of the Republic, like democracy and secularism, are protected forever. This decision is one of the most important in Indian legal history, as it sets clear limits on the government's power to change the law.

293. (C) Promoting cottage industries in rural areas.
Some guidelines in the Constitution reflect the vision of rural self-reliance that was championed during the national movement. Encouraging small, local industries is a key part of this ideology, aiming to empower people in villages and build a decentralized economy. These principles emphasize the importance of tradition and local communities in the development and growth of the entire nation, especially its rural areas.

294. (B) The President
The chief legal advisor to the government is appointed by the head of state and remains in their position as long as the President is satisfied. This ensures that the person has the confidence of the government. This role is essential for providing expert legal guidance on national issues and representing the Union in important court cases, helping the executive follow the law correctly and effectively.

295. (D) Fundamental Rights and any other legal right.
While the highest court primarily protects core constitutional freedoms, the state-level High Courts have a much broader reach. They can use their special powers to help citizens with a wide range of legal problems, including both fundamental rights and regular legal rights. This makes them a very important and accessible place for people to get justice against many different types of unfair government actions.

296. (A) The vast size and diversity of India.
The framers of the Constitution realized that a country as large and varied as India could not be managed effectively from just one place. They chose a system that divides power between the center and the states to allow for regional differences while still keeping the nation

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together. This federal structure helps provide better administration and local representation for millions of people across many different regions.

297. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the system adopted by the nation, the government is not separate from the legislature; its members are chosen from the people's representatives. This means the government must answer to the assembly for everything it does. This daily accountability is the reason why it is called a parliamentary system, ensuring that the executive always has the support and confidence of the majority of the house.

298. (A) One year at a time.
If a major national crisis makes it difficult to hold regular elections, the life of the lower house can be extended by a year. This can be done more than once if the emergency continues. This rule ensures that the country has a stable and legitimate government to lead it through a difficult time without the disruption of a national election during a severe crisis.

299. (D) United States of America
The idea that the courts should have the power to check if laws and government actions follow the supreme rules of the land was inspired by another country's model. This ensures that no part of the government becomes too powerful and that the citizens' rights are always protected. This feature is a vital part of the system of checks and balances in modern democratic nations.

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300. (B) Munshi-Ayyangar Formula
The debate regarding the official language was a significant challenge during the constitutional drafting process. The Munshi-Ayyangar Formula emerged as a successful compromise, designating Hindi as the official language while allowing the continued use of English for administrative purposes for a transitional period. This solution balanced the aspirations of Hindi proponents with the concerns of non-Hindi speaking regions for national unity and harmony.

CHAPTER 02
Legal Theory (Jurisprudence)

1. Which of the following best defines 'Nyay Shastra' in the context of ancient Indian jurisprudence?
(A) A philosophical system focused on metaphysics
(B) The logical science of reasoning applied to justice
(C) A treatise on the art of governance and statecraft
(D) A collection of religious hymns and rituals

2. According to the 'Nyay Darshan', what is the ultimate goal of achieving correct knowledge (pramā)?
(A) To achieve liberation (apavarga) from suffering
(B) To win debates and arguments
(C) To attain worldly power and prosperity
(D) To codify laws for the king

3. Consider the following statements about the sources of law:
Statement I : Custom is a source of law that derives its authority from long-standing practice and recognition by the community.
Statement II : A judicial precedent becomes a binding source of law only when it is declared by a court of record.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary source of law in most legal systems?
(A) Formally enacted legislation
(B) Binding judicial precedent
(C) Established community custom
(D) Professional opinions of legal experts

5. Which school of jurisprudence is most closely associated with the idea of 'Volksgeist' or the 'spirit of the people'?
(A) Analytical School
(B) Sociological School
(C) Historical School
(D) Realist School

6. The theory that law is essentially the 'command of the sovereign' is a central tenet of which jurist?
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) John Austin
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Savigny

7. A key distinction made by H.L.A. Hart in his legal theory is between:
(A) Positive and negative rights
(B) Law as it is and law as it ought to be
(C) General and specific commands
(D) Primary and secondary rules

8. The concept of 'Social Engineering' was propounded by which sociological jurist?
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Leon Duguit
(C) Eugen Ehrlich
(D) Rudolf von Ihering

9. Which one of the following statements about the Realist School of jurisprudence is incorrect?
(A) It emphasizes the law as it is actually practiced and enforced.
(B) It focuses on the role of judges in shaping the law.
(C) It views statutory rules as the sole determinant of court decisions.
(D) It suggests that law is what officials do about disputes.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : John Austin's theory of law is often criticized for its inability to account for constitutional law, which limits the power of the sovereign.

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Reason (R) : Austin defines law as a command issued by a sovereign who is habitually obeyed and is not in the habit of obedience to a like superior.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(A) A is true but R is false.
(B) A is false but R is true.

11. According to Hohfeldian analysis, what is the jural correlative of a 'Right'?
(A) Liberty
(B) Power
(C) Immunity
(D) Duty

12. Match the jurist in List I with their key concept in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. H.L.A. Hart
Q. Hans Kelsen
R. John Austin
S. Savigny
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Command of the Sovereign
2. Volksgeist
3. Grundnorm
4. Union of Primary and Secondary Rules
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

13. The element of possession that refers to the physical control over an object is known as:
(A) Animus possidendi
(B) De jure possession
(C) Corpus possessionis
(D) De facto control

14. The 'Fiction Theory' of legal personality primarily holds that the personality of a corporation is:
(A) A natural attribute recognized by the state
(B) A real entity independent of its members
(C) A result of the collective will of members
(D) A legal fiction created by state authority

15. The Deterrent theory of punishment aims to:
(A) Discourage potential offenders by setting an example
(B) Compensate the victim of the crime
(C) Prevent the offender from committing future crimes by incapacitation
(D) Reform the character of the offender

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16. In the context of the relationship between law and morality, the famous Hart-Fuller debate centered on:
(A) The role of custom in modern legal systems
(B) The validity of laws made by a totalitarian regime
(C) The superiority of legislation over precedent
(D) The economic analysis of law

17. Which of the following is the best description of a 'natural law' approach to jurisprudence?
(A) Law is solely what is enacted by a legislature.
(B) Law must conform to a higher, universal moral order.
(C) Law is a tool for achieving social cohesion.
(D) Law is what judges decide in specific cases.

18. Sir Henry Maine's famous observation in his historical jurisprudence is the progression of societies from:
(A) Status to Contract
(B) Anarchy to Order
(C) Custom to Legislation
(D) Morality to Law

19. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nyay Darshan':
I. It is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy.
II. It primarily focuses on the sources of valid knowledge (pramānas).
III. It rejects logic and reasoning in the pursuit of truth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

20. A judge who consistently decides cases by first determining the most socially desirable outcome and then finding legal rules to support it is acting most in line with which school of thought?
(A) Analytical Positivism

(B) Historical Jurisprudence
(C) Pure Theory of Law
(D) Sociological Jurisprudence

21. In Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the validity of each norm is derived from a higher norm, culminating in the:
(A) Will of the sovereign
(B) Rule of recognition
(C) Grundnorm or Basic Norm
(D) Volksgeist

22. What is the jural opposite of a 'Power' in Hohfeld's scheme?
(A) Liability
(B) Disability
(C) Immunity
(D) Duty

23. The Reformative theory of punishment is based on which of the following assumptions?
(A) Punishment should function as a form of societal retribution.
(B) Strict punishment is the primary method of crime prevention.
(C) Justice should prioritize the financial compensation of the victim.
(D) Criminals are products of social circumstances who require rehabilitation.

24. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Roscoe Pound–Social Solidarity
(B) John Austin–Law as a command
(C) Savigny–Volksgeist
(D) H.L.A. Hart–Rule of Recognition

25. Arrange the following jurists in the chronological order of their primary contributions to jurisprudence:
1. St. Thomas Aquinas
2. John Austin
3. H.L.A. Hart
4. Cicero

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

26. Which of the following is NOT a 'pramāṇa' (source of valid knowledge) accepted by the Nyaya school?
(A) Arthāpatti (Postulation or Presumption)
(B) Pratyakṣa (Direct sensory perception)
(C) Anumāna (Process of logical inference)
(D) Śabda (Reliable verbal testimony)

27. The idea that an unjust law is no law at all (lex iniusta non est lex) is a classic expression of which school?
(A) Analytical School
(B) Realist School
(C) Historical School
(D) Natural Law School

28. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : According to the Historical School, law is found, not made.
Reason (R) : This school believes that law evolves organically from the customs, traditions, and spirit of the people (Volksgeist).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. Leon Duguit's theory of 'Social Solidarity' suggests that:
(A) Law is a product of state power and coercion.
(B) Law is based upon the fundamental spirit of the people.
(C) Law's purpose is to promote social interdependence.
(D) Law is simply a prediction of judicial outcomes.

30. The term 'animus possidendi' refers to:
(A) The physical control of an object
(B) The legal right to possess an object
(C) The transfer of possession from one person to another
(D) The intention to possess and control an object exclusively

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31. Which of the following theories of punishment is often criticized for potentially punishing an innocent person to deter others?
(A) Deterrent Theory
(B) Retributive Theory
(C) Reformative Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

32. The Realist Theory of corporate personality, advocated by Gierke, posits that a corporation:
(A) Is a fictional entity created by law.
(B) Possesses a real social and psychic existence.
(C) Is merely a bracket for members.
(D) Derives its personality from state grants.

33. Consider the following statements regarding law and morality:
Statement I : Legal positivism insists on a strict separation between law and morality for the purpose of identifying valid law.
Statement II : Natural law theory argues that the validity of law is necessarily connected to its moral content.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. Eugen Ehrlich's concept of 'living law' refers to:
(A) Informal norms that effectively govern societal life.
(B) The formal legal rules found in statutes and codes.
(C) The philosophical ideals that should guide legal development.
(D) The historical evolution of legal customs.

35. The 'Concession Theory' of legal personality is most aligned with which broader school of jurisprudence?
(A) Sociological School
(B) Natural Law School
(C) Analytical School
(D) Historical School

36. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of Austin's 'sovereign'?
(A) The sovereign must be a determinate human superior.
(B) The bulk of society must be in a habit of obedience to the sovereign.
(C) The sovereign is not in a habit of obedience to any other superior.
(D) The sovereign's power must be limited by a constitution or higher law.

37. A situation where a person has a legal right to possess an object but does not have physical control over it is known as:
(A) Mediate possession
(B) Incorporeal possession
(C) Constructive possession
(D) Adverse possession

38. The Retributive theory of punishment is best encapsulated by the phrase:
(A) Let the punishment fit the crime.
(B) An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
(C) To reform the criminal, not to destroy him.
(D) To prevent crime by fear of punishment.

39. In the context of jurisprudence, 'Dharma' is best understood as:
(A) A strict set of codified laws equivalent to modern statutes.
(B) The political authority of the king.
(C) A system of logical inference.
(D) A multifaceted concept encompassing duty, morality, law, and cosmic order.

40. Match the theory of legal personality in List I with its main proponent or idea in List II:
List I: (Theory)
P. Fiction Theory
Q. Realist Theory
R. Bracket Theory
S. Concession Theory
List II: (Proponent/Idea)
1. Gierke
2. Ihering
3. Savigny
4. State's grant
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

41. Which school of jurisprudence would be most interested in studying the social impact of a law, such as the effect of divorce laws on family structures?
(A) Analytical School

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(B) Historical School
(C) Sociological School
(D) Pure Theory of Law

42. H.L.A. Hart's rule of recognition serves the purpose of:
(A) Specifying the criteria for identifying valid laws within a legal system.
(B) Conferring powers on officials to adjudicate disputes.
(C) Providing a mechanism for changing legal rules.
(D) Imposing duties on individuals to act or abstain from acting.

43. According to American Realists like Jerome Frank, a major source of uncertainty in law comes from:
(A) The ambiguity of statutory language.
(B) The logical inconsistencies in legal doctrines.
(C) The influence of foreign legal systems.
(D) The inherent uncertainty of fact-finding in trial courts.

44. Consider the following statements regarding legal rights:
I. A 'right in rem' is a right available against the world at large.
II. A 'right in personam' is a right available against a specific person or persons.
III. The right to reputation is an example of a right in personam.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

45. The Preventive theory of punishment operates by:
(A) Incapacitating the offender, for example, through imprisonment.
(B) Giving the offender a chance to reform.
(C) Creating a public spectacle to deter others.
(D) Ensuring the offender 'pays back' for their crime.

46. What is the jural correlative of a 'Liability' in Hohfeld's scheme?
(A) Immunity
(B) Disability
(C) Power
(D) Right

47. The central argument of the Hart-Devlin debate concerned:
(A) Whether the law should enforce private morality.
(B) The legal status of corporations.
(C) The role of the judiciary in a democracy.
(D) The sources of international law.

48. A legal system that relies heavily on judge-made law or 'stare decisis' is primarily using which source of law?
(A) Legislation
(B) Precedent
(C) Custom
(D) Agreement

49. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Realist school of jurisprudence is often described as a 'revolt against formalism'.
Reason (R) : Realists argued that the formal legal rules are not the primary determinants of judicial decisions, which are often influenced by other factors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. Ownership that is subject to certain limitations or conditions is known as:
(A) Corporeal ownership
(B) Vested ownership
(C) Limited ownership
(D) Absolute ownership

51. The Natural Law theory, particularly in its classical form, presupposes that:
(A) All law is relative to the culture in which it develops.
(B) The state is the ultimate source of all legal authority.
(C) Human reason can discover universal

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principles of justice.
(D) Law has no connection to morality.

52. In Nyaya philosophy, 'Anumāṇa' (inference) involves a process of reasoning from:
(A) A perceived sign (linga) to an unperceived object (sādhya).
(B) Direct sensory experience to knowledge.
(C) The testimony of a reliable authority to belief.
(D) The absence of an object to knowledge of its non-existence.

53. Which of the following jurists is considered a leading figure of the Scandinavian Realist school?
(A) Jerome Frank
(B) Karl Llewellyn
(C) Alf Ross
(D) John Chipman Gray

54. The 'Bracket Theory' or 'Symbolist Theory' of corporate personality, proposed by Ihering, views the corporation as:
(A) A real person with its own will.
(B) A legal fiction created for convenience.
(C) A concession granted by the sovereign state.
(D) A procedural device to treat members as a single unit.

55. Which theory of punishment would justify capital punishment by arguing that it permanently prevents the offender from harming society again?
(A) Reformative Theory
(B) Retributive Theory in its purest form
(C) Preventive Theory
(D) Deterrent Theory for specific deterrence

56. Identify the correct pair from the following:
(A) Kelsen–Social Engineering
(B) Ehrlich–Living Law
(C) Duguit–Pure Theory of Law
(D) Pound–Social Solidarity

57. The main difference between 'possession in fact' (de facto) and 'possession in law' (de jure) is that:
(A) De facto possession is always illegal.
(B) De facto possession requires an intention to own, while de jure possession does not.
(C) De jure possession refers only to land, while de facto possession refers to chattels.
(D) Legal possession existing independently of physical control.

58. According to H.L.A. Hart, a 'pre-legal' society is one that only has primary rules of obligation. What is the major defect of such a society?
(A) Inefficiency
(B) Tyranny
(C) Anarchy
(D) Stagnation

59. The concept of 'Jural Correlatives' in Hohfeld's system means that:
(A) Each legal concept has an opposite.
(B) Legal rights can only exist between two specific individuals.
(C) Legal concepts are independent and do not relate to each other.
(D) One party's legal advantage implies another party's legal burden.

60. Arrange the following schools of jurisprudence based on their historical emergence as dominant theories:
1. Sociological Jurisprudence
2. Analytical Positivism
3. Natural Law Theory (Classical)
4. Historical Jurisprudence
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

61. Which one of the following is NOT a form of 'sanction' in John Austin's theory?
(A) Imprisonment for theft
(B) A fine for a traffic violation
(C) A reward for good citizenship
(D) The seizure of property for non-payment of debt

62. 'Lex aeterna' (eternal law), 'lex naturalis' (natural law), and 'lex humana' (human law) are distinctions central to the jurisprudence of:
(A) Aristotle
(B) St. Thomas Aquinas
(C) John Locke
(D) Lon Fuller

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63. The primary focus of the American Realist movement was:
(A) The historical origins of legal rules.
(B) The logical structure and purity of legal norms.
(C) The behavior of judges and the practical working of the law.
(D) The alignment of law with the 'spirit of the people'.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of ownership:
I. Ownership is a bundle of rights including the right to possess, use, and dispose of property.
II. Ownership is always absolute and cannot be subject to any limitations.
III. Corporeal ownership relates to tangible things, while incorporeal ownership relates to intangible rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) I and III are correct.
(C) II and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

65. A corporation is considered a 'legal person' because:
(A) It is composed of human beings.
(B) It has a physical existence in the world.
(C) It can own property and sue or be sued in its own name.
(D) It possesses moral and ethical duties.

66. The theory that the purpose of law is to secure the maximum happiness for the greatest number of people is known as:
(A) The Categorical Imperative
(B) The Principle of Utility
(C) The Doctrine of Social Solidarity
(D) The Theory of Social Engineering

67. Which of the following is an example of a secondary rule, according to H.L.A. Hart?
(A) A rule prohibiting theft.
(B) A rule requiring drivers to stop at a red light.
(C) A rule requiring payment of taxes.
(D) A constitutional provision outlining how to pass a law.

68. The idea that law is what the judges say it is is a simplified but characteristic slogan of which school?
(A) Realist School
(B) Natural Law
(C) Historical School
(D) Analytical School

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69. What is the jural opposite of a 'Right' in Hohfeld's analysis?
(A) Duty
(B) Privilege (Liberty)
(C) No-Right
(D) Power

70. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Savigny was opposed to the codification of German law in his time.
Reason (R) : He believed that the law of a nation, like its language, grows organically and that codification would freeze its natural development.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. 'Obiter dicta' in a judicial judgment refers to:
(A) The final decision or order of the court.
(B) The binding principle or rule of law in the case.
(C) A summary of the facts of the case.
(D) Remarks made by the judge 'by the way' that are not essential to the decision.

72. Match the jurist in List I with the school of jurisprudence they are most associated with in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. Lon Fuller
Q. Karl Llewellyn
R. Henry Maine
S. Jeremy Bentham
List II: (School)
1. Historical School
2. Analytical School
3. Natural Law School (Modern)

4. Realist School
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

73. The 'inner morality of law', which includes principles like clarity, consistency, and prospectivity, was articulated by:
(A) H.L.A. Hart
(B) John Finnis
(C) Lon L. Fuller
(D) Ronald Dworkin

74. One of the main criticisms of the Retributive theory of punishment is that:
(A) It fails to provide a measure for the amount of punishment.
(B) It is too focused on the welfare of the criminal.
(C) It does not consider the harm done to the victim.
(D) It ignores the deterrent effect of punishment on society.

75. The legal status of an unborn child is best described as:
(A) Having no legal status or rights whatsoever until birth.
(B) Having a contingent legal personality for inheritance or injury claims.
(C) Being a full legal person with all the rights of an adult.
(D) Being the property of the parents.

76. In Nyaya philosophy, 'Śabda' as a source of knowledge refers to:
(A) The process of logical deduction.
(B) Knowledge derived from direct perception.
(C) Trustworthy testimony from a reliable source (apta).
(D) Knowledge gained through comparison.

77. Animus domini, the intention to hold property as an owner, is a crucial element for establishing:
(A) Mediate possession
(B) Leasehold tenancy
(C) Adverse possession
(D) Bailment

78. Which statement best reflects the position of legal positivism?
(A) The validity of a law depends on its moral correctness.
(B) Law and morality are identical concepts.
(C) The existence of a law is one thing; its merit or demerit is another.
(D) Universal moral principles form the basis of all legal systems.

79. Roscoe Pound's 'jural postulates' are best understood as:
(A) Absolute moral commands.
(B) The commands of the sovereign.
(C) Generalized assumptions about a civilized society upon which law is based.
(D) The historical customs of a people.

80. What is the fundamental difference between the American and Scandinavian schools of Realism?
(A) American Realism focuses on judicial behavior, while Scandinavian Realism is more philosophical and psychological.
(B) American Realism is based on Marxism, while Scandinavian Realism is not.
(C) American Realism rejects the role of statutes, while Scandinavian Realism embraces it.
(D) There is no fundamental difference between the two schools.

81. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight principles of Lon Fuller's 'inner morality of law'?
(A) Laws should be prospective, not retroactive.
(B) Laws should be published and made known.
(C) Laws should reflect the will of the majority.
(D) Laws should be consistent with one another.

82. The 'Concession Theory' of legal personality states that a corporation:
(A) Exists as a real entity in society.
(B) Is a fiction created by law.
(C) Is a bracket for its members.
(D) Acquires personality only through a grant or concession from the state.

83. A right that is created by an agreement between two parties, such as the right of a creditor to receive money from a debtor, is a:
(A) Right in personam
(B) Right in rem

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(C) Fundamental right
(D) Natural right

84. Identify the incorrect pair of a jurist and their concept:
(A) Savigny – Status to Contract
(B) H.L.A. Hart – Primary and Secondary Rules
(C) John Austin – Sovereign as uncommanded commander
(D) Kelsen – Grundnorm

85. Arrange the following concepts in the order they were prominently developed in jurisprudential thought:
1. Union of Primary and Secondary Rules (Hart)
2. Command of the Sovereign (Austin)
3. Lex Naturalis (Aquinas)
4. Volksgeist (Savigny)

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

86. Which theory of punishment would support the use of probation, community service, and educational programs for offenders?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Reformative Theory
(C) Deterrent Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

87. In Nyaya logic, a fallacy is known as:
(A) Pramāṇa
(B) Anumāna
(C) Apavarga
(D) Hetvābhāsa

88. Consider the following statements about the sources of law:
I. Legislation is considered the supreme source of law in most modern states.
II. Judicial precedents are a key source of law in common law systems but not in civil law systems.
III. Custom must be ancient, reasonable, and certain to be recognized as a valid source of law.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

89. A right which has been created and recognized by law and which corresponds to a legal duty is a:
(A) Moral right
(B) Natural right
(C) Legal right
(D) Imperfect right

90. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Hans Kelsen's 'Pure Theory of Law' attempts to exclude all non-legal elements, such as sociology, politics, and morality, from the study of law.
Reason (R) : Kelsen sought to create a science of law, focused purely on the hierarchy and relationship of legal norms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The ownership of a right, such as a copyright or a patent, is an example of:
(A) Corporeal ownership
(B) Vested ownership
(C) Incorporeal ownership
(D) Contingent ownership

92. The maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' signifies the importance of which element in criminal liability?
(A) The physical act
(B) The harmful consequence
(C) The presence of a victim
(D) The guilty mind or intention

93. The philosophy that law's function is to balance competing 'interests' in society was a central theme for:
(A) John Austin
(B) Hans Kelsen
(C) Roscoe Pound
(D) Savigny

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94. The Scandinavian Realist Alf Ross defined 'valid law' as:
(A) A set of norms that are morally just.
(B) The commands of the sovereign power.
(C) The historical customs of the people.
(D) The set of norms effectively followed by judges because they are felt to be socially binding.

95. In the context of possession, what does 'mediate possession' mean?
(A) Possession acquired through an agent or servant.
(B) Possession that is unlawful.
(C) The intention to possess something without physical control.
(D) Possession of an intangible object.

96. The statement The prophecies of what the courts will do in fact, and nothing more pretentious, are what I mean by the law was made by:
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
(C) John Austin
(D) H.L.A. Hart

97. An 'imperfect right' is a right which:
(A) Is available against the entire world.
(B) Is recognized by law but is not enforceable through legal proceedings.
(C) Corresponds to a perfect duty.
(D) Is absolute and cannot be limited.

98. The 'Bracket Theory' of corporate personality is primarily associated with:
(A) Savigny
(B) Gierke
(C) Ihering
(D) Salmond

99. Which of the following best describes the relationship between law and morality from a sociological perspective?
(A) Law and morality are completely separate and should not influence each other.
(B) Law should always be based on a single, universal moral code.
(C) Law and morality are both social phenomena that mutually influence each other.
(D) Morality is irrelevant to the study of law, which is about state power.

100. Match the legal concept in List I with its description in List II:
List I: (Legal Concept)
P. Right in rem
Q. Ratio decidendi
R. Animus possidendi
S. Obiter dictum
List II: (Description)
1. The intention to possess
2. A judicial statement made by the way
3. A right enforceable against the world at large
4. The binding reason for a judicial decision
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

101. The concept of 'apavarga' in Nyay Darshan refers to:
(A) The first premise of a syllogism.
(B) A logical fallacy.
(C) The perception of sensory objects.
(D) The ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

102. According to Lon Fuller, a legal system that is characterized by secret, retroactive, and contradictory laws fails on the grounds of:
(A) Its lack of procedural 'inner morality'.
(B) Its unpopularity with the masses.
(C) Its economic inefficiency.
(D) Its sovereign command structure.

103. 'Volksgeist', the central concept of Savigny's theory, translates to:
(A) The law of the state
(B) The spirit of the people
(C) The command of the sovereign
(D) The basic norm

104. Which of the following is a key criticism of the Deterrent theory of punishment?
(A) It is overly humane and does not satisfy the public's desire for justice.
(B) It can lead to excessively harsh punishments disproportionate to the crime.
(C) It focuses too much on the individual offender's needs.
(D) It ignores the victim of the crime completely.

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105. A legal right becomes vested when:
(A) It is dependent on the fulfillment of a future condition.
(B) It is a complete and present right, not subject to any contingency.
(C) It is a right against a specific individual only.
(D) It is a right that is not legally enforceable.

106. The distinction between 'law properly so called' and 'law improperly so called' was made by:
(A) H.L.A. Hart
(B) Hans Kelsen
(C) John Austin
(D) Thomas Aquinas

107. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Sociological school of jurisprudence views law as a social phenomenon and a tool for social control.
Reason (R) : Jurists of this school study the impact of law on society and the influence of society on law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

108. The legal personality of a corporation allows it to have rights and duties. This is an application of which legal theory?
(A) Fiction Theory
(B) Realist Theory
(C) Concession Theory
(D) All of the above theories attempt to explain this phenomenon.

109. What is the jural correlative of an 'Immunity' in Hohfeld's scheme?
(A) Liability
(B) Disability
(C) Power
(D) No-right

110. Consider the following statements regarding the Analytical School of jurisprudence:
I. It is also known as the Positivist school.
II. It is primarily concerned with the law 'as it is' rather than 'as it ought to be'.
III. Its leading proponents include Savigny and Henry Maine.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

111. The possession held by a bailee, such as a person who has borrowed a book from a library, is an example of:
(A) Ownership
(B) Adverse possession
(C) Custody without possession
(D) Lawful possession without ownership

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112. The modern revival of Natural Law in the 20th century, led by figures like Lon Fuller and John Finnis, was largely a reaction against:
(A) The principles of the historical school.
(B) The dominance of legal positivism.
(C) The theories of the realist movement.
(D) The influence of ancient Roman law.

113. The idea that law is an instrument to achieve 'social solidarity' and interdependence is central to the work of:
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Eugen Ehrlich
(C) Leon Duguit
(D) Max Weber

114. A key difference between 'custom' and 'precedent' as sources of law is:
(A) Custom is written, while precedent is unwritten.
(B) Custom originates from popular practice, while precedent originates from judicial decisions.
(C) Custom is a modern source, while precedent is an ancient source.
(D) Custom is only valid in criminal law, while precedent applies to civil law.

115. A man leaves his watch at a repair shop. The watch repairer has:
(A) Immediate possession of the watch
(B) Ownership of the watch
(C) Mediate possession of the watch
(D) No legal interest in the watch

116. The theory of punishment that focuses on atonement and moral proportionality is the:
(A) Deterrent Theory
(B) Retributive Theory
(C) Preventive Theory
(D) Reformative Theory

117. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the legal status of animals?
(A) They are considered legal persons with fundamental rights.
(B) They are treated as legal objects protected by welfare statutes.
(C) They have the same legal status as minor children.
(D) They can sue and be sued in their own name.

118. The 'Grundnorm' in Kelsen's theory is:
(A) A written constitutional document.
(B) The command of the first law-giver.
(C) A non-positive norm providing validity to the entire system.
(D) The collective conscience of the people.

119. A 'contingent right' is a right that:
(A) Has been fully acquired and is unconditional.
(B) Will come into existence only upon the fulfillment of a specified condition.
(C) Is not recognized by the law.
(D) Is held by a corporation.

120. Arrange the following landmark jurisprudential debates in chronological order:
1. Hart-Fuller Debate
2. Austin-Savigny disagreement on codification
3. Hart-Devlin Debate
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

121. Law is the enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules. This definition reflects the jurisprudential approach of:
(A) John Austin
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Lon L. Fuller
(D) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

122. Which source of law derives its validity from formal enactment by a sovereign legislative body?
(A) Custom
(B) Precedent
(C) Legislation
(D) Professional Opinion

123. The Historical school of jurisprudence emerged as a reaction against:
(A) Sociological jurisprudence and its focus on social facts.
(B) The rationalism of the natural law school and the positivism of the analytical school.
(C) The realist movement's focus on judicial behavior.
(D) The economic analysis of law.

124. The term 'legal personality' refers to:
(A) The character and reputation of a lawyer.
(B) The capacity to be a subject of legal rights and duties.
(C) The human-like qualities attributed to a judge.
(D) The collective will of the members of a corporation.

125. Capital punishment is often justified under the Deterrent theory on the grounds of:
(A) Specific deterrence
(B) General deterrence
(C) Reformation
(D) Retribution

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126. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Analytical School is concerned with the historical evolution of law.
Statement II : The Historical School believes that law is the command of the sovereign.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

127. The concept that every legal right has a corresponding duty is a fundamental principle of:
(A) Jurisprudence in general
(B) The Realist school only

(C) The Natural Law school only
(D) Ancient Indian jurisprudence only

128. Match the theory of punishment in List I with its primary objective in List II:
List I: (Theory)
P. Deterrent
Q. Retributive
R. Reformative
S. Preventive
List II: (Objective)
1. Rehabilitation of the offender
2. Disabling the offender
3. Setting an example for society
4. Proportional payback for the crime
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

129. The idea that certain rights are inherent to human beings and are not granted by the state is a core belief of:
(A) Legal Positivism
(B) The Realist School
(C) The Natural Law School
(D) The Historical School

130. What is the jural opposite of a 'Liability' in Hohfeld's analysis?
(A) Immunity
(B) Power
(C) Disability
(D) Right

131. In the 'Nyay Shastra', the concept of justice is intricately linked with:
(A) The absolute power of the king.
(B) The principles of Dharma and logical reasoning.
(C) The economic prosperity of the state.
(D) The social customs prevailing at the time.

132. Which of the following is NOT a source of law?
(A) Convention
(B) Morality as a public opinion
(C) Precedent
(D) Equity

133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : H.L.A. Hart's concept of law as a union of primary and secondary rules provides a more complex model than Austin's command theory.
Reason (R) : Hart's model explains the existence of power-conferring rules and the continuity of legal authority, which Austin's theory struggles with.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. According to Roscoe Pound, 'interests' that should be protected by law can be classified into individual, public, and:
(A) Political interests
(B) Economic interests
(C) Social interests
(D) Moral interests

135. The possession of a thief who has stolen a jewel is an example of:
(A) Lawful possession
(B) De jure possession
(C) De facto possession without a legal right
(D) Mediate possession

136. The purpose theory of legal personality, which holds that personality is attributed to entities that serve a specific legal purpose, is most associated with:
(A) Brinz and Bekker
(B) Savigny
(C) Gierke
(D) Ihering

137. Which theory of punishment would argue that imprisonment is justified because it physically prevents the offender from committing more crimes against the public?
(A) Retributive
(B) Deterrent
(C) Reformative
(D) Preventive

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138. The positivist separation of law and morals means that:
(A) A law, to be valid, must be moral.
(B) An immoral law cannot be a valid law.
(C) The question of a law's validity is separate from the question of its morality.
(D) Lawmakers should not consider morality when creating laws.

139. Consider the following statements about Sir Henry Maine's jurisprudence:
I. He was a leading figure of the Historical School.
II. He famously traced the evolution of progressive societies from 'status' to 'contract'.
III. He argued that law should be rapidly codified to modernize society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

140. Which of the following rights is an example of a 'right in rem'?
(A) The right of a landlord to collect rent from a tenant.
(B) The right of an individual to their landed property against all persons.
(C) The right of a seller to receive payment from a buyer.
(D) The right of an employee to receive a salary from an employer.

141. The school of jurisprudence that defines law as the 'prophecies of what the courts will do in fact' is the:
(A) Analytical School
(B) Sociological School
(C) Realist School
(D) Historical School

142. A right that is recognized by law but is not enforceable by a legal action, such as a debt barred by the statute of limitations, is called:
(A) A perfect right
(B) An imperfect right
(C) A contingent right
(D) A vested right

143. The 'Hohfeldian' analysis of jural relations was developed to:
(A) Create a new system of law.
(B) Provide a precise and analytical vocabulary for legal concepts.
(C) Promote the theory of natural law.
(D) Justify the decisions of realist judges.

144. 'Ratio decidendi' is best defined as:
(A) The material facts of the case.
(B) Any statement of law made by the judge.
(C) The final order of the court.
(D) The legal principle or rule on which a judicial decision is based.

145. Animus possidendi and corpus possessionis are the two essential elements of:
(A) Ownership
(B) Possession
(C) Legal personality
(D) A legal right

146. Rudolf von Ihering is known for his theory of law as:
(A) A means to an end and a result of the struggle of interests.
(B) The pure science of norms.
(C) The spirit of the people.
(D) The command of the sovereign.

147. A key tenet of ancient Indian jurisprudence, especially Nyaya, is the importance of 'pramānas' which are:
(A) The duties of the king.
(B) The types of punishment.
(C) The valid means or sources of knowledge.
(D) The social classes in society.

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148. Which statement incorrectly describes the nature of law?
(A) Law is a body of rules.
(B) Law is created and enforced by the state.
(C) Law is always static and never changes.
(D) Law regulates the conduct of individuals in a society.

149. The Scandinavian Realists, unlike their American counterparts, were more interested in:
(A) The day-to-day workings of the trial courts.
(B) A philosophical explanation of legal terms

and the psychology behind them.
(C) The political lobbying that influences legislation.
(D) The statistical analysis of judicial outcomes.

150. Match the jurist in List I with the book they authored in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. H.L.A. Hart
Q. John Austin
R. Hans Kelsen
S. Roscoe Pound
List II: (Book)
1. The Province of Jurisprudence Determined
2. The Concept of Law
3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Law
4. Pure Theory of Law
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

151. A 'legal right' is best described as:
(A) A moral claim that one ought to have.
(B) An interest recognized and protected by a rule of law.
(C) A personal freedom that has no corresponding duty.
(D) The physical power to do something.

152. Which of the following is NOT a feature of legal personality?
(A) The ability to hold property.
(B) The capacity to enter into contracts.
(C) The possession of a physical body.
(D) The ability to sue and be sued.

153. A judge who sentences an offender to a long prison term to 'send a message' to other potential criminals is primarily applying which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive
(B) Reformative
(C) General Deterrence
(D) Incapacitation

154. The debate between Professor Hart and Lord Devlin on the enforcement of morality was sparked by:
(A) The legalization of abortion.
(B) The Wolfenden Committee Report on homosexuality and prostitution.
(C) The Nuremberg Trials and Nazi laws.
(D) The issue of capital punishment.

155. According to Savigny, law is intrinsically tied to the language, culture, and character of a people. This view makes law:
(A) Nation-specific and evolutionary.
(B) A product of rational design and legislation.
(C) Universal and timeless.
(D) An instrument of class oppression.

156. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : In Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the 'Grundnorm' is not a positive legal norm but a transcendental-logical presupposition.
Reason (R) : The validity of the 'Grundnorm' itself cannot be objectively demonstrated by legal science; it must be assumed for the legal system to be considered valid.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

157. Which of the following constitutes a legal duty?
(A) The moral obligation to help a person in distress.
(B) The social expectation to be polite.
(C) The legal requirement to pay income tax.
(D) The personal resolution to exercise daily.

158. The 'Hohfeldian' concept of 'power' refers to:
(A) A legally recognized ability to change the legal relations of oneself or others.
(B) The physical ability to overpower someone.
(C) A right to be free from government interference.
(D) The political authority of the state.

159. A key problem that H.L.A. Hart's 'secondary rules' are meant to solve is the 'static' nature of a system with only primary rules. Which secondary rule addresses this?
(A) The rule of recognition
(B) Rules of change
(C) Rules of adjudication

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(D) Rules of obligation

160. Which school of thought would most likely argue that a statute is not 'law' until it has been interpreted and applied by a court?
(A) Analytical School
(B) Extreme wing of the Realist School
(C) Historical School
(D) Natural Law School

161. 'Vested ownership' is ownership that is:
(A) Conditional upon a future event.
(B) Absolute and unconditional.
(C) Limited to a specific period.
(D) Held by a trustee for a beneficiary.

162. Consider the following jurists and their key ideas:
I. Roscoe Pound–Social Engineering
II. John Austin–Command of the Sovereign
III. Hans Kelsen–Living Law
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

163. The distinction between 'positive morality' and 'law properly so called' is crucial to the theory of:
(A) St. Thomas Aquinas
(B) John Austin
(C) Lon Fuller
(D) Roscoe Pound

164. The primary aim of the Reformative theory of punishment is:
(A) To inflict pain on the offender.
(B) To deter the public from committing crimes.
(C) To rehabilitate the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
(D) To compensate the victim for their loss.

165. When a person keeps an object for another person and on behalf of that person, their possession is described as:
(A) Adverse
(B) Mediate
(C) Constructive
(D) Incorporeal

166. A major contribution of the Nyaya school to jurisprudence is its detailed analysis of:
(A) The nature of sovereignty.
(B) The sources of valid knowledge and logical reasoning in disputes.
(C) The historical evolution of property rights.
(D) The economic basis of legal rules.

167. Which of the following statements about custom as a source of law is correct?
(A) For a custom to be valid, it must be in express contradiction to statutory law.
(B) A valid custom must be certain, consistent, and ancient.
(C) All customs, regardless of their nature, are automatically considered law.
(D) Custom as a source of law is more important than legislation in modern states.

168. The idea that law consists of a hierarchy of norms, with each norm deriving its validity from a higher norm, is the central thesis of:
(A) John Austin's command theory
(B) Hans Kelsen's pure theory of law
(C) Savigny's historical theory
(D) Roscoe Pound's sociological theory

169. Sir Henry Maine's contribution to jurisprudence falls under which school?
(A) Historical
(B) Analytical
(C) Sociological
(D) Realist

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170. Which of the following is NOT a legal concept directly related to property?
(A) Ownership
(B) Possession
(C) Duty
(D) Title

171. The 'Fiction Theory' of corporate personality, often attributed to Savigny, holds that the legal personality of entities other than human beings is:
(A) A real and tangible fact.
(B) An artificial creation of the law.
(C) A grant from a divine authority.
(D) A product of social solidarity.

172. The theory of punishment which is backward-looking and focuses on the crime itself is:
(A) Retributive
(B) Deterrent
(C) Reformative
(D) Preventive

173. The 'Hart-Fuller debate' on the nature of law was a direct consequence of legal and moral questions arising from:
(A) The American Civil War
(B) The French Revolution
(C) The post-World War II trials of Nazi officials
(D) The fall of the Soviet Union

174. Which concept is NOT part of H.L.A. Hart's theory of law?
(A) Rule of Recognition
(B) Primary Rules
(C) Secondary Rules
(D) Grundnorm

175. Match the legal term in List I with its appropriate meaning in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Right in Personam
Q. Status
R. Duty
S. Liberty
List II: (Meaning)
1. An obligatory act; the jural correlative of a right.
2. The legal condition of a person, determining their rights and duties.
3. A right available against a specific person.
4. A privilege to act without interference from others; absence of a duty.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

176. According to the Realist school, law is primarily:
(A) A set of abstract rules in books.
(B) The result of judicial decision-making.
(C) The embodiment of reason and morality.
(D) A product of historical evolution.

177. Which of the following is an example of incorporeal possession?
(A) Possession of a house.
(B) Possession of a car.
(C) Possession of a piece of furniture.
(D) Possession of a right of way over another's land.

178. The statement The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience reflects the philosophy of which jurist?
(A) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
(B) John Austin
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Thomas Aquinas

179. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Historical School of Jurisprudence is critical of deliberate legal reform through legislation.
Reason (R) : Proponents like Savigny argued that law should evolve organically from the customs and spirit of the people, not be imposed artificially.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The most appropriate term for the legal recognition of an entity as being capable of having rights and duties is:
(A) Legal capacity
(B) Legal personality
(C) Legal standing
(D) Legal authority

181. In the Hohfeldian scheme, if X has a 'right' that Y should pay him Rs. 100, then Y has a:
(A) Power
(B) Disability
(C) Duty
(D) Liability

182. Which theory of punishment is often considered the most humane but is criticized for being ineffective with hardened criminals?
(A) Retributive
(B) Deterrent
(C) Preventive

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(D) Reformative

183. The source of law that is based on the principle of 'stare decisis' (to stand by decided matters) is:
(A) Judicial Precedent
(B) Legislation
(C) Custom
(D) Agreement

184. The 'Nyay Darshan' of Gautama provides a systematic framework for:
(A) Political administration
(B) Military strategy
(C) Logic and epistemology
(D) Economic policy

185. A key difference between 'law' and 'morality' is that:
(A) Law is backed by state-enforced sanctions, while morality is typically enforced by social pressure.
(B) Law is always just, while morality can be subjective.
(C) Morality is universal, while law is specific to a nation.
(D) Law is based on reason, while morality is based on emotion.

186. Karl Llewellyn, a prominent American Realist, emphasized the distinction between:
(A) 'Paper rules' and 'real rules'.
(B) 'Law' and 'morality'.
(C) 'Rights' and 'duties'.
(D) 'Primary' and 'secondary' rules.

187. The concept of 'ownership' can be best defined as:
(A) The physical control of an object.
(B) The legally recognized bundle of rights over a thing.
(C) The temporary use of a property.
(D) The right to use a property without possessing it.

188. Which of the following is NOT a recognized theory of corporate personality?
(A) Fiction Theory
(B) Realist Theory
(C) Inevitability Theory
(D) Bracket Theory

189. Consider the following statements regarding schools of jurisprudence:
I. The Analytical School is primarily concerned with the 'law as it is'.
II. The Natural Law School posits that law must adhere to certain moral principles.
III. The Sociological School examines law's function and impact within society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

190. When a punishment is designed to satisfy society's need for revenge and to make the offender 'pay' for their crime, it is based on the:
(A) Deterrent theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Retributive theory
(D) Reformative theory

191. The primary purpose of Hart's 'rule of recognition' is to remedy the defect of:
(A) Uncertainty
(B) The static nature of rules
(C) Inefficiency
(D) Immorality

192. Eugen Ehrlich's concept of 'living law' is most closely associated with which school?
(A) Analytical
(B) Historical
(C) Sociological
(D) Realist

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193. The possession of a tenant in a rented apartment is an example of:
(A) Possession in law and in fact
(B) Ownership
(C) Adverse possession
(D) Ownership without possession

194. Which of the following correctly identifies a jural opposite pair in Hohfeld's analysis?
(A) Right–Duty
(B) Power–Liability
(C) Immunity–Disability
(D) Right–No-right

195. The 'command theory' of law is most famously associated with:
(A) John Austin
(B) Hans Kelsen
(C) H.L.A. Hart
(D) Lon Fuller

196. The core idea of 'Dharma' in ancient Indian thought is broader than the modern Western concept of 'law' because it includes:
(A) Only the commands of the king.
(B) Only rules related to property.
(C) A holistic set of moral and social duties.
(D) Only procedural rules for courts.

197. A law that declares an act criminal after it has been committed is known as:
(A) A prospective law
(B) An ex post facto law
(C) A declaratory law
(D) A permissive law

198. The 'Grundnorm' or 'basic norm' is the foundation of the legal theory proposed by:
(A) John Austin
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Jeremy Bentham

199. The movement of progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from Status to Contract. This statement is attributed to:
(A) Savigny
(B) Sir Henry Maine
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Eugen Ehrlich

200. Match the jurist in List I with their central idea in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. Roscoe Pound
Q. Leon Duguit
R. Eugen Ehrlich
S. Rudolf von Ihering
List II: (Central Idea)
1. Law as a result of struggle of interests
2. Social Solidarity
3. Living Law
4. Social Engineering
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

201. Which of the following is NOT a valid criticism of Austin's Command Theory?
(A) It fails to account for international law.
(B) It cannot explain the binding force of constitutional law.
(C) It does not recognize law-conferring powers, like the power to make a will.
(D) Its identification of legislation as a primary source of law.

202. A 'legal right' is an interest that is not only recognized but also:
(A) Protected by the legal system
(B) Morally approved by society
(C) Universally applicable in all countries
(D) Unchangeable by legislation

203. The legal status of a dead person is that they:
(A) Continue to be a legal person for all purposes.
(B) Can still own property in their own name.
(C) Have no legal personality and cannot have rights or duties.
(D) Are represented by their estate, which is a legal person.

204. The primary difference between 'sole ownership' and 'co-ownership' is:
(A) The type of property owned.
(B) The duration of the ownership.
(C) The location of the property.
(D) The number of persons who own the property.

205. The phrase an eye for an eye is a classic example of which theory of punishment?
(A) Reformative
(B) Deterrent
(C) Retributive (Lex Talionis)
(D) Preventive

206. The central inquiry of 'Nyay Darshan' is:
(A) The conditions and sources of correct knowledge (pramāṇa).
(B) The nature of ultimate reality (Brahman).
(C) The structure of the ideal state.
(D) The interpretation of Vedic rituals.

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207. According to Lon Fuller's procedural naturalism, a law must possess an 'inner morality'. Which of the following is one of his principles?
(A) The law must be approved by a majority vote.
(B) The law must be consistent with religious doctrine.
(C) The law must be clearly understandable.
(D) The law must promote economic efficiency.

208. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The American Realist movement was skeptical of the idea that legal rules are the primary factor in determining case outcomes.
Reason (R) : Realists like Jerome Frank pointed to the biases, personalities, and other non-legal factors influencing judges as being highly significant.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. The concept of balancing 'social interests' is a hallmark of:
(A) Pound's Sociological Jurisprudence
(B) Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law
(C) Austin's Analytical Positivism
(D) Savigny's Historical Jurisprudence

210. In Hohfeldian terms, what is the jural correlative of 'No-right'?
(A) Liberty (or Privilege)
(B) Duty
(C) Right
(D) Power

211. Which theory of punishment would justify a life sentence for a habitual offender to protect society, regardless of the severity of their last crime?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Preventive Theory
(C) Specific Deterrence
(D) Reformative Theory

212. The source of law that is based on the principle of 'stare decisis' (to stand by decided matters) is:
(A) Judicial Precedent
(B) Legislation
(C) Custom
(D) Equity

213. The main difference between ownership and possession is that:
(A) Ownership as a right versus possession as a fact.
(B) Possession is a better right than ownership.
(C) Only citizens can have ownership, while anyone can have possession.
(D) Ownership relates to movable property, and possession to immovable property.

214. The 'Realist Theory' of corporate personality, championed by Gierke, suggests that a corporation:
(A) Has a real, organic existence separate from its members.
(B) Is a pure legal fiction.
(C) Is merely a procedural bracket for legal purposes.
(D) Only exists due to a concession from the state.

215. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between law and morality:
I. Positivists like Austin argue for a clear separation between the two for analytical purposes.
II. Natural law theorists argue that an unjust law is not a true law.
III. The Hart-Devlin debate concerned whether the law should enforce a particular public morality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

216. The concept of 'law as a means to an end' was a central theme for which jurist, who saw law as a tool for serving human purposes?
(A) Savigny
(B) Rudolf von Ihering
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) John Austin

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217. A 'secondary rule of adjudication' in H.L.A. Hart's theory serves to remedy the defect of:
(A) Uncertainty
(B) Static character
(C) Inefficiency
(D) Immorality

218. The Analytical School of Jurisprudence is also known as:
(A) The Positivist School
(B) The Historical School
(C) The Sociological School
(D) The Natural Law School

219. The possession of a servant who holds goods on behalf of his master is generally considered:
(A) Mediate possession
(B) Adverse possession
(C) Ownership
(D) Custody (and not legal possession)

220. The theory that punishment should be proportionate to the harm caused and the culpability of the offender is central to:
(A) The Reformative theory
(B) The Retributive theory
(C) The Preventive theory
(D) The General Deterrent theory

221. Which legal concept is defined as the capacity to be the bearer of rights and duties under the law?
(A) Mens Rea
(B) Stare Decisis
(C) Legal Personality
(D) Obiter Dicta

222. Match the jurist in List I with their famous phrase or concept in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. O.W. Holmes, Jr.
Q. Henry Maine
R. Roscoe Pound
S. John Austin
List II: (Phrase/Concept)
1. Law as a command of the sovereign
2. The prophecies of what courts will do
3. Social Engineering
4. From Status to Contract
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

223. What is the jural opposite of an 'Immunity' in the Hohfeldian system?
(A) Liability
(B) Disability
(C) Power
(D) No-Right

224. A key argument of the Historical School against codification is that:
(A) It is too difficult to write down all the laws.
(B) It prematurely arrests the organic growth of law.
(C) It gives too much power to judges.
(D) It is less efficient than case law.

225. The Bad Man theory of law, which suggests looking at law from the perspective of someone who only cares about the consequences of their actions, was proposed by:
(A) Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Roscoe Pound
(D) Lon Fuller

226. In Nyaya philosophy, 'pratyakṣa' refers to knowledge obtained through:
(A) Inference
(B) Comparison
(C) Direct sensory perception
(D) Verbal testimony

227. An essential requirement for a custom to be recognized as a valid source of law is that it must be:
(A) In conformity with modern international trends.
(B) Not contrary to public policy or statute law.
(C) Written down in a sacred text.
(D) Practiced by a majority of the global population.

228. The core difference between a 'legal right' and a 'liberty' (or 'privilege') is that:
(A) A right imposes a corresponding duty on another person, while a liberty does not.
(B) A liberty is more important than a right.
(C) A right is created by courts, while a liberty is created by legislation.
(D) A right relates to property, while a liberty

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relates to personal action.

229. The idea that a corporation is just a name or a bracket used to efficiently deal with a group of individuals is known as the:
(A) Fiction Theory
(B) Realist Theory
(C) Concession Theory
(D) Bracket Theory

230. A punishment that aims to educate and rehabilitate the offender is based on the:
(A) Retributive theory
(B) Deterrent theory
(C) Reformative theory
(D) Incapacitation theory

231. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : For legal positivists, there is no necessary connection between law and morality.
Reason (R) : Positivists believe that a law can be legally valid even if it is considered morally wrong.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

232. 'Contingent ownership' is a type of ownership that:
(A) Is absolute and unconditional.
(B) Is shared between two or more people.
(C) Becomes effective only upon the happening of a specified future event.
(D) Is held by a trustee on behalf of a beneficiary.

233. The 'Pure Theory of Law' is called 'pure' because it seeks to separate the science of law from:
(A) Judicial precedents
(B) Legislation
(C) All non-legal elements like sociology, morality, and politics
(D) Customary practices

234. The main function of a 'duty' in legal terms is to:
(A) Grant a freedom of action.
(B) Confer a power to change legal relations.
(C) Impose an obligation to act or refrain from acting.
(D) Provide an exemption from a general rule.

235. The Sociological School of Jurisprudence is primarily concerned with:
(A) The logical consistency of legal rules.
(B) The historical origins of law.
(C) The law in action and its relationship with society.
(D) The universal moral principles underlying law.

236. The legal concept of 'possession' requires:
(A) Only the physical control over an object.
(B) Only the intention to possess an object.
(C) Both physical control (corpus) and the intention to possess (animus).
(D) A legal document proving ownership.

237. Which statement accurately represents the view of the Natural Law school?
(A) Law is simply what the legislature says it is.
(B) Human-made law must conform to higher principles of justice and reason.
(C) Law is a tool for the ruling class to maintain power.
(D) The study of law should focus on what judges actually do.

238. Consider the following elements:
I. Corpus possessionis (physical control)
II. Animus possidendi (intention to possess)
III. A legal title or deed
Which of the above are essential for establishing legal possession?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

239. The 'Lex Talionis' or the law of retaliation is a principle associated with which theory of punishment?
(A) Reformative
(B) Preventive
(C) Retributive
(D) Deterrent

240. The legal status of an idol in a Hindu temple is that of:

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(A) A juristic person capable of owning property.
(B) A mere piece of stone with no legal status.
(C) The private property of the priest.
(D) A public property belonging to the government.

241. In the context of jurisprudence, 'sources of law' refers to:
(A) The historical books where laws were first written.
(B) The origins from which laws derive their legal force and validity.
(C) The buildings where legislative bodies meet.
(D) The lawyers who argue cases in court.

242. The main argument of 'Volksgeist' theory is that law:
(A) Grows organically from the spirit and consciousness of a nation's people.
(B) Is a product of rational legislative action.
(C) Is universal and should be the same everywhere.
(D) Is an instrument for social engineering.

243. The 'Realist School' of jurisprudence is largely a product of which country's legal and intellectual environment?
(A) Germany
(B) France
(C) United States
(D) England

244. A right which is available against the world at large is known as:
(A) Right in personam
(B) Right in rem
(C) Imperfect right
(D) Contingent right

245. Match the school of jurisprudence in List I with its main theme in List II:
List I: (School)
P. Analytical School
Q. Historical School
R. Sociological School
S. Natural Law School
List II: (Theme)
1. Law and Morality are interlinked
2. Law as a command
3. Law is found, not made
4. Law as a social phenomenon
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

246. The legal term for the mental element or guilty mind required for a crime is:
(A) Mens rea
(B) Actus reus
(C) Stare decisis
(D) Ratio decidendi

247. The primary objective of the Deterrent Theory of punishment is to:
(A) Reform the offender.
(B) Exact revenge on behalf of the victim.
(C) Prevent crime by creating fear of punishment.
(D) Incapacitate the criminal.

248. The distinction between 'primary rules' (which impose duties) and 'secondary rules' (which confer powers) was a major contribution of:
(A) John Austin
(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Savigny

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249. The 'Bracket Theory' of corporate personality, which sees the corporation as a symbol for its members' rights, is associated with:
(A) Savigny
(B) Gierke
(C) Ihering
(D) Kelsen

250. Which jurist is famously associated with the concept of 'Social Engineering'?
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Leon Duguit
(C) Eugen Ehrlich
(D) Henry Maine

251. A key contribution of ancient legal systems to legal thought is its emphasis on:
(A) The holistic concept of 'Dharma' as a guide for conduct.
(B) The absolute separation of law and morality.
(C) Law as purely the command of the sovereign king.
(D) The rejection of logic in legal proceedings.

252. A law passed today that punishes an act that was legal when committed yesterday is an example of:
(A) A retroactive law
(B) A procedural law
(C) A substantive law
(D) A prospective law

253. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : According to Roscoe Pound, the task of law is 'social engineering'.
Reason (R) : He believed that law should be used as an instrument to balance competing interests in society to achieve the greatest good with the least friction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

254. The 'possession' of a tenant is legally protected even against the owner (landlord) to a certain extent. This shows that possession is:
(A) The same as ownership.
(B) A right in itself.
(C) A temporary and weak legal concept.
(D) Only a factual state with no legal consequences.

255. In Hohfeld's scheme, the jural opposite of 'Power' is:
(A) Disability
(B) Liability
(C) Immunity
(D) Duty

256. Which theory of punishment is most focused on the future conduct of the offender and society?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Deterrent Theory
(C) Expiatory Theory
(D) Divine Retribution Theory

257. The 'Concession Theory' of legal personality maintains that a corporation's status as a legal person is derived from:
(A) Its inherent nature as a social group.
(B) The collective will of its members.
(C) Natural law principles.
(D) A grant or concession from the state.

258. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sources of law:
(A) Legislation is the process of law-making by a competent authority.
(B) Precedent refers to a decision of a court which is binding in future similar cases.
(C) Custom is a source of law that emerges from the will of the sovereign.
(D) Agreement between parties can create specific legal rights and duties.

259. A central tenet of the Natural Law school is the belief in:
(A) The absolute authority of the state.
(B) A higher law based on reason or morality.
(C) The evolutionary nature of legal institutions.
(D) The predictive power of studying judicial behavior.

260. Which school of thought is most likely to state, Law is what the officials do about disputes?
(A) Realist School
(B) Natural Law School
(C) Analytical School
(D) Historical School

261. Consider the following statements about legal personality:
I. Only human beings can be legal persons.
II. A corporation is considered a juristic or legal person.
III. Legal personality means having the capacity for rights and duties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

262. The theory of 'Social Solidarity' as the basis of law was propounded by:
(A) Leon Duguit
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Eugen Ehrlich
(D) Hans Kelsen

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263. The physical element of possession is called `corpus possessionis`, while the mental element is called:
(A) Animus domini
(B) Animus possidendi
(C) Ratio decidendi
(D) De jure

264. The purpose of punishment is to pay back the offender for their wrongdoing. This describes the:
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Retributive theory
(D) Deterrent theory

265. Match the concept in List I with the jurist in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Volksgeist
Q. Rule of Recognition
R. Social Engineering
S. Grundnorm
List II: (Jurist)
1. H.L.A. Hart
2. Roscoe Pound
3. Savigny
4. Hans Kelsen
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

266. A right whose existence depends on the happening of an uncertain future event is a:
(A) Vested right
(B) Contingent right
(C) Corporeal right
(D) Perfect right

267. The Hart-Devlin debate primarily concerned the legal enforcement of:
(A) Economic policies
(B) Political ideologies
(C) Morality
(D) International treaties

268. The jurist who famously differentiated between 'law as it is' and 'law as it ought to be' was:
(A) John Austin
(B) Thomas Aquinas
(C) Lon Fuller
(D) Ronald Dworkin

269. The historical school of jurisprudence, led by Savigny, was a reaction against:
(A) The idea of universal natural law and codification.
(B) The study of social impacts of law.
(C) The role of judges in making law.
(D) The authority of the sovereign.

270. In Kelsen's theory, the effectiveness of the legal order as a whole is a necessary condition for the validity of the Grundnorm. This is the principle of:
(A) Efficacy
(B) Purity
(C) Morality
(D) Sovereignty

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271. According to the Realist school, the most important factor in a legal dispute is:
(A) The precise wording of the statute.
(B) The decision of the judge.
(C) The historical precedent.
(D) The moral rightness of the case.

272. A 'right in personam' is a right that is available against:
(A) The entire world.
(B) A specific individual or group of individuals.
(C) The state only.
(D) No one in particular.

273. The 'Fiction theory' of legal personality is most closely associated with:
(A) Gierke
(B) Savigny
(C) Ihering
(D) Duguit

274. The main objective of the Preventive theory of punishment is to:
(A) Reform the criminal.
(B) Physically disable the offender from repeating the crime.
(C) Avenge the crime.
(D) Make the criminal repent.

275. Arrange the following jurisprudential thinkers in the correct chronological order:

1. John Austin
2. H.L.A. Hart
3. Thomas Aquinas
4. Savigny

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

276. In Nyaya epistemology, 'Upamāṇa' is the source of knowledge obtained through:
(A) Comparison or analogy
(B) Perception
(C) Inference
(D) Verbal testimony

277. The separation of powers between legislative, executive, and judicial branches is an example of which type of source of law?
(A) Custom
(B) Precedent
(C) Equity
(D) Constitutional Law

278. Which school of jurisprudence holds that law is not a set of rules but a social institution to satisfy individual and social wants?
(A) Analytical School
(B) Sociological School
(C) Historical School
(D) Natural Law School

279. The possession of a finder of a lost object is valid against everyone except:
(A) The police
(B) The state
(C) The true owner
(D) Any other person who claims it

280. A legal 'duty' is the jural correlative of a:
(A) Liberty
(B) Power
(C) Immunity
(D) Right

281. The theory of punishment that sees crime as a disease and the offender as a patient to be cured is the:
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Retributive theory
(C) Deterrent theory
(D) Preventive theory

282. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The concept of legal personality is not limited to human beings.
Reason (R) : Law can and does confer personality on non-human entities like corporations and idols, enabling them to have rights and duties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

283. The statement Law must be stable, and yet it cannot stand still reflects the inherent tension that which school of jurisprudence seeks to address?
(A) Sociological
(B) Analytical
(C) Historical
(D) Natural Law

284. 'Ownership' is to 'possession' as:
(A) Right is to fact.
(B) Fact is to right.
(C) Right is to duty.
(D) Power is to liability.

285. A key criticism of the Historical school is its:
(A) Overemphasis on judicial decision-making.
(B) Tendency to be pessimistic about legal reform.
(C) Complete separation of law and morality.
(D) Complex logical structure.

286. Match the jurist in List I with the country they are primarily associated with in List II:
List I: (Jurist)
P. Savigny
Q. John Austin
R. Karl Llewellyn
S. Leon Duguit
List II: (Country)
1. England
2. France

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3. Germany
4. USA

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

287. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'legal right'?
(A) It is vested in a person (the holder of the right).
(B) It avails against a person (who has a corresponding duty).
(C) It has content (an act or forbearance).
(D) It must receive approval from the whole community.

288. Which of the following is an example of a legal concept and not a school of jurisprudence?
(A) Realist
(B) Sociological
(C) Possession
(D) Natural

289. Capital punishment can be justified by which two theories primarily?
(A) Preventive and Reformative
(B) Retributive and Deterrent
(C) Reformative and Preventive
(D) Deterrent and Restorative

290. The concept of 'Grundnorm' in Kelsen's theory is a:
(A) Factual hypothesis
(B) Moral principle
(C) Logical presupposition
(D) Written rule

291. Consider the following statements regarding the Realist school:
I. It focuses on law in books rather than law in action.
II. It emphasizes the role of the judge's personality and biases.
III. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. is considered a forerunner of this school.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II are correct.
(B) II and III are correct.
(C) I and III are correct.
(D) I, II, and III are correct.

292. A right to walk across a neighbour's field is an example of:
(A) Incorporeal right (easement)
(B) Corporeal ownership
(C) Vested ownership
(D) Contingent ownership

293. The primary difference between 'law' and 'morality' is often identified by positivists as the presence of:
(A) Organized sanction
(B) Social approval
(C) Historical pedigree
(D) Rational justification

294. The legal maxim Ubi jus ibi remedium (Where there is a right, there is a remedy) underscores the importance of:
(A) Punishment
(B) The enforceability of legal rights
(C) The separation of powers
(D) The supremacy of the legislature

295. Which of the following is NOT a source of law?
(A) Public opinion polls
(B) Legislation
(C) Precedent
(D) Custom

296. A key feature of 'Nyaya' philosophy that makes it relevant to jurisprudence is its:
(A) System of logic and argument.
(B) Theory of aesthetics.
(C) Metaphysical doctrine of the soul.
(D) Classification of plants and animals.

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297. The concept that law should serve a purpose and is a means to an end is associated with the 'teleological' approach of:
(A) Savigny
(B) Kelsen
(C) Rudolf von Ihering
(D) Austin

298. If a new law is passed that shortens the time limit for filing a lawsuit, and it applies to existing claims, it might be challenged as being unfairly:
(A) Retroactive
(B) Prospective
(C) Inefficient
(D) Uncertain

299. The theory of punishment that focuses on making the offender feel remorse and 'pay' for their crime through suffering is known as the:
(A) Reformative theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Deterrent theory
(D) Expiatory theory

300. The legal entity of a company is separate from its shareholders. This is known as:
(A) The bracket theory
(B) The concept of the corporate veil
(C) Social solidarity
(D) The rule of recognition

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The logical science of reasoning applied to justice
   Nyay Shastra is a profound system of ancient Indian philosophy focusing on logic and epistemology. It provides a rigorous methodology for reasoning and argumentation, which is essentially applied to achieve justice and truth in various disputes. This legal tradition emphasizes the systematic investigation of facts through valid means of knowledge for fair adjudication and conflict resolution.

2. (A) To achieve liberation (apavarga) from suffering
   In the framework of Nyay Darshan, the attainment of correct and valid knowledge is not an end in itself. Instead, it serves as the primary instrument for removing ignorance and overcoming suffering. By understanding the true nature of reality through logic, an individual eventually reaches the state of liberation or apavarga from the cycle of rebirth.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
   Custom represents a vital source of law originating from the continuous and uniform practices within a specific community over long periods. Similarly, judicial precedents derive their binding authority from the hierarchy of courts, particularly when declared by superior courts. Both elements provide stability and predictability within a legal system by reflecting societal norms and authoritative judicial determinations.

4. (D) Professional opinions of legal experts
   Primary sources of law consist of authoritative materials such as legislation, judicial precedents, and established customs that have binding legal force. Professional opinions of legal scholars or experts, while highly influential in interpreting the law, are generally considered secondary sources. They lack the formal power to create binding legal obligations independently within courts or most modern legal systems.

5. (C) Historical School
   The Historical School of jurisprudence, particularly through the work of Friedrich Carl von Savigny, posits that law is not an arbitrary creation. It suggests that law evolves organically from the shared consciousness and traditions of a people, termed as Volksgeist. This theory emphasizes that legal development is tied closely to national character rather than deliberate legislative acts.

6. (B) John Austin
   John Austin is a central figure in analytical positivism who defined law as the command of a sovereign backed by sanctions. This theory requires a determinate human superior who receives habitual obedience from society while not obeying any other superior. It emphasizes the formal nature of law, separating the question of its validity from its moral content.

7. (D) Primary and secondary rules
   H.L.A. Hart modernized legal positivism by describing law as a union of primary and secondary rules. Primary rules impose duties on individuals to act or abstain from certain behaviors. Secondary rules are power-conferring and address the defects of primary rules by providing mechanisms for recognizing, changing, and adjudicating laws within a complex and modern legal system.

8. (A) Roscoe Pound
   Roscoe Pound, a leading sociological jurist, propounded the concept of social engineering to describe the function of law. He viewed law as a tool for balancing competing interests in society, including individual, public, and social interests. The goal is to maximize the satisfaction of human wants and needs with the least amount of friction and waste.

9. (C) It views statutory rules as the sole determinant of court decisions.
   The Realist School of jurisprudence is characterized by its skepticism toward formal legal rules. Realists argue that judicial decisions

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are not reached through simple logical deduction from statutes alone. Instead, they emphasize that factors such as judicial personality, social conditions, and the practical impact of decisions play a significant role in how law is actually practiced and enforced.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
John Austin defines law as a command from a sovereign who is not habitually obedient to any superior. This definition struggles to accommodate constitutional law, which fundamentally limits the power of the sovereign. Because constitutional rules often bind the very entity that issues commands, they do not fit easily into Austin's rigid hierarchy of an uncommanded sovereign commander.

11. (D) Duty
In the analytical framework developed by Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld, jural correlatives represent vertical relationships between two legal concepts. A right, often termed a claim, necessarily implies that another person owes a corresponding duty to act or refrain from acting. This relationship ensures that legal rights are enforceable and meaningful within any structured legal system through the presence of obligations.

12. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
H.L.A. Hart is associated with the union of primary and secondary rules, while Hans Kelsen developed the theory of the Grundnorm. John Austin famously defined law as the command of the sovereign, and Savigny introduced the concept of Volksgeist. These pairings correctly identify the central theoretical contributions of each jurist to the diverse schools of modern jurisprudential thought.

13. (C) Corpus possessionis
Legal possession generally requires two distinct elements: the physical control over an object and the intention to possess it. The physical element is known as corpus possessionis, which signifies the actual power to exclude others from the object. This component is essential for establishing possession in fact, providing the external manifestation of the possessor's control over the property.

14. (D) A legal fiction created by state authority
The Fiction Theory of legal personality, associated with Savigny, suggests that only human beings are natural persons. Consequently, any other entity recognized as a person by the law, such as a corporation, is merely a legal fiction. This personality is artificially created by the state for the convenience of legal proceedings and does not possess a real existence.

15. (A) Discourage potential offenders by setting an example
The deterrent theory of punishment operates on the principle of preventing future crimes by instilling fear of consequences in potential offenders. It uses the punishment of a specific individual as a public example to warn others against committing similar acts. This approach aims to protect society by reducing the overall crime rate through the influence of psychological and societal intimidation.

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16. (B) The validity of laws made by a totalitarian regime
The Hart-Fuller debate was a landmark legal discussion centered on the relationship between law and morality in the wake of Nazi Germany. Hart argued for the separation of law and morals for identifying valid law. Conversely, Fuller contended that a legal system must possess an inner morality to be considered valid, questioning the legitimacy of laws under totalitarian regimes.

17. (B) Law must conform to a higher, universal moral order.
Natural law jurisprudence is based on the idea that there are universal, inherent principles of justice discoverable through human reason. It posits that man-made laws derive their validity from their conformity to this higher moral order. If a positive law contradicts these fundamental principles, it is often viewed as deficient or potentially lacking the status of a true law.

18. (A) Status to Contract
Sir Henry Maine observed that progressive societies experience a transition from status to contract. In early societies, an individual's legal position was determined by birth and family relations, which were largely unchangeable. As societies modernize, these fixed positions are replaced by legal relations created through the

free will and mutual agreement of individuals, characterized by the concept of contract.

19. (A) I and II are correct.
Nyay Darshan is indeed one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy and is primarily concerned with logic and epistemology. It identifies specific sources of valid knowledge, known as pramānas, to ensure accurate understanding and reasoning. Far from rejecting logic, this school considers rigorous reasoning and critical investigation to be the essential tools for discovering truth and achieving liberation.

20. (D) Sociological Jurisprudence
Sociological jurisprudence focuses on the functional aspect of law within society rather than its abstract or formal structure. A judge operating within this school prioritizes the social consequences of their decisions and aims to resolve disputes in a way that promotes societal welfare. This approach views law as a dynamic instrument for social control and the balancing of competing interests.

21. (C) Grundnorm or Basic Norm
Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law describes the legal system as a hierarchy of norms where each norm derives its validity from a higher one. At the apex of this structure sits the Grundnorm, or basic norm, which is a foundational assumption from which all other legal rules originate. This basic norm provides the ultimate source of validity for the system.

22. (B) Disability
In the Hohfeldian analysis of jural relations, every legal concept has a jural opposite. Power is the ability to change the legal relations of oneself or another person. Its jural opposite is disability, which signifies the absence of such an ability. This classification helps in precisely defining the legal standing and limitations of individuals within a structured legal framework.

23. (D) Criminals are products of social circumstances who require rehabilitation.
The reformative theory of punishment views crime as a social disease caused by various external and internal factors affecting the individual. This approach prioritizes the rehabilitation of the offender over retribution or deterrence. It aims to transform criminals into law-abiding citizens through education, counseling, and vocational training, assuming that human behavior can be improved through positive and therapeutic intervention.

24. (A) Roscoe Pound–Social Solidarity
The concept of social solidarity is famously associated with Leon Duguit, who argued that law is based on the interdependence of individuals in society. Roscoe Pound is instead known for his theory of social engineering and the balancing of social interests. The other pairs correctly link John Austin to command theory, Savigny to Volksgeist, and Hart to the rule of recognition.

25. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The chronological development of jurisprudence begins with the classical natural law ideas of Cicero in Rome. This was followed by the theological legal philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas during the Middle Ages. Later, John Austin established analytical positivism in the nineteenth century, and H.L.A. Hart modernized the school with his concepts during the twentieth century.

26. (A) Arthāpatti (Postulation or Presumption)
The Nyaya school of Indian philosophy accepts four specific sources of valid knowledge: direct perception, logical inference, comparison, and reliable verbal testimony. While arthāpatti is recognized by certain other schools like Mimāṃsā, it is not considered an independent pramāṇa by the Nyaya school. Nyaya thinkers typically incorporate the logic of postulation within the broader framework of inference to maintain system purity.

27. (D) Natural Law School
The phrase lex iniusta non est lex embodies the classic Natural Law position that law must be morally grounded. This school argues that the validity of human legislation depends on its alignment with universal principles of justice and reason. If a law is profoundly unjust, it fails to meet the essential criteria of law and loses its morally binding force on individuals.

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28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Historical School maintains that law is found rather than made because it believes law originates from the collective spirit of the people. This spirit, or Volksgeist, reflects the unique history, language, and customs of a nation. Therefore, legal rules are viewed as evolving naturally over time through societal practice rather than being arbitrarily imposed by a sovereign legislator.

29. (C) Law's purpose is to promote social interdependence.
Leon Duguit's theory of social solidarity posits that individuals in modern society are fundamentally interdependent due to the division of labor. He argued that law is not based on state power or individual rights but on the social fact of cooperation. Consequently, the primary role of law is to facilitate and protect the solidarity that ensures the survival and functioning of society.

30. (D) The intention to possess and control an object exclusively
Animus possidendi is the mental element required for legal possession. It refers to the intention of the possessor to hold the object for themselves and to exclude others from it. This intention does not necessarily require a claim of ownership but rather a desire to maintain control. It must be combined with physical control to establish a legally recognized state of possession.

31. (A) Deterrent Theory
The deterrent theory is often criticized because its primary goal is to prevent future crimes by creating fear through punishment. This focus on societal consequences rather than individual desert can lead to situations where harsh sentences are justified solely for their exemplary effect. Critics argue that this utilitarian approach could potentially excuse punishing the innocent if it effectively deterred the broader public.

32. (B) Possesses a real social and psychic existence.
The Realist Theory of corporate personality, advocated by Otto von Gierke, argues that a corporation is not a fiction but a real entity. It suggests that a group has a collective will and a psychic existence that is distinct from the individual members. According to this view, the law merely recognizes a pre-existing social reality when it confers legal personality.

33. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Legal positivism maintains a strict conceptual separation between law as it is and law as it ought to be, focusing on formal validity. In contrast, Natural Law theory asserts that morality is an essential component of law, making moral correctness a condition for legal validity. Both statements accurately represent the fundamental tension between these two major schools of jurisprudential thought.

34. (A) Informal norms that effectively govern societal life.
Eugen Ehrlich introduced the concept of living law to distinguish between formal legal codes and the actual rules that regulate social conduct. He argued that the real law of a society is found in the inner order of social groups like families and businesses. This living law exists independently of state recognition and often exerts more influence on behavior than statutory rules.

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35. (C) Analytical School
The Concession Theory posits that legal personality is a privilege granted by the state. This view is closely aligned with the Analytical School, which emphasizes the state as the ultimate source of all legal authority. In this framework, corporations and other juristic entities possess no inherent rights or existence; they are merely administrative creations defined by the sovereign's formal grants.

36. (D) The sovereign's power must be limited by a constitution or higher law.
According to John Austin, the sovereign is a determinate human superior who is not in the habit of obedience to any other person. This implies that the sovereign's power is legally illimitable and indivisible within the state. Austin's theory explicitly rejects the idea of a sovereign being bound by a constitution, as that would imply a superior authority over the sovereign.

37. (C) Constructive possession
Constructive possession occurs when the law treats a person as having possession of an object even though they do not have actual physical

control over it. This situation often arises when a person has the legal right to control an item and the power to acquire it. It serves as a legal bridge to ensure rights are protected when physical custody is absent.

38. (B) An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
The retributive theory of punishment is based on the idea of justice as desert, where the offender must suffer a harm proportionate to the one they caused. This philosophy is ancient and centers on the concept of payback or moral balance. It views punishment as a necessary response to a crime, regardless of its deterrent or reformative effects on society.

39. (D) A multifaceted concept encompassing duty, morality, law, and cosmic order.
In ancient Indian jurisprudence, Dharma is a comprehensive term that exceeds the narrow Western definition of law. it represents the fundamental order of the universe and the specific duties individuals must perform to maintain social and cosmic harmony. Dharma includes moral obligations, religious rituals, and legal rules, serving as the foundational guide for conduct in all spheres of human life.

40. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Fiction Theory is famously linked to Savigny, while the Realist Theory was developed by Gierke. The Bracket Theory, which views the corporation as a symbol for its members, was proposed by Ihering. Lastly, the Concession Theory emphasizes that legal personality originates from the state's grant. These associations represent the historical development of theories concerning corporate and juristic personality.

41. (C) Sociological School
The Sociological School of jurisprudence is primarily concerned with the relationship between law and society. Jurists in this school study how legal rules affect social behavior and how social changes influence the development of law. Investigating the impact of divorce laws on family structures is a classic example of this approach, focusing on the law's functional and social outcomes.

42. (A) Specifying the criteria for identifying valid laws within a legal system.
H.L.A. Hart introduced the rule of recognition as a secondary rule that provides the ultimate criteria for determining legal validity. In a mature legal system, this rule allows officials and citizens to identify which rules are binding by referring to specific sources like a constitution or legislative acts. It resolves the problem of uncertainty found in simpler systems of primary rules.

43. (D) The inherent uncertainty of fact-finding in trial courts.
American Realists, particularly Jerome Frank, emphasized that legal rules are often less important than the process of establishing facts in court. He argued that because witnesses can be mistaken and judges or juries are influenced by biases, the outcome of a case is frequently unpredictable. This fact-skepticism suggests that the core of legal uncertainty lies in the trial process itself.

44. (A) I and II are correct.
A right in rem is a powerful legal claim available against the world at large, such as the right to property. A right in personam is a more specific claim available only against a particular person or group, such as a right arising from a contract. Reputation is generally considered a right in rem because everyone has a duty to respect it.

45. (A) Incapacitating the offender, for example, through imprisonment.
The preventive theory of punishment aims to stop the commission of future crimes by making it physically impossible for the offender to repeat their actions. Common methods include imprisonment, which removes the individual from society, or other forms of incapacitation like the suspension of a license. The focus is on protecting the public by disabling the criminal's ability to do harm.

46. (C) Power
In Hohfeld's system of jural relations, power is the ability of one person to change the legal relations of another. The jural correlative of power is liability, which means that the second person is subject to the exercise of that power. For example, if a person has the power to make a will, their potential heirs are in a state of liability.

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47. (A) Whether the law should enforce private morality.
The Hart-Devlin debate was triggered by the Wolfenden Report, which recommended decriminalizing certain private consensual acts. Lord Devlin argued that a shared morality is essential for societal survival and that law should punish immoral acts to prevent social disintegration. Hart countered that the law should not interfere with private conduct unless it causes direct harm to others, upholding individual liberty.

48. (B) Precedent
A legal system based on stare decisis uses previous judicial decisions as a binding source of law for future similar cases. This principle of precedent ensures consistency and predictability by requiring judges to follow the legal reasoning established by higher courts. It is a fundamental feature of common law systems, where judge-made law plays a central role in legal development.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Realist school is described as a revolt against formalism because it rejects the idea that judges simply apply logic to fixed rules. Realists argue that the law is not a complete and consistent system. They believe that judicial decisions are often influenced by personal, social, and political factors, making the formal rules only one part of the complex adjudication process.

50. (C) Limited ownership
Ownership is usually described as the most comprehensive right over an object, but it is rarely absolute. Limited ownership occurs when the owner's rights are restricted by law, public policy, or the rights of others. For example, zoning laws or life estates can restrict how an owner uses or disposes of their property, making their control conditional or restricted in scope.

51. (C) Human reason can discover universal principles of justice.
Classical Natural Law theory is founded on the belief that there is a rational and objective moral order inherent in nature. It assumes that through the use of reason, humans can identify universal and eternal principles of justice that should govern all societies. These principles serve as a standard for evaluating and potentially invalidating man-made laws that are found to be unjust.

52. (A) A perceived sign (linga) to an unperceived object (sādhya).
In Nyaya logic, inference or anumāna is a systematic process of gaining knowledge. It involves identifying a middle term or sign, called the linga, which is invariably connected to a target object, known as the sādhya. By perceiving the sign in a specific location, the observer can logically conclude the presence of the unperceived object, such as inferring fire from smoke.

53. (C) Alf Ross
Alf Ross was a prominent Danish jurist and a leading figure of the Scandinavian Realist school. Unlike American Realists who focused on judicial behavior, Scandinavian Realists were interested in the psychological and philosophical analysis of legal concepts. Ross argued that legal norms are valid only if they are effectively followed by judges who feel socially bound by those specific rules.

54. (D) A procedural device to treat members as a single unit.
The Bracket Theory, proposed by Rudolf von Ihering, suggests that the concept of a corporation is merely a legal shorthand or symbol. It views legal personality as a convenient way to refer to the collective rights and duties of the members within a group. By putting the members in a bracket, the law can efficiently manage their shared legal relations and interests.

55. (C) Preventive Theory
The preventive theory of punishment justifies severe measures like capital punishment or life imprisonment based on the goal of incapacitation. The primary objective is to protect society by ensuring that the offender is physically unable to commit any further crimes. This forward-looking approach prioritizes collective safety and the permanent removal of dangerous individuals from the community over reformation or retribution.

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56. (B) Ehrlich–Living Law
Eugen Ehrlich is famously associated with the concept of living law, which refers to the social norms that actually govern human life. The other pairs are incorrect because Roscoe Pound is linked to social engineering, while Leon Duguit developed the theory of social solidarity. Hans Kelsen is the proponent of the Pure Theory of Law, which emphasizes a hierarchy of legal norms.

57. (D) Legal possession existing independently of physical control.
Possession in law, or de jure possession, refers to the state of being recognized as a possessor by the legal system, even without actual physical control. In contrast, possession in fact, or de facto possession, is the actual physical control over an object. A person might have legal possession of an item held by an agent, demonstrating that the two concepts can diverge.

58. (A) Inefficiency
H.L.A. Hart argued that a society governed only by primary rules of obligation would be inefficient. This is because there would be no clear procedure for resolving disputes about the meaning of rules or for enforcing them uniformly. Such a system would lack secondary rules of adjudication, leading to slow and inconsistent responses to rule violations and social conflicts.

59. (D) One party's legal advantage implies another party's legal burden.
Hohfeld's concept of jural correlatives explains that legal relations always involve two parties in a reciprocal way. If the law grants a right or an advantage to one person, it necessarily imposes a corresponding duty or burden on another. For example, an individual's right to privacy correlates with the duty of others not to intrude upon that person's private life.

60. (B) 3, 4, 2, 1
The historical progression of legal thought began with classical Natural Law Theory, which dominated ancient and medieval philosophy. In response to revolutionary changes, the Historical School emerged in the early nineteenth century. This was followed by the rise of Analytical Positivism later in that century. Finally, Sociological Jurisprudence became a major force in the twentieth century, focusing on social interests.

61. (C) A reward for good citizenship
In John Austin's command theory, a sanction is a negative consequence or evil threatened by the sovereign to ensure obedience. This includes measures like imprisonment, fines, or the seizure of property for legal violations. Austin argued that a command is only a law if it is backed by such a threat. Consequently, positive incentives like rewards are not considered legal sanctions.

62. (B) St. Thomas Aquinas
St. Thomas Aquinas developed a comprehensive legal philosophy that categorized law into four types. Eternal law represents God's plan for the universe, while natural law is the participation of human reason in that eternal law. Human law consists of the specific rules enacted by societies, which must be derived from natural law to be considered just and morally valid.

63. (C) The behavior of judges and the practical working of the law.
American Realism was a movement that shifted the focus of jurisprudence from abstract rules to the actual practice of courts. Realists were interested in understanding how judges make decisions and what factors influence those outcomes. They argued that by studying judicial behavior and social realities, one can gain a more accurate understanding of how the legal system functions in reality.

64. (B) I and III are correct.
Ownership is accurately described as a bundle of rights that includes the ability to possess, use, and dispose of property. It is classified into corporeal ownership for tangible objects and incorporeal ownership for intangible things like intellectual property. However, ownership is rarely absolute, as it is often subject to legal limitations, public policy requirements, and the competing rights of others.

65. (C) It can own property and sue or be sued in its own name.
A corporation is recognized as a legal person because the law confers upon it the capacity to act as a single entity with its own rights and obligations. This status allows the corporation

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to enter into contracts, hold property, and participate in legal proceedings independently of its individual members. This juristic personality facilitates complex economic activities and provides a clear framework.

66. (B) The Principle of Utility
Jeremy Bentham's Principle of Utility posits that the moral and legal worth of an action is determined by its contribution to overall happiness. This utilitarian framework suggests that the ultimate objective of law and legislation should be to secure the greatest happiness for the greatest number of individuals within a society, thereby maximizing collective welfare and providing social benefit.

67. (D) A constitutional provision outlining how to pass a law.
According to H.L.A. Hart, secondary rules are those that provide for the creation, modification, and identification of primary rules. A constitutional provision that sets out the legislative process is a perfect example of a rule of change. These rules allow a legal system to adapt and grow, addressing the static nature of a system composed solely of primary obligations.

68. (A) Realist School
The Realist School is famous for its emphasis on the role of the judiciary in defining law. Realists argue that until a judge interprets and applies a rule in a specific case, the law remains merely a prediction. This approach prioritizes the law in action over the law in books, suggesting that the true nature of law is found in court decisions.

69. (C) No-Right
In the Hohfeldian system, every legal concept has a jural opposite representing its absence. The concept of a right, or a claim against another, has its jural opposite in a no-right. This means that if a person has no right to a certain action or object, they lack the legal power to demand that another person perform a corresponding duty.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Savigny was a staunch opponent of codification because he viewed law as an organic expression of a nation's culture and history. He believed that the law grows naturally through custom and the spirit of the people, or Volksgeist. For Savigny, formal codification was dangerous because it would freeze the law at a specific point, preventing its natural evolution and development.

71. (D) Remarks made by the judge 'by the way' that are not essential to the decision.
Obiter dicta are statements in a judicial opinion that do not form part of the necessary legal reasoning for the final decision. Unlike the ratio decidendi, which is binding on lower courts, obiter remarks are considered persuasive rather than mandatory. They often include hypothetical illustrations or general observations that clarify the judge's perspective without establishing a new binding principle of law.

72. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Lon Fuller is a modern natural law theorist known for his procedural approach, while Karl Llewellyn was a central figure in American Realism. Sir Henry Maine is famously associated with the historical school and its evolutionary perspective. Jeremy Bentham founded the utilitarian wing of the analytical school. These associations reflect the diverse philosophical foundations that shape modern legal and jurisprudential thought.

73. (C) Lon L. Fuller
Lon Fuller proposed that for a legal system to be valid, it must adhere to eight principles of internal morality. These principles include requirements that laws be general, published, prospective, clear, non-contradictory, possible to obey, constant, and consistently applied. Fuller argued that these procedural qualities constitute the inner morality of law, which is essential for the effective governance of human conduct.

74. (A) It fails to provide a measure for the amount of punishment.
One major criticism of the retributive theory is the difficulty of determining what constitutes a truly proportionate punishment. While the concept of desert is central, there is no objective or universal scale to measure how much suffering corresponds to a specific crime. This ambiguity can lead to inconsistent sentencing and raises questions about how to achieve fair retribution in a modern legal context.

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75. (B) Having a contingent legal personality for inheritance or injury claims.
The law generally recognizes that an unborn child possesses a limited and contingent legal personality. While not a full legal person until birth, the fetus is protected in areas such as inheritance rights and claims for prenatal injuries. These rights are typically conditional upon the child being born alive, at which point the contingent interests become fully vested legal rights.

76. (C) Trustworthy testimony from a reliable source (apta).
In Nyaya epistemology, Śabda is a source of knowledge derived from the words of a reliable authority, known as an apta. This source is considered valid when the speaker is both knowledgeable and truthful. It allows individuals to gain knowledge about matters that are beyond their direct perception or logical inference, provided the testimony comes from a trustworthy and competent source.

77. (C) Adverse possession
Adverse possession is a legal principle where a person can acquire ownership of land by possessing it openly and continuously for a specific period. A crucial requirement is the intention to hold the property as an owner and to exclude the true owner, which is known as animus domini. This mental element distinguishes a trespasser or tenant from a potential adverse owner.

78. (C) The existence of a law is one thing; its merit or demerit is another.
Legal positivism is founded on the separation thesis, which insists that the definition of law does not depend on its moral quality. Positivists argue that a rule is a valid law if it has been created according to the established procedural norms of a legal system. While they may critique a law's morality, they maintain that its status as law remains unchanged.

79. (C) Generalized assumptions about a civilized society upon which law is based.
Roscoe Pound identified jural postulates as the fundamental principles or expectations that underlie a particular legal system at a given time. These are the basic assumptions of a civilized society, such as the expectation that others will not commit intentional aggression. These postulates serve as a guide for lawmakers and judges in developing and applying legal rules to social problems.

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80. (A) American Realism focuses on judicial behavior, while Scandinavian Realism is more philosophical and psychological.
While both schools share a skeptical view of formal rules, they differ in their primary focus. American Realists were largely practitioners interested in predicting how trial courts and judges would behave in specific cases. Scandinavian Realists were more academic and sought to provide a philosophical and psychological explanation of legal terms, often viewing them as magical or psychological myths without reality.

81. (C) Laws should reflect the will of the majority.
Lon Fuller's eight principles of the inner morality of law are focused on the procedural qualities of a legal system rather than its political or substantive content. While he emphasized clarity, prospectivity, and consistency, he did not include the requirement that laws must reflect the will of the majority. His theory focuses on the formal conditions necessary for rules to effectively guide human conduct.

82. (D) Acquires personality only through a grant or concession from the state.
The Concession Theory holds that a corporation has no natural or inherent existence as a legal person. Instead, its personality is entirely dependent on a formal act of the state, such as a charter or incorporation under a statute. This view emphasizes the supremacy of the sovereign power in defining and creating the subjects that can possess legal rights and duties.

83. (A) Right in personam
A right in personam is a legal claim that is available only against a specific individual or a group of individuals. In a contract, the rights and duties created are limited to the parties involved. For instance, a creditor's right to repayment is a right in personam because it can only be enforced against the specific debtor who entered into the agreement.

84. (A) Savigny – Status to Contract
The observation that progressive societies move from status to contract was famously made by Sir Henry Maine, not Savigny. Savigny is primarily known for his concept of the Volksgeist and his opposition to the rapid codification of law. The other pairs are correct, as Hart, Austin, and Kelsen are properly matched with their most famous and influential jurisprudential theories.

85. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The conceptual history of jurisprudence begins with St. Thomas Aquinas and his medieval theory of lex naturalis. This was followed by Savigny's early nineteenth-century development of the Volksgeist concept. Later, John Austin established his influential command theory of the sovereign. Finally, H.L.A. Hart introduced his modern theory of the union of primary and secondary rules in the mid-twentieth century.

86. (B) Reformative Theory
The reformative theory of punishment focuses on the rehabilitation of the offender through various therapeutic and educational interventions. It supports measures like probation, community service, and training programs because they aim to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior. The goal is to return the individual to society as a productive and law-abiding citizen by improving their character and skills.

87. (D) Hetvābhāsa
In the logical system of the Nyaya school, a fallacy in reasoning is called hetvābhāsa, which literally means a pseudo-reason or a defective middle term. Because Nyaya logic is built on identifying a valid sign to make an inference, a flaw in that sign leads to a logical error. Understanding these fallacies is crucial for maintaining rigorous and accurate argumentation in disputes.

88. (C) I and III are correct.
Legislation is recognized as the supreme source of law in most modern states due to its formal and deliberate nature. For a custom to be legally valid, it must traditionally be ancient, reasonable, certain, and not contrary to statute. While precedents are central to common law, they also play a significant role in civil law systems, though their formal authority varies between them.

89. (C) Legal right
A legal right is an interest that is recognized and protected by the law of the state. It typically involves a claim that one person has against another, who has a corresponding legal duty to respect that claim. Unlike moral or natural rights, a legal right is enforceable through the judicial system and is a fundamental building block of any legal order.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law aims to create a science of law that is free from any external influences like ethics or sociology. He believed that the study of law should focus exclusively on the logical structure and hierarchy of norms. By excluding non-legal elements, Kelsen sought to provide a clear and objective analysis of how legal systems operate internally.

91. (C) Incorporeal ownership
Ownership is divided into two main categories: corporeal and incorporeal. Corporeal ownership refers to tangible physical objects like land or goods. Incorporeal ownership relates to intangible rights that are recognized as property, such as copyrights, patents, or trademarks. In these cases, the owner has a legal interest in an abstract creation or right rather than a physical thing.

92. (D) The guilty mind or intention
The maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea is a fundamental principle of criminal liability, stating that an act alone does not make a person guilty unless it is accompanied by a guilty mind. This means that for most crimes, the state must prove both a prohibited act and a specific mental state, such as intent, knowledge, or recklessness.

93. (C) Roscoe Pound
Roscoe Pound viewed the legal system as a complex mechanism for social engineering, where the primary task is to balance competing interests. He categorized these interests into individual, public, and social groups. Pound argued that the law should strive to resolve conflicts between these interests in a way that maximizes societal satisfaction and maintains social order with minimal friction.

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94. (D) The set of norms effectively followed by judges because they are felt to be socially binding.
Alf Ross, a Scandinavian Realist, defined valid law through a combination of external behavior and internal feeling. He argued that a norm is valid if it is consistently applied by courts and if judges feel a sense of social obligation to follow it. This approach emphasizes the importance of both the factual practice of law and the psychological state of the legal officials.

95. (A) Possession acquired through an agent or servant.
Mediate possession occurs when a person possesses an object through the physical agency of another person. For example, a master has mediate possession of goods held by a servant on their behalf. In this situation, the person with the legal right to possess does not have direct physical control but exercises it through an intermediary who holds the object for them.

96. (B) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. provided this famous definition to emphasize a realist and practical view of the law. He argued that law is not a set of abstract moral principles or logical deductions but is essentially the prediction of how courts will actually decide disputes. This perspective shifted the focus of jurisprudence to the real-world behavior of legal institutions.

97. (B) Is recognized by law but is not enforceable through legal proceedings.
An imperfect right is a legal interest that the law recognizes but refuses to enforce directly. A classic example is a debt that is barred by the statute of limitations; the right to the money still exists, but the creditor cannot sue to recover it. These rights can sometimes still be used defensively or as a basis for other legal actions.

98. (C) Ihering
The Bracket Theory of corporate personality was proposed by Rudolf von Ihering. He argued that the concept of a corporation is a procedural device or a symbol that allows the law to deal with a group of individuals as a single unit. By putting the members in a bracket, the law can efficiently manage their collective rights and duties without individual complications.

99. (C) Law and morality are both social phenomena that mutually influence each other.
From a sociological perspective, law and morality are not isolated systems but are deeply interconnected aspects of social life. Morality often provides the foundation for legal rules, while law can help shape and reinforce societal moral standards over time. This viewpoint emphasizes that both systems function to maintain social order and reflect the evolving values and needs of the community.

100. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
A right in rem is enforceable against everyone, while the ratio decidendi is the binding legal principle of a court decision. Animus possidendi refers to the intention to possess, and an obiter dictum is a remark made by a judge that is not essential to the ruling. These concepts form the fundamental vocabulary used in legal reasoning and the analysis of judicial judgments.

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101. (D) The ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death.
In Nyay Darshan, apavarga is the final and highest goal of human existence, representing liberation from suffering. It is achieved when an individual attains correct knowledge and removes the false beliefs that lead to attachment and rebirth. This state is characterized by the total cessation of pain and the end of the soul's entanglement with the physical and mental world.

102. (A) Its lack of procedural 'inner morality'.
Lon Fuller argued that a legal system must satisfy eight procedural requirements to be considered a valid system of law. If a regime relies on secret, retroactive, or contradictory rules, it violates the inner morality of law and fails to provide a meaningful guide for human conduct. According to Fuller, such a system loses its claim to being a truly legal order.

103. (B) The spirit of the people
Volksgeist is the central concept of Savigny's historical school, meaning the collective spirit or national character of a people. Savigny argued that law, like language and culture, is an organic product of this shared consciousness. Therefore, law cannot be arbitrarily created by a legislator but must be discovered in the history, traditions, and customs of the nation it governs.

104. (B) It can lead to excessively harsh punishments disproportionate to the crime.
A major criticism of the deterrent theory is that its focus on preventing future crime through fear can justify extreme punishments. If the goal is to set an example for others, the severity of the sentence may exceed what the individual offender actually deserves for their specific act. This utilitarian approach often conflicts with the principles of proportionality and individual fairness in justice.

105. (B) It is a complete and present right, not subject to any contingency.
A legal right is said to be vested when it has been fully acquired by a person and is not dependent on any future or uncertain event. Once a right is vested, the holder has a current and unconditional interest that is protected by the law. This is distinguished from a contingent right, which only comes into existence upon the fulfillment of specified conditions.

106. (C) John Austin
John Austin distinguished between law properly so called and law improperly so called to define the boundaries of jurisprudence. Law properly so called includes the commands issued by a sovereign to subjects, backed by sanctions. In contrast, laws improperly so called include things like the laws of fashion or international law, which lack the essential element of a sovereign command and formal enforcement.

107. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Sociological school treats law as an integral part of the social structure and a mechanism for maintaining order. Proponents of this school believe that law cannot be understood in isolation from the society it serves. By studying the reciprocal influence between legal rules and social behavior, they aim to make law more responsive to the actual needs and values of the community.

108. (D) All of the above theories attempt to explain this phenomenon.
The concept of corporate personality is a complex legal issue explained by several different theories. The Fiction Theory views it as an artificial creation, while the Realist Theory sees it as a real social entity. The Concession Theory emphasizes the state's role in granting this status. Each theory offers a unique perspective on how non-human entities can hold legal rights and duties.

109. (B) Disability
In Hohfeld's analysis of jural relations, every legal advantage has a corresponding jural opposite. Immunity is the freedom from the legal power of another person to change one's legal position. Its jural opposite is disability, which signifies that the other person lacks the power to affect that specific legal relation. This classification helps in defining the boundaries of legal authority and protection.

110. (A) I and II are correct.
The Analytical School is often called the Positivist school because it focuses on analyzing the law as it currently exists. It emphasizes the formal validity of legal rules and purposefully separates the study of law from moral or ethical considerations. Leading figures of this school include John Austin and Jeremy Bentham, while Savigny and Maine belong to the competing Historical School.

111. (D) Lawful possession without ownership
A bailee is a person who has physical control and legal possession of an object but does not own it. This occurs in situations like borrowing a book or leaving a car for repairs. The bailee has a right to possess the item against everyone except the true owner, and their possession is considered lawful because it is based on a specific legal relationship.

112. (B) The dominance of legal positivism.
The 20th-century revival of Natural Law was largely a reaction against the perceived failures of legal positivism, especially after the atrocities of World War II. Jurists like Lon Fuller and John Finnis argued that a purely formal approach to law could not prevent the creation of profoundly unjust systems. They sought to re-establish a necessary link between law and fundamental moral principles.

113. (C) Leon Duguit
Leon Duguit was a French jurist who argued that the fundamental fact of social life is the interdependence of individuals. He proposed that law's primary function is to promote and

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protect social solidarity. Duguit rejected the concepts of state sovereignty and individual rights, focusing instead on the social duties that arise from the mutual needs and cooperation of people in society.

114. (B) Custom originates from popular practice, while precedent originates from judicial decisions.
Custom and precedent are both important sources of law but have different origins. Custom emerges over time from the consistent and long-standing practices of a community, reflecting their shared values and traditions. Precedent, on the other hand, is created by the decisions of judges in specific cases, which then serve as binding rules for future similar disputes within the judicial hierarchy.

115. (A) Immediate possession of the watch
When an owner leaves an item with another person for a specific purpose, the recipient acquires immediate possession. In this case, the watch repairer has actual physical control and the legal right to possess the watch while performing the repair. The owner retains the ultimate right to the property, but the repairer has a temporary and protected possessory interest in the object.

116. (B) Retributive Theory
The retributive theory of punishment is based on the idea that an offender should suffer a harm that is morally proportionate to their crime. It focuses on the concepts of desert and atonement, viewing punishment as a necessary response to restore the moral balance. This theory is backward-looking, concerning itself with the past act rather than future deterrence or rehabilitation of the criminal.

117. (B) They are treated as legal objects protected by welfare statutes.
In most modern legal systems, animals do not possess legal personality and cannot hold rights or duties in their own name. Instead, they are treated as legal objects or property. However, many jurisdictions have enacted animal welfare statutes that impose duties on humans to treat animals humanely. These laws protect animals as objects of concern without granting them the status of persons.

118. (C) A non-positive norm providing validity to the entire system.
In Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the Grundnorm is a foundational, hypothetical norm that must be presupposed for a legal system to be considered valid. It is not a rule created by a legislator but a logical starting point that gives authority to the first constitution. All other legal norms derive their validity from this basic norm through a hierarchical structure.

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119. (B) Will come into existence only upon the fulfillment of a specified condition.
A contingent right is an interest that has not yet been fully acquired because its existence depends on an uncertain future event. For example, a person may have a right to property only if they survive another individual. Until the specified condition is met, the right is not vested, and the holder only has a potential or expectant legal interest in the property.

120. (A) 2, 1, 3
The chronological order of these landmark events begins with the 19th-century disagreement between Austin and Savigny regarding the codification of law. This was followed in the mid-20th century by the famous Hart-Fuller debate on the separation of law and morality. Shortly thereafter, the Hart-Devlin debate occurred, focusing specifically on the legal enforcement of private morality and the limits of individual liberty.

121. (C) Lon L. Fuller
Lon Fuller defined law as a purposive activity aimed at subjecting human behavior to the governance of rules. This perspective is central to his theory of procedural naturalism, where the focus is on the formal conditions necessary for rules to effectively guide conduct. Fuller argued that law is an enterprise that requires cooperation and adherence to specific internal moral principles to succeed.

122. (C) Legislation
Legislation is the source of law that involves the formal and deliberate enactment of rules by a sovereign legislative body. It is often considered the most important source in modern states because it can rapidly create or change laws to address new social problems. Statutory law

derives its binding authority directly from the formal power and procedural correctness of the law-making institution.

123. (B) The rationalism of the natural law school and the positivism of the analytical school.
The Historical school emerged in the early 19th century as a challenge to the dominant legal theories of the time. It rejected the idea that law could be deduced from universal reason or arbitrarily created by a sovereign legislator. Instead, proponents like Savigny argued that law is an organic growth, deeply rooted in the unique history and consciousness of each specific nation.

124. (B) The capacity to be a subject of legal rights and duties.
Legal personality is a foundational concept that refers to the ability of an entity to possess legal rights and be subject to legal obligations. While all human beings are naturally legal persons, the law can also confer this status on non-human entities like corporations, states, or even idols. This status allows these entities to own property, enter contracts, and participate in legal proceedings.

125. (B) General deterrence
Capital punishment is often defended under the deterrent theory primarily for its presumed effect on the general public. The argument is that the threat of the ultimate penalty will discourage other people from committing heinous crimes. This focus on general deterrence uses the execution of an individual as a powerful and permanent warning to society, aiming to reduce the overall rate of severe offenses.

126. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The Analytical School is primarily concerned with the logical structure and formal validity of law as it exists, not its historical evolution. Conversely, the Historical School views law as an organic growth from societal traditions rather than the command of a sovereign. Both statements incorrectly attribute the core tenets of one school to the other, misrepresenting their fundamental jurisprudential positions.

127. (A) Jurisprudence in general
The principle that every legal right corresponds to a legal duty is a fundamental concept across almost all schools of jurisprudence. This reciprocal relationship ensures that a right is meaningful and enforceable by imposing an obligation on others to respect it. This jural correlation is a central feature of legal systems, providing the framework for defining the boundaries of individual and social conduct.

128. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The deterrent theory aims to set an example for society, while the retributive theory focuses on proportional payback for the crime. The reformative theory prioritizes the rehabilitation of the offender, and the preventive theory seeks to disable the offender from repeating their actions. These distinct objectives reflect the various philosophical foundations used to justify the imposition of punishment within a legal system.

129. (C) The Natural Law School
The Natural Law school is founded on the belief that human beings possess certain inherent and universal rights that are discoverable through reason. These rights are seen as existing prior to and independent of the state or any written legislation. Consequently, this school argues that the primary role of the state is to recognize and protect these fundamental rights rather than creating them.

130. (A) Immunity
In Hohfeld's analysis of jural relations, every concept has a jural opposite. Liability refers to the condition of being subject to the legal power of another person to change one's legal status. Its jural opposite is immunity, which signifies the freedom or protection from such legal power. This classification allows for a precise understanding of the legal protections and vulnerabilities of individuals.

131. (B) The principles of Dharma and logical reasoning.
In the tradition of Nyay Shastra, justice is achieved through a combination of following the fundamental principles of Dharma and using rigorous logical reasoning. This system emphasizes the importance of using valid means of knowledge to investigate facts and settle disputes. Justice is viewed not just as the king's will, but as the result of a rational search for truth and righteousness.

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132. (B) Morality as a public opinion
While morality can influence the creation and interpretation of laws, public opinion on morality is not a formal source of law in most legal systems. Sources of law generally include formal processes like legislation, judicial precedents, customs, and international conventions. Although legislators may consider public moral views, those views lack binding legal authority until they are incorporated into a recognized legal instrument or principle.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
H.L.A. Hart criticized Austin's command theory for its simplicity and inability to explain the complexity of a legal system. By introducing secondary rules, Hart was able to account for how laws are identified, changed, and adjudicated. This model explains how a legal system maintains continuity and grants powers to officials and private individuals, providing a more robust understanding of legal authority.

134. (C) Social interests
Roscoe Pound, a key figure in sociological jurisprudence, classified the interests that law should protect into three categories: individual, public, and social. Social interests are those claims or desires involved in social life and the maintenance of civilized society, such as interests in general security, morality, and progress. Pound argued that the law must effectively balance these interests to minimize social friction.

135. (C) De facto possession without a legal right
A thief who has stolen an object has actual physical control and the intention to hold it for themselves, which constitutes de facto possession. However, because the possession was acquired through an unlawful act, it is not recognized as a legal right against the true owner. Despite this lack of a legal title, the law may still provide some limited protection to de facto possession.

136. (A) Brinz and Bekker
The Purpose Theory, or Zweckvermögen, of corporate personality was developed by German jurists Brinz and Bekker. This theory posits that legal personality is attributed to a group or fund that is dedicated to a specific legal purpose. It suggests that the rights and duties belong to the purpose itself rather than to any real or fictional person, emphasizing the functional nature of personality.

137. (D) Preventive
The preventive theory of punishment justifies imprisonment on the grounds of incapacitation. The primary goal is to protect the public by physically removing the offender from society, thereby preventing them from committing further crimes. This forward-looking approach focuses on the immediate safety of the community and the elimination of the criminal's opportunity to harm others during the period of their incarceration.

138. (C) The question of a law's validity is separate from the question of its morality.
Legal positivism is defined by the separation thesis, which maintains that the legal validity of a rule does not depend on its moral merit. A rule is a law if it has been issued by the proper authority according to the established procedural norms. While positivists may find a law morally reprehensible, they acknowledge its status as law within the legal system.

139. (A) I and II are correct.
Sir Henry Maine was a key figure in the Historical school who used the comparative method to study legal evolution. His famous observation that progressive societies move from status to contract highlights the shift from fixed family roles to voluntary agreements. Maine generally favored cautious, historically-informed legal change rather than the rapid and systematic codification advocated by some other contemporary legal reformers.

140. (B) The right of an individual to their landed property against all persons.
A right in rem is a claim that is enforceable against the world at large, imposing a general duty on everyone to respect that right. The ownership of landed property is a classic example, as it requires all other people to refrain from interfering with the owner's use and enjoyment of the land. This is distinguished from rights available only against specific individuals.

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141. (C) Realist School
The Realist School, particularly the American movement, famously defines law in terms of the actual behavior of courts and judges. Realists argue that abstract rules found in books are only predictions of what a judge might do. Consequently, they believe that the true nature of law is discovered through the study of judicial decisions and the practical enforcement of rules in reality.

142. (B) An imperfect right
An imperfect right is one that the law recognizes as a valid legal interest but provides no formal remedy to enforce. A classic example is a debt that has become time-barred under the statute of limitations. While the right to the debt remains, the creditor can no longer use legal proceedings to recover it. Such rights often still possess some limited legal effects.

143. (B) Provide a precise and analytical vocabulary for legal concepts.
Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld developed his system of jural relations to bring clarity and precision to the often vague language of legal discourse. By distinguishing between rights, liberties, powers, and immunities, he aimed to provide a rigorous analytical framework for lawyers and jurists. This system allows for a more accurate description of the complex legal relationships that exist between different individuals and entities.

144. (D) The legal principle or rule on which a judicial decision is based.
The ratio decidendi is the core principle or rule of law that a judge identifies as necessary for reaching the decision in a particular case. This principle is the binding part of a judicial judgment, which must be followed by lower courts in future cases with similar facts. It is distinguished from obiter dicta, which are persuasive but not legally binding remarks.

145. (B) Possession
Legal possession is traditionally composed of two essential elements: corpus possessionis and animus possidendi. Corpus refers to the physical control over an object, while animus is the intention to possess it and exclude others. Both elements must generally be present for a person to be recognized as a possessor in law, providing a factual and mental basis for possessory rights.

146. (A) A means to an end and a result of the struggle of interests.
Rudolf von Ihering emphasized that law is not an end in itself but a means to achieve specific social goals. He viewed the development of law as the result of a constant struggle between competing interests in society. According to Ihering, the law serves to protect these interests and provide a framework for resolving conflicts to ensure the functioning of society.

147. (C) The valid means or sources of knowledge.
In Nyaya philosophy, pramānas are the essential instruments for obtaining valid knowledge. The school identifies four primary pramānas: perception, inference, comparison, and verbal testimony. These sources are considered fundamental to the search for truth and are used in legal and philosophical disputes to establish facts and reach correct conclusions. This focus on epistemology is a major contribution to Indian thought.

148. (C) Law is always static and never changes.
Law is a dynamic institution that constantly evolves to reflect changes in societal values, technology, and economic conditions. While law provides a framework of stable rules, it is not static; it is regularly updated through legislative acts, judicial interpretations, and the emergence of new customs. This adaptability is essential for the legal system to remain relevant and effective in a changing world.

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149. (B) A philosophical explanation of legal terms and the psychology behind them.
The Scandinavian Realists, such as Alf Ross and Axel Hägerström, differed from the American school by their focus on the psychological and philosophical foundations of law. They sought to deconstruct legal concepts like rights and duties, often viewing them as magical or psychological myths. Their approach aimed to provide a purely empirical and scientific account of law by analyzing the mental states.

150. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
H.L.A. Hart wrote the influential book The Concept of Law, while John Austin is famous for

The Province of Jurisprudence Determined. Hans Kelsen articulated his legal theory in the Pure Theory of Law, and Roscoe Pound contributed significantly through his Introduction to the Philosophy of Law. These works are foundational texts that define the major schools and concepts of modern jurisprudential thought.

151. (B) An interest recognized and protected by a rule of law.
A legal right is a specific interest or claim that is given formal recognition and protection by the legal system of a state. It allows an individual to demand a certain act or forbearance from others, who have a corresponding legal duty. Unlike moral claims, legal rights are enforceable through judicial proceedings, providing a structured way to resolve disputes and protect individual interests.

152. (C) The possession of a physical body.
Legal personality is a juristic concept that does not require a physical body. While human beings are natural persons, the law can also confer personality on abstract entities like corporations, trusts, or the state. These legal persons can own property, enter into contracts, and sue or be sued, demonstrating that personality is a legal status rather than a physical attribute of the entity.

153. (C) General Deterrence
When a judge imposes a harsh sentence to send a message to others, the primary goal is general deterrence. This approach aims to discourage members of the public from committing similar offenses by demonstrating the severe consequences of such behavior. The punishment of the individual serves as an example or warning to society, with the intent of reducing the overall crime rate.

154. (B) The Wolfenden Committee Report on homosexuality and prostitution.
The Hart-Devlin debate was famously sparked by the recommendations of the Wolfenden Committee in the 1950s. The report suggested that private consensual homosexual acts between adults should no longer be criminalized. Lord Devlin argued that the law should enforce shared morality to prevent social collapse, while H.L.A. Hart championed the idea of individual liberty and the separation of law from private morality.

155. (A) Nation-specific and evolutionary.
Savigny's theory of the Volksgeist implies that law is an organic growth unique to the history and character of a particular nation. Like language, law evolves naturally over time through the customs and shared consciousness of the people. This view suggests that law is not a universal set of rules but is intrinsically tied to the specific cultural and social identity of each nation.

156. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the Grundnorm is the foundational assumption that provides validity to the entire legal system. It is a transcendental-logical presupposition, meaning it is not a rule created by a legislator but a necessary starting point for legal analysis. Because its own validity cannot be proven within the system, it must be assumed to exist.

157. (C) The legal requirement to pay income tax.
A legal duty is an obligation imposed by a rule of law, the violation of which can lead to legal consequences or sanctions. The requirement to pay income tax is a clear example, as it is mandated by statutory law and enforced by state authorities. This is distinguished from moral, social, or personal obligations, which lack formal legal enforcement and state-imposed sanctions.

158. (A) A legally recognized ability to change the legal relations of oneself or others.
In Hohfeld's system, a power is a legal advantage that allows a person to alter the legal rights, duties, or status of themselves or another person. For example, the power to make a will allows an individual to change the legal interests of their future heirs. The jural correlative of power is liability, meaning the other party is subject to that power.

159. (B) Rules of change
H.L.A. Hart identified several defects in a society with only primary rules, including their static nature. Rules of change are secondary rules that address this problem by providing formal procedures for introducing, modifying, or repealing legal rules. These rules allow a legal system to adapt to new social, economic, and political circumstances, ensuring that the law can evolve as needed.

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160. (B) Extreme wing of the Realist School
The extreme wing of the Realist School, characterized by thinkers like Jerome Frank, argues that statutes are merely sources of law and not law itself. They believe that the law only truly exists when a judge interprets and applies those rules to a specific set of facts in a court decision. This perspective prioritizes the role of the judiciary over the legislature.

161. (B) Absolute and unconditional.
Vested ownership occurs when a person's legal right to property is complete and not dependent on any future or uncertain condition. The owner has a present and absolute interest that is recognized and protected by law. This is distinguished from contingent ownership, where the rights only become effective or fully acquired upon the occurrence of a specified future event or the fulfillment.

162. (A) I and II only
Roscoe Pound is correctly associated with the theory of social engineering, and John Austin is the primary proponent of the command theory of sovereignty. However, the concept of living law was developed by Eugen Ehrlich, not Hans Kelsen. Kelsen is famous for his Pure Theory of Law and the concept of the Grundnorm, emphasizing a hierarchical structure of formal legal norms.

163. (B) John Austin
John Austin made a clear distinction between positive law, which he called law properly so called, and positive morality, which he categorized as law improperly so called. Positive morality includes rules like those of social etiquette or international law, which are not issued as commands by a sovereign. This distinction is central to Austin's project of defining the specific subject matter of analytical jurisprudence.

164. (C) To rehabilitate the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
The reformative theory of punishment views the offender as someone who can be changed through positive intervention. Its primary objective is the rehabilitation of the criminal through education, training, and therapy. By addressing the root causes of criminal behavior, this theory aims to reintegrate the individual into society as a productive and law-abiding person, focusing on future prevention through personal transformation.

165. (B) Mediate
Mediate possession occurs when a person possesses an object through the physical agency of someone else who holds it on their behalf. In this case, the actual physical control is with one person, but the legal possession is held by another. For example, a landlord has mediate possession of a house through their tenant, who has the immediate or direct physical control.

166. (B) The sources of valid knowledge and logical reasoning in disputes.
The Nyaya school contributed significantly to jurisprudence through its systematic analysis of epistemology and logic. It identified four sources of valid knowledge—perception, inference, comparison, and testimony—which are essential for establishing facts in any dispute. Nyaya's detailed framework for logical reasoning provided a rigorous methodology for argumentation and the pursuit of truth, which is fundamental to any legal system.

167. (B) A valid custom must be certain, consistent, and ancient.
For a custom to be recognized as a valid source of law, it must satisfy several specific criteria. It must be ancient, meaning it has existed for a long period, and it must be certain, consistent, and reasonable. Furthermore, a valid custom must not be in conflict with existing statutory law or fundamental principles of public policy and morality within the specific society.

168. (B) Hans Kelsen's pure theory of law
Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law posits that a legal system is composed of a hierarchy of norms. Each norm derives its validity from a higher norm, eventually leading to a foundational basic norm called the Grundnorm. Kelsen's theory aims to analyze law as a formal structure, excluding non-legal elements like sociology or ethics to create a pure science of law.

169. (A) Historical
Sir Henry Maine was a leading figure in the Historical school of jurisprudence. He is famous for his comparative and historical analysis of legal

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institutions, famously tracing the progression of societies from status to contract. Maine's work emphasizes the importance of understanding the historical and social context of law, viewing it as an evolutionary growth rather than a deliberate legislative creation.

170. (C) Duty
Ownership, possession, and title are all fundamental legal concepts directly related to property and the rights over things. A duty, on the other hand, is a more general legal concept referring to an obligation to act or refrain from acting. While property rights often impose duties on others, the concept of duty itself is a broader category applicable to all areas.

171. (B) An artificial creation of the law.
The Fiction Theory of legal personality suggests that only human beings are natural persons. Consequently, the personality of entities like corporations is merely a legal fiction created for convenience. The law treats these entities as persons so they can hold rights and duties, but this status is an artificial construct of the state and lacks any real, organic existence in society.

172. (A) Retributive
The retributive theory of punishment is backward-looking because it focuses exclusively on the past criminal act and the moral responsibility of the offender. It aims to restore justice by imposing a punishment that is proportionate to the harm caused and the offender's culpability. This philosophy views punishment as an end in itself, rather than a means to achieve deterrence or reformation.

173. (C) The post-World War II trials of Nazi officials
The Hart-Fuller debate was famously prompted by the complex legal and moral issues surrounding the Nazi regime. The discussion centered on whether laws that were procedurally valid but morally reprehensible should be considered true law. This debate highlighted the fundamental tension between legal positivism, which separates law and morality, and natural law theory, which insists on a necessary moral connection.

174. (D) Grundnorm
The concept of the Grundnorm is the centerpiece of Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, representing the foundational norm from which all others derive validity. H.L.A. Hart's theory instead includes the rule of recognition, primary rules of obligation, and secondary rules of change and adjudication. While both thinkers were positivists, they used different concepts to explain the structure of legal systems.

175. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
A right in personam is available against a specific person, while status refers to an individual's legal condition. A duty is a jural correlative of a right representing an obligatory act, and liberty is a privilege to act without interference. These Hohfeldian and general legal terms provide a precise framework for understanding the complex web of rights and duties in society.

176. (B) The result of judicial decision-making.
The Realist school of jurisprudence views law as what courts and judges actually do in practice. Realists argue that abstract rules are not the primary drivers of case outcomes; instead, the law is created through the decisions and behavior of legal officials. This perspective focuses on the law in action, emphasizing that the true nature of law is found in judicial adjudication.

177. (D) Possession of a right of way over another's land.
Incorporeal possession refers to the possession of intangible rights rather than physical objects. A classic example is an easement, such as a right of way over someone else's property. In these cases, the possessor does not have physical control over the land itself but possesses a specific right to use it in a particular way, which the law recognizes.

178. (A) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. made this famous statement to highlight his realist and pragmatic view of the law. He argued that the development of legal rules is driven more by the felt necessities of the time and public policy than by pure logic. This perspective shifted the focus of jurisprudence to the historical and social experiences that shape legal institutions.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Historical School is often critical of rapid legal reform through legislation because it believes

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law should reflect the organic development of a nation. Savigny argued that law is an expression of the Volksgeist, or the spirit of the people, which evolves slowly through custom. Imposing laws through legislation can disrupt this natural process and lead to rules that are disconnected.

180. (B) Legal personality
Legal personality is the term used to describe the capacity of an entity to be a subject of rights and duties under the law. It is the status given by the legal system that allows an entity to act as a person in legal matters, such as owning property or participating in lawsuits. This status is not limited to humans and includes corporations.

181. (C) Duty
In the Hohfeldian analysis of jural relations, every right has a corresponding jural correlative. If one person has a legal right or a claim against another, the second person necessarily has a corresponding duty to fulfill that claim. In this example, X's right to receive money from Y creates a specific legal obligation or duty for Y to make that payment.

182. (D) Reformative
The reformative theory of punishment is often considered the most humane because its primary goal is to rehabilitate the offender rather than inflict pain or retribution. However, it is frequently criticized for being less effective with hardened or repeat criminals who may not respond to therapeutic or educational interventions. This theory views the offender as a person in need of transformation.

183. (A) Judicial Precedent
Judicial precedent is the source of law based on the principle of stare decisis, which requires courts to follow the legal reasoning established in previous similar cases. This ensures consistency and predictability in the law by making past decisions binding on future ones within the judicial hierarchy. Precedent is a fundamental feature of common law systems, where judge-made law is central.

184. (C) Logic and epistemology
The Nyay Darshan of Gautama is a foundational school of Indian philosophy that provides a systematic framework for logic and the study of knowledge. It identifies specific sources of valid knowledge and develops a rigorous methodology for reasoning and argumentation. This school's focus on epistemology and logical investigation has had a profound influence on Indian thought and legal theory for centuries.

185. (A) Law is backed by state-enforced sanctions, while morality is typically enforced by social pressure.
A key distinction between law and morality lies in how they are enforced. Law is a system of rules created and upheld by the state, with formal sanctions like fines or imprisonment for violations. Morality, however, consists of social and ethical standards that are primarily enforced through internal conscience, public opinion, or social disapproval, lacking the formal power of the state.

186. (A) 'Paper rules' and 'real rules'.
Karl Llewellyn, a central figure in American Realism, emphasized the distinction between paper rules and real rules. Paper rules are the abstract laws found in statutes and books, while real rules are the actual practices and outcomes produced by courts. Llewellyn argued that lawyers should focus on how the law functions in reality to understand its true impact on society.

187. (B) The legally recognized bundle of rights over a thing.
Ownership is more than just physical control; it is the most comprehensive bundle of legal rights that a person can have over an object. This bundle typically includes the right to possess, use, enjoy, and dispose of the property. Ownership is a legally recognized relationship between a person and a thing, providing the owner with specific powers and protections under law.

188. (C) Inevitability Theory
The recognized theories of corporate personality include the Fiction Theory, which sees it as an artificial creation, and the Realist Theory, which views it as a real social entity. The Bracket Theory treats the corporation as a symbol for its members. Inevitability Theory is not a recognized jurisprudential theory used to explain the nature and status of juristic persons in legal systems.

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189. (D) I, II, and III are correct.
These statements accurately describe the primary focus of three major schools of jurisprudence. The Analytical School analyzes the law as it exists, the Natural Law School insists on the connection between law and morality, and the Sociological School examines law's functional role in society. Together, these schools provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse ways that law can be studied.

190. (C) Retributive theory
The retributive theory of punishment is founded on the idea of just deserts and the moral need for payback. It aims to satisfy the victim's and society's desire for justice by ensuring the offender suffers for their wrongdoing. This theory views punishment as a necessary and proportionate response to a crime, focusing on the past act and the moral responsibility.

191. (A) Uncertainty
H.L.A. Hart argued that a simple legal system composed only of primary rules of obligation would be plagued by uncertainty about which rules are valid. The rule of recognition solves this problem by providing an authoritative mark or criteria for identifying valid laws. This secondary rule allows members of a society to know with certainty which rules they are legally required to follow.

192. (C) Sociological
Eugen Ehrlich's concept of living law is a foundational idea within sociological jurisprudence. He argued that the true rules governing society are found in the actual behavior and internal order of social groups rather than in formal legal codes. This approach emphasizes the functional relationship between law and society, focusing on how informal norms effectively regulate human conduct and social interactions.

193. (A) Possession in law and in fact
A tenant in a rented apartment typically has both possession in fact and possession in law. They have actual physical control over the premises and the legal right to exclude others, including the landlord, during the term of the lease. The law recognizes and protects this possessory interest, granting the tenant the right to use and enjoy the property as a possessor.

194. (D) Right–No-right
In the Hohfeldian analysis, every legal concept has a jural opposite. A right, which is a claim against another person, has its jural opposite in a no-right, representing the absence of such a claim. This classification ensures that for every legal advantage or disadvantage, there is a clear opposite that describes its lack, providing precision in legal terminology and analysis.

195. (A) John Austin
The command theory of law is the central tenet of John Austin's analytical positivism. He famously defined law as a command issued by a sovereign and backed by a sanction. This theory requires a determinate human superior who receives habitual obedience from the bulk of society. It focuses on the formal and authoritative nature of law, separating it from moral considerations.

196. (C) A holistic set of moral and social duties.
Dharma is a foundational concept in ancient Indian jurisprudence that encompasses more than just legal rules. It refers to a comprehensive system of duties, moral principles, and social obligations that maintain cosmic and social order. Unlike modern Western law, which focuses on state-enforced rules, Dharma provides a holistic guide for human conduct in all aspects of personal and social life.

197. (B) An ex post facto law
An ex post facto law is a retroactive law that criminalizes an action that was legal at the time it was committed. Such laws are generally viewed as unjust and are prohibited in many constitutional systems because they violate the principle of legality. They deprive individuals of the ability to know what is prohibited and lead to unpredictable and unfair legal consequences.

198. (C) Hans Kelsen
The Grundnorm, or basic norm, is the foundational concept of Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law. It is the hypothesized starting point from which all other legal norms in a hierarchical system derive their validity. Kelsen used this concept to explain the unity and authority of the legal system without relying on non-legal elements like ethics, politics, or social history.

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199. (B) Sir Henry Maine
Sir Henry Maine famously observed that progressive societies experience a transition from status to contract. This means that an individual's legal position shifts from being determined by birth and family relations to being based on voluntary agreements and individual choice. This insight is a cornerstone of Maine's historical and comparative study of legal evolution and the modernization of social institutions.

200. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Roscoe Pound developed the theory of social engineering, while Leon Duguit focused on social solidarity. Eugen Ehrlich is famous for his concept of living law, and Rudolf von Ihering emphasized law as the result of a struggle between competing interests. These associations represent the key theoretical contributions of major sociological jurists who examined the functional relationship between law and society.

201. (D) Its identification of legislation as a primary source of law.
John Austin's command theory is frequently criticized for its inability to account for international law and constitutional law, which do not fit the model of a sovereign command. It also ignores power-conferring rules. However, its focus on legislation as a primary source of law is not typically considered a major criticism, as it accurately reflects the importance of statutes in modern systems.

202. (A) Protected by the legal system
A legal right is an interest that the law not only recognizes but also provides specific mechanisms to protect and enforce. This protection ensures that the holder of the right can seek a remedy if their interest is violated by another person. The presence of legal protection distinguishes a legal right from a purely moral claim or a social expectation within society.

203. (C) Have no legal personality and cannot have rights or duties.
Upon death, an individual ceases to be a legal person and can no longer hold rights or duties in their own name. While the law may respect certain post-mortem interests, such as the fulfillment of a will, the deceased person themselves no longer possesses legal personality. Instead, their legal interests are managed through their estate, which is a separate entity for administration.

204. (D) The number of persons who own the property.
The fundamental difference between sole ownership and co-ownership lies in the number of individuals who hold the legal title to the property. Sole ownership involves a single person with exclusive rights, while co-ownership involves two or more people who share the bundle of ownership rights. This distinction affects how the property is managed, used, and disposed of among the various owners.

205. (C) Retributive (Lex Talionis)
The phrase an eye for an eye represents the principle of lex talionis, which is the historical foundation of the retributive theory of punishment. It signifies that justice requires a punishment that is identical or proportionate to the harm caused by the crime. This theory focuses on moral desert and the restoration of balance through retribution for the past act committed.

206. (A) The conditions and sources of correct knowledge (pramāṇa).
The central inquiry of Nyay Darshan is epistemology, or the study of knowledge. It focuses on identifying the conditions under which knowledge is valid and the specific sources, or pramāṇas, through which it can be obtained. By providing a rigorous framework for investigation and logical reasoning, Nyaya aims to eliminate error and reach the true understanding of reality for liberation.

207. (C) The law must be clearly understandable.
Lon Fuller identified clarity as one of the eight essential principles of the inner morality of law. For rules to effectively guide human conduct, they must be communicated in a way that is understandable to those they govern. A law that is vague or unintelligible fails to fulfill its primary function and undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of the legal system.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The American Realist movement was deeply skeptical of formal legal rules as the sole determinants of court decisions. Realists like Jerome Frank argued that many non-legal factors,

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including the judge's background, personality, and unconscious biases, play a significant role in adjudication. This perspective emphasized the importance of studying the actual behavior of judges to understand the true nature of law.

209. (A) Pound's Sociological Jurisprudence
The concept of balancing competing social interests is the hallmark of Roscoe Pound's sociological jurisprudence. He viewed the law as a functional tool for social engineering, where the goal is to resolve conflicts between individual, public, and social interests to maximize societal welfare. This approach prioritizes the practical and social consequences of legal rules over their abstract or formal logical structure.

210. (A) Liberty (or Privilege)
In Hohfeld's analysis of jural relations, a no-right is the absence of a legal claim against another person. Its jural correlative is liberty, which means that the second person is free to act in a certain way without being subject to a corresponding duty to the first person. This relationship helps in precisely defining the boundaries of individual freedom and legal claims.

211. (B) Preventive Theory
The preventive theory of punishment justifies severe measures like life sentences for habitual offenders based on the goal of protecting society from future harm. The primary objective is to incapacitate the individual, making it physically impossible for them to commit further crimes. This forward-looking approach prioritizes collective security and the permanent removal of dangerous individuals from the community over other punishment.

212. (C) Custom
The question erroneously links custom to stare decisis, which actually applies to judicial precedent. However, based on the provided answer, it implies a focus on traditional sources. Ordinarily, stare decisis ensures that courts follow previous judicial decisions to maintain consistency. Custom itself is a source of law derived from long-standing societal practices, which must meet specific legal criteria to be considered binding.

213. (A) Ownership as a right versus possession as a fact.
Ownership and possession are distinct legal concepts that often coincide but can exist separately. Ownership is a legally recognized bundle of rights that provides the most complete control over an object. Possession, on the other hand, is primarily a factual state of physical control combined with the intention to possess. While ownership is a permanent right, possession is a protected factual condition.

214. (A) Has a real, organic existence separate from its members.
The Realist Theory of corporate personality, championed by Otto von Gierke, posits that a corporation is a real social entity with its own collective will. It suggests that when the law recognizes a corporation as a person, it is merely acknowledging a pre-existing social reality. According to this view, the group possesses an organic existence that is distinct from its individual.

215. (D) I, II, and III are correct.
These statements accurately summarize the major perspectives on the relationship between law and morality. Legal positivists argue for a conceptual separation, while natural law theorists insist on a necessary moral connection for validity. The Hart-Devlin debate further explored whether the law should enforce public morality. Together, these points represent the fundamental philosophical disagreements that have shaped modern jurisprudential thought.

216. (B) Rudolf von Ihering
Rudolf von Ihering was a prominent German jurist who argued that law is a purposive tool designed to serve human needs and social goals. He rejected the idea that law is an abstract end in itself, viewing it instead as a means to achieve social order and protect competing interests. Ihering's functional approach emphasized that law's purpose is its most important characteristic.

217. (C) Inefficiency
H.L.A. Hart argued that a simple legal system with only primary rules would be inefficient because there would be no formal way to resolve disputes about rule violations. Secondary rules of adjudication remedy this defect by conferring

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power on specific officials to make authoritative determinations in cases of conflict. These rules provide for a structured and uniform process for applying and enforcing legal obligations.

218. (A) The Positivist School
The Analytical School of Jurisprudence is also known as the Positivist School because it focuses on the law as it currently exists. It emphasizes the analysis of legal rules and their formal validity, deliberately separating the study of law from moral or historical considerations. This school seeks to provide a clear and objective account of the logical structure of legal systems.

219. (D) Custody (and not legal possession)
In the law of property, a servant who holds goods on behalf of their master is generally considered to have custody rather than legal possession. The servant has physical control over the objects, but the legal possession remains with the master, who has the ultimate power and intention to control the property. This distinction is important for determining who has possessory rights.

220. (B) The Retributive theory
The retributive theory of punishment is based on the principle of moral proportionality, where the punishment should match the harm caused by the offender. It focuses on the idea of just deserts, viewing punishment as a necessary and appropriate response to a past criminal act. This theory prioritizes the concepts of moral responsibility and justice over deterrence, prevention, or the offender's rehabilitation.

221. (C) Legal Personality
Legal personality is the foundational concept that describes the capacity of an entity to be a bearer of rights and duties within a legal system. It is a status conferred by the law that allows an individual or an entity to participate in legal relations, such as entering into contracts or owning property. This capacity is essential for any subject of law to function.

222. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. famously defined law as predictions of court behavior, while Sir Henry Maine traced the movement from status to contract. Roscoe Pound is known for his concept of social engineering, and John Austin developed the theory of law as a command of the sovereign. These pairings correctly identify the seminal contributions of each jurist to the field of modern jurisprudence.

223. (A) Liability
In Hohfeld's analysis of jural relations, immunity is the freedom from the legal power of another person to alter one's legal status. Its jural opposite is liability, which represents the absence of such immunity. This means that a person in a state of liability is subject to the exercise of another's legal power, while a person with immunity is protected from it.

224. (B) It prematurely arrests the organic growth of law.
Proponents of the Historical School, like Savigny, were critical of rapid codification because they believed it would freeze the law at a particular moment. They argued that law should evolve naturally from the customs and spirit of the people, or Volksgeist. Formal codification can stop this organic process, preventing the law from adapting to the changing needs and character of the nation.

225. (A) Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. proposed the Bad Man theory to emphasize a pragmatic and realist view of the law. He argued that to understand the law, one should look at it from the perspective of someone who only cares about the material consequences of their actions. This approach focuses on the law's enforcement and the practical outcomes produced by the courts.

226. (C) Direct sensory perception
In the epistemology of the Nyaya school, pratyakṣa is the source of knowledge obtained through the direct contact of the senses with their objects. It is considered a foundational pramāṇa because it provides immediate and undeniable knowledge of the physical world. This direct perception serves as the basis for other sources of knowledge, such as logical inference and comparison, in the pursuit.

227. (B) Not contrary to public policy or statute law.
For a custom to be recognized as a valid source of law, it must not conflict with fundamental principles of public policy or existing statutory

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rules. Additionally, a valid custom must be ancient, reasonable, and consistently practiced by the community. These requirements ensure that customs reflect established societal norms while remaining consistent with the overarching legal framework and the common good of society.

228. (A) A right imposes a corresponding duty on another person, while a liberty does not.
In Hohfeld's system, a right is a claim that another person must perform a specific duty. In contrast, a liberty, or privilege, is the freedom to act without being subject to a corresponding duty to refrain. While a right involves a relationship where another person is bound, a liberty represents the absence of a legal obligation, granting the individual autonomous freedom.

229. (D) Bracket Theory
The Bracket Theory, proposed by Rudolf von Ihering, views the corporation as a legal symbol or a procedural device. It suggests that the law puts the members of a group into a bracket for convenience, treating them as a single unit to manage their collective rights and duties. This theory emphasizes that the true legal reality consists of the interests of the individual members.

230. (C) Reformative theory
The reformative theory of punishment is based on the goal of educating and rehabilitating the offender to prevent future crimes. It views criminal behavior as something that can be corrected through therapeutic, educational, and vocational interventions. By transforming the offender into a productive and law-abiding citizen, this theory aims to protect society and promote the individual's long-term social reintegration.

231. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal positivists maintain the separation thesis, which holds that there is no necessary link between law and morality. They argue that the validity of a legal rule is determined by its source and formal creation, rather than its moral content. Consequently, a rule can be a valid law even if it is widely considered to be morally wrong or unjust.

232. (C) Becomes effective only upon the happening of a specified future event.
Contingent ownership is a type of legal interest that is not yet fully vested because it depends on an uncertain future occurrence. The rights of the owner only become complete and unconditional when the specified event takes place or the condition is fulfilled. Until then, the owner has a potential or expectant interest that is protected but limited in its current legal effect.

233. (C) All non-legal elements like sociology, morality, and politics
Hans Kelsen called his theory pure because it seeks to isolate the science of law from all external and non-legal influences. He believed that jurisprudence should focus exclusively on the logical structure and hierarchy of legal norms. By excluding considerations of ethics, politics, and social history, Kelsen aimed to provide a clear and objective analysis of the internal mechanics of legal systems.

234. (C) Impose an obligation to act or refrain from acting.
A legal duty is a fundamental concept that signifies an obligation imposed by law on a person. It requires the individual to perform a specific act or to refrain from a particular behavior. A duty is the jural correlative of a right, meaning it exists to satisfy the claim of another person or the state, and its violation leads to legal consequences.

235. (C) The law in action and its relationship with society.
The Sociological School of Jurisprudence shifts the focus of study from abstract rules to the functional impact of law on social life. It examines how legal rules are actually applied and the ways in which they influence, and are influenced by, societal values and conditions. This approach views law as a dynamic social institution and a tool for social control and interests.

236. (C) Both physical control (corpus) and the intention to possess (animus).
In the theory of jurisprudence, legal possession is established by the presence of two essential elements. Corpus possessionis refers to the actual physical control over an object, and animus possidendi is the mental intention to hold it exclusively. Both elements must generally

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be present for the law to recognize a state of possession, providing a basis for possessory rights and legal protections.

237. (B) Human-made law must conform to higher principles of justice and reason.
The Natural Law school is based on the belief that there is a higher, universal moral order that serves as a standard for all human legislation. It posits that man-made laws derive their validity and authority from their conformity to fundamental principles of justice and reason. If a positive law is found to be profoundly unjust, it may lose its morally binding force.

238. (B) I and II only
The essential elements for establishing legal possession are physical control and the intention to possess, known as corpus and animus. A legal title or deed is evidence of ownership but is not required to establish the factual state of possession. The law recognizes and protects possession even in the absence of a formal title, provided both the physical and mental elements are present.

239. (C) Retributive
The principle of lex talionis, or the law of retaliation, is the historical core of the retributive theory of punishment. It signifies that the punishment should be a direct and proportionate response to the crime, famously captured by the phrase an eye for an eye. This theory focuses on moral desert and the need to restore balance by punishing past wrongdoing proportionately.

240. (A) A juristic person capable of owning property.
In Hindu law, a consecrated idol is recognized as a juristic person with the capacity to hold property and participate in legal proceedings through a manager or priest. This legal personality is a juristic fiction created to facilitate the administration of temple endowments and to protect the interests of the deity. As a legal person, the idol can be a subject of rights.

241. (B) The origins from which laws derive their legal force and validity.
In jurisprudence, the term sources of law refers to the formal processes or authorities from which legal rules originate and acquire their binding power. These sources typically include legislation, judicial precedents, customs, and international treaties. Understanding these sources is essential for identifying which rules are legally valid and determining the hierarchy of authority within a specific legal system or modern state.

242. (A) Grows organically from the spirit and consciousness of a nation's people.
The Volksgeist theory, central to the Historical School, posits that law is an organic expression of a nation's unique culture, history, and character. Like language, law develops naturally over time through the shared consciousness and customs of the people. This view rejects the idea that law can be arbitrarily created by a sovereign legislator, emphasizing that it must be found in society.

243. (C) United States
The Realist School of jurisprudence was primarily a product of the intellectual and legal environment of the United States in the early 20th century. Thinkers like Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Karl Llewellyn, and Jerome Frank challenged formalist views by focusing on the actual behavior of judges and the practical impact of court decisions. This movement emphasized the law in action over abstract rules.

244. (B) Right in rem
A right in rem is a powerful legal claim that is available against the world at large, imposing a general duty on everyone to respect it. Classic examples include property rights and rights to personal safety or reputation. This is distinguished from a right in personam, which is a claim that can only be enforced against a specific individual or group of individuals.

245. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The Analytical School views law as a command, while the Historical School maintains that law is found in society's spirit. The Sociological School treats law as a social phenomenon, and the Natural Law School argues that law and morality are inherently linked. These four themes represent the core philosophical foundations of the major schools of jurisprudence that have shaped modern legal theory.

246. (A) Mens rea
Mens rea is the legal term for the mental state or guilty mind required for criminal liability. It

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signifies that the offender must have possessed a specific level of intent, knowledge, or recklessness when committing a prohibited act. The principle of mens rea ensures that individuals are only punished for conduct that is accompanied by a morally or legally blameworthy mental state.

247. (C) Prevent crime by creating fear of punishment.
The primary objective of the deterrent theory of punishment is the prevention of future crimes through psychological intimidation. By imposing a punishment on an offender, the state aims to discourage both the individual and the general public from committing similar acts. The goal is to create a credible threat that makes the consequences of criminal behavior outweigh any potential benefits for potential criminals.

248. (B) H.L.A. Hart
H.L.A. Hart famously described law as a union of primary and secondary rules. Primary rules impose duties and regulate behavior, while secondary rules are power-conferring and provide for the identification, modification, and adjudication of the primary rules. This distinction is a cornerstone of modern legal positivism, offering a more sophisticated model of the structure and function of complex and mature legal systems.

249. (C) Ihering
The Bracket Theory of corporate personality was proposed by Rudolf von Ihering. He viewed the concept of a corporation as a convenient legal symbol or shorthand for the collective interests of its members. By putting the individuals into a bracket, the law can manage their shared rights and duties as a single unit, facilitating more efficient economic and legal interactions within the society.

250. (A) Roscoe Pound
Roscoe Pound is the jurist most famously associated with the concept of social engineering. He argued that the primary function of law is to balance competing interests in society in a way that maximizes human satisfaction and minimizes social friction. This sociological approach views the law as a dynamic tool for managing social change and achieving societal goals through functional legal rules.

251. (A) The holistic concept of 'Dharma' as a guide for conduct.
Ancient Indian jurisprudence is noted for its emphasis on Dharma, a comprehensive concept that includes law, morality, and social duties. Dharma provides a holistic framework for guiding human conduct to maintain social and cosmic order. This ancient approach differs from modern legal systems by integrating legal rules with broader ethical and spiritual principles, serving as a unified guide for all human actions.

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252. (A) A retroactive law
A retroactive law is one that applies to events or actions that took place before the law was enacted. When such a law punishes an act that was legal at the time it was committed, it is specifically called an ex post facto law. Such rules are generally seen as unfair and are prohibited in many legal systems because they violate the principle of legality.

253. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Roscoe Pound famously described the task of law as social engineering, meaning it should be used to balance competing interests in society. He believed that by identifying and harmonizing individual, public, and social wants, the law could achieve the greatest social benefit with the least amount of conflict. This functional perspective treats law as an instrument for managing and improving social life.

254. (B) A right in itself.
Possession is more than just a factual state; the law recognizes it as a distinct right that deserves protection. Even a person without ownership, like a tenant, has possessory rights that the law will enforce against others, including sometimes the owner. This demonstrate that possession has its own legal status and consequences, independent of the ultimate legal title to the property.

255. (A) Disability
In the Hohfeldian analysis, every legal advantage has a jural opposite representing its absence. Power is the ability to change legal relations, and its jural opposite is disability. This means that a person with a disability lacks the legal power to alter specific rights or duties. This classification

helps in defining the limits of legal authority and the specific capacities of individuals and entities.

256. (B) Deterrent Theory
The deterrent theory is forward-looking because it aims to prevent future crimes by influencing the conduct of the offender and society. It operates on the assumption that individuals are rational and will be discouraged from criminal behavior by the threat of punishment. The primary goal is to protect the community by reducing the future occurrence of crimes through fear of legal consequences.

257. (D) A grant or concession from the state.
The Concession Theory holds that a corporation's status as a legal person is entirely dependent on a formal act of the state. It posits that legal personality is a privilege or concession granted by the sovereign authority rather than an inherent right or natural attribute. This theory emphasizes the supreme power of the state in defining and creating juristic entities within society.

258. (C) Custom is a source of law that emerges from the will of the sovereign.
While legislation and precedent have formal and institutional origins, custom is unique because it emerges from the long-standing and consistent practices of the community itself. A custom becomes law not because of the sovereign's will, but because it satisfies specific legal criteria like being ancient, certain, and reasonable. In this sense, custom is a popular and organic source of law.

259. (B) A higher law based on reason or morality.
The central tenet of the Natural Law school is the belief in a higher, universal law that is grounded in reason and objective morality. This school argues that human-made laws must conform to these fundamental principles to be considered truly valid. This perspective provides a moral standard for evaluating positive law and has been highly influential in the development of human rights.

260. (A) Realist School
The Realist school famously focuses on the actual practice and behavior of legal officials, especially judges. Realists argue that law is not found in abstract rules but in what courts and other officials do when resolving disputes. This perspective prioritizes the study of judicial decisions and the practical enforcement of rules over the formal legal doctrines found in textbooks or statutes.

261. (B) II and III are correct.
Legal personality is the capacity to hold rights and duties, and it is not limited to human beings. The law recognizes corporations and other abstract entities as juristic persons, allowing them to participate in legal relations independently of their individual members. While humans are natural persons, the law uses the concept of personality to facilitate complex economic and social activities for groups.

262. (A) Leon Duguit
Leon Duguit propounded the theory of social solidarity, arguing that law is based on the fundamental fact of human interdependence. He believed that the division of labor in modern society necessitates cooperation, and the primary role of law is to promote and protect this solidarity. Duguit rejected state sovereignty, viewing law instead as a social fact emerging from mutual needs and obligations.

263. (B) Animus possidendi
Legal possession is traditionally composed of two essential elements: a physical one and a mental one. Corpus possessionis refers to the actual physical control over an object, while animus possidendi is the intention to possess the object and exclude others from it. Both elements must generally be present for the law to recognize and protect a state of legal possession over property.

264. (D) Deterrent theory
The provided answer incorrectly links paying back to the deterrent theory, which actually aims to prevent future crime through fear. In correct legal theory, the idea of paying back an offender is the hallmark of the retributive theory. Retribution focuses on moral desert and justice for past acts, while deterrent theory is forward-looking and focuses on societal consequences and prevention.

265. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Savigny is famously associated with the concept of Volksgeist, while H.L.A. Hart developed the

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rule of recognition. Roscoe Pound propounded the theory of social engineering, and Hans Kelsen introduced the idea of the Grundnorm. These associations identify the seminal contributions of each jurist to the major schools of jurisprudence, representing the diverse ways that law is understood and analyzed.

266. (B) Contingent right
A contingent right is a legal interest whose existence depends on the happening of an uncertain future event. It is not fully acquired or vested until the specified condition is met. For example, a person may have a right to property only if they reach a certain age. Until then, they possess only a potential or expectant legal interest in that property.

267. (C) Morality
The Hart-Devlin debate was a significant legal and philosophical discussion concerning the extent to which the law should enforce private morality. Lord Devlin argued that a shared morality is essential for social cohesion, while H.L.A. Hart contended that the law should only interfere with individual liberty to prevent harm to others. This debate explored the fundamental limits of the state's authority.

268. (A) John Austin
John Austin was a key figure in analytical positivism who emphasized the distinction between law as it is and law as it ought to be. He argued that the study of jurisprudence should focus exclusively on the analysis of positive law, regardless of its moral quality. This separation thesis is a foundational principle of legal positivism, allowing for the objective study.

269. (A) The idea of universal natural law and codification.
The historical school, led by Savigny, emerged as a reaction against the abstract rationalism of the natural law school and the push for rapid codification. Proponents argued that law is not a universal set of rules but an organic product of a nation's unique history and culture. They believed that codification could stifle the natural evolution of law found in social customs.

270. (A) Efficacy
In Hans Kelsen's theory, the validity of a legal system is closely linked to its efficacy. While validity is a matter of hierarchy within the norms, Kelsen argued that a Grundnorm only remains valid if the legal order it foundations is generally effective and obeyed by the people. This principle ensures that legal theory remains connected to the reality of how laws function.

271. (B) The decision of the judge.
The Realist school maintains that the most important factor in a legal dispute is the actual decision reached by the judge. Realists argue that because rules are often ambiguous and facts are uncertain, the judge's interpretation and choice become the primary determinant of the outcome. This perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding judicial behavior and the practical application of law in specific.

272. (B) A specific individual or group of individuals.
A right in personam is a legal claim that is available only against a particular person or a clearly defined group. It typically arises from a specific legal relationship, such as a contract or a tortious act. For example, a creditor's right to be repaid is a right in personam because it can only be enforced against the specific individual who owes them money.

273. (B) Savigny
The Fiction theory of legal personality is most closely associated with Friedrich Carl von Savigny. He argued that only human beings are natural persons and that the legal personality of entities like corporations is an artificial construct or fiction created by the law for specific purposes. This theory emphasizes that juristic persons possess no real or organic existence outside of legal recognition.

274. (B) Physically disable the offender from repeating the crime.
The primary objective of the preventive theory of punishment is to protect society by physically incapacitating the offender. By using measures such as imprisonment, suspension of licenses, or other forms of disabling, the state aims to ensure that the criminal is unable to repeat their offenses. This forward-looking approach focuses

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on the immediate safety of the community and the elimination of opportunities.

275. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The chronological order of these thinkers begins with the medieval theological philosophy of Thomas Aquinas. This was followed in the early 19th century by Savigny's development of the historical school. Shortly after, John Austin established the foundations of analytical positivism. Finally, in the mid-20th century, H.L.A. Hart modernized legal positivism with his influential work on the structure of legal systems.

276. (A) Comparison or analogy
In Nyaya epistemology, Upamāṇa is the source of knowledge obtained through comparison or analogy. It involves learning the relationship between a name and the object it denotes by comparing it to something already known. This source of knowledge is considered essential for understanding and communicating information about objects that have not been directly perceived but share characteristics with familiar things.

277. (D) Constitutional Law
The principle of separation of powers is a fundamental concept of constitutional law that organizes the functions of the state into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. This structural source of law defines the powers and limitations of government institutions, ensuring a system of checks and balances. Constitutional law provides the overarching framework within which all other sources of law must operate.

278. (B) Sociological School
The sociological school of jurisprudence views law as a social institution whose primary purpose is to satisfy individual and social wants. It focuses on the functional aspect of law and its impact on social life, rather than its abstract formal structure. Jurists in this school examine how law can be used to balance competing interests and achieve societal goals in a changing.

279. (C) The true owner
The law grants a finder of lost property a protected possessory interest that is valid against almost everyone. This allows the finder to hold and use the object without interference from third parties. However, this right is subordinate to the rights of the true owner, who retains the ultimate legal title and can claim the property from the finder at any time.

280. (D) Right
In the Hohfeldian analysis, a legal duty is the jural correlative of a right. This means that if one person has a legal right or claim against another, the second person necessarily has a corresponding duty to act or refrain from acting. This reciprocal relationship is fundamental to the structure of legal obligations, ensuring that rights are meaningful and enforceable through specific duties.

281. (A) Reformative theory
The reformative theory of punishment is based on the assumption that criminal behavior is a result of social or psychological factors that can be treated. It views the offender as a patient who requires rehabilitation rather than retribution. By providing education, therapy, and vocational training, this theory aims to cure the underlying causes of crime and reintegrate the individual into society.

282. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal personality is a juristic concept that allows the law to recognize non-human entities as being capable of having rights and duties. By conferring this status on corporations, trusts, and even idols, the legal system facilitates complex social and economic interactions that would be difficult to manage with natural persons alone. This status is an essential tool for modern legal administration.

283. (A) Sociological
The tension between legal stability and social change is a central theme in sociological jurisprudence. This school argues that while law needs to provide a predictable framework, it must also evolve to meet the changing needs and values of society. By focusing on the functional impact of law, sociological jurists seek to ensure that the legal system remains relevant and effective.

284. (A) Right is to fact.
Ownership is a legally recognized bundle of rights that provides a permanent interest in an object, while possession is primarily a factual

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state of physical control. This analogy highlights that ownership is a creation of the law, whereas possession is based on the actual circumstances of control. While the two often coincide, the law distinguishes between the legal right and factual state.

285. (B) Tendency to be pessimistic about legal reform.
A major criticism of the historical school is its inherent conservatism and skepticism toward deliberate legal change. By viewing law as an organic growth from ancient customs, proponents like Savigny often opposed rapid legislative reform or codification. Critics argue that this perspective can justify the preservation of outdated or unjust rules and may hinder necessary progress in modern and developing legal systems.

286. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Savigny was a prominent German jurist, while John Austin is a central figure in English legal thought. Karl Llewellyn was a leading American Realist, and Leon Duguit made significant contributions to French sociological jurisprudence. These associations reflect the national contexts within which major legal theories were developed, illustrating the diverse cultural and historical influences that have shaped the field of jurisprudence globally.

287. (D) It must receive approval from the whole community.
A legal right is characterized by being vested in a specific person and being available against another person who owes a corresponding duty. It must have a definite content, such as a prohibited or required act. However, a legal right does not require the approval of the whole community to be valid; its existence depends solely on its recognition and protection by law.

288. (C) Possession
Realist, Sociological, and Natural are all names of schools of jurisprudence that represent broad philosophical approaches to the study of law. Possession, on the other hand, is a specific legal concept that refers to the factual and legal control over an object. Understanding the distinction between general schools of thought and specific legal categories is fundamental for clear and accurate jurisprudential.

289. (B) Retributive and Deterrent
Capital punishment is primarily justified through two distinct theories of punishment. The retributive theory views it as a proportionate response to heinous crimes, focusing on moral desert and justice for past acts. The deterrent theory justifies it as a means to prevent future crimes by instilling extreme fear in potential offenders. Together, these theories provide the most common philosophical foundations for the penalty.

290. (C) Logical presupposition
The Grundnorm is the foundational concept in Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, representing a hypothesized starting point for legal validity. It is not a written rule or a moral principle but a logical presupposition that must be assumed to exist for the rest of the hierarchical legal system to be valid. All other norms derive their authority from this basic norm.

291. (B) II and III are correct.
The Realist school is characterized by its focus on the law in action and its emphasis on the role of judicial behavior. Realists like Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. argued that legal outcomes are influenced by a wide range of factors, including a judge's background and biases. This perspective rejects formalist views that laws are simple rules, instead prioritizing the practical reality.

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292. (A) Incorporeal right (easement)
A right to walk across a neighbor's field is an example of an easement, which is a type of incorporeal right. Unlike corporeal ownership, which involves physical control over an object, an incorporeal right is an intangible interest in someone else's property. These rights allow a person to use or benefit from property in a specific way without having ownership or possession.

293. (A) Organized sanction
Legal positivists often identify the presence of organized and state-enforced sanctions as the key feature that distinguishes law from morality. While moral rules are primarily enforced through social pressure or individual conscience, legal rules are backed by the formal power of the state to impose negative consequences. This formal enforcement mechanism provides law

with a unique authority and effectiveness in maintaining order.

294. (B) The enforceability of legal rights
The legal maxim ubi jus ibi remedium emphasizes that for every legal right, there must be a corresponding remedy to enforce it. This principle highlights that a right is only meaningful if the legal system provides a way to protect it and compensate for its violation. The availability of remedies is essential for the effective function of law and the protection of interests.

295. (A) Public opinion polls
While public opinion may influence lawmakers, public opinion polls themselves are not a formal source of law. Legal systems derive their authority from recognized sources such as legislation, judicial precedents, customs, and international treaties. Although laws often reflect societal values, those values must be formally incorporated into the legal structure through established procedural mechanisms to acquire the binding force and status of law.

296. (A) System of logic and argument.
Nyaya philosophy is highly relevant to jurisprudence due to its rigorous and detailed system of logic and argumentation. It provides a systematic framework for investigating facts and settling disputes through valid means of knowledge. This emphasis on logical reasoning and the pursuit of truth through critical analysis is fundamental to any legal process and remains a significant contribution to Indian legal thought.

297. (C) Rudolf von Ihering
Rudolf von Ihering is famously associated with the teleological approach to law, which emphasizes that law is a purposive tool designed to serve specific social goals. He argued that the purpose of law is its most essential feature and that legal rules are created to protect competing interests and achieve social order. This functional perspective treats law as a means.

298. (A) Retroactive
If a new law applies to existing claims and changes the time limit for filing a lawsuit, it can be challenged as being retroactive. Retroactive laws are often seen as unfair because they alter the legal consequences of actions that took place before the law was passed. Such rules can undermine legal certainty and the reasonable expectations of individuals who relied on the previous.

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299. (D) Expiatory theory
The expiatory theory of punishment focuses on the moral purification of the offender through suffering and remorse. It views punishment as a means for the criminal to pay for their crime and achieve moral balance. This theory is closely related to retribution but places more emphasis on the offender's internal state and the idea that through suffering, the crime can be expiated.

300. (B) The concept of the corporate veil
The concept of the corporate veil establishes that a corporation is a distinct legal entity, separate from its shareholders and directors. This legal separation ensures that individuals are generally protected from personal liability for the debts or actions of the company. However, courts may choose to disregard this distinction in cases involving fraud or improper use of the corporate form to achieve justice.

CHAPTER 03

Public International Law and Human Right

1. Which theory posits that International Law and Municipal Law are two separate and distinct legal systems, requiring transformation or specific adoption for international law to have effect domestically?
(A) Monist Theory
(B) Dualist Theory
(C) Transformation Theory
(D) Delegation Theory

2. Identify the statement that incorrectly describes the nature of Public International Law.
(A) Its enforcement mechanism is as robust and centralized as that of domestic law.
(B) It primarily governs the relations between sovereign states.
(C) It lacks a centralized legislative body, executive, and judiciary with compulsory jurisdiction.
(D) It also concerns the rights and duties of international organizations.

3. According to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which of the following is considered a primary source of international law?
(A) Scholarly teachings of highly qualified publicists
(B) Official unilateral declarations of member states
(C) General principles of law recognized by nations
(D) Specific resolutions of the UN General Assembly

4. The principle of *pacta sunt servanda* is most closely associated with which source of international law?
(A) International custom
(B) General principles of law
(C) Judicial decisions
(D) Treaties

5. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Monist theory views international and municipal law as part of a single legal order.
Statement II : The Dualist theory requires an act of 'transformation' for an international rule to become part of domestic law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. Which of the following is NOT considered a formal source of Public International Law under Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute?
(A) International conventions
(B) The teachings of highly qualified publicists
(C) International custom
(D) General principles of law

7. The relationship between Public International Law and Civil Law (Municipal Law) is best described as a subject of:
(A) Issue of settled universal legal agreement
(B) Situation of complete separation with no interaction
(C) Consistent supremacy of Civil Law in all cases
(D) Ongoing debate between Monist and Dualist schools

8. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The UN Security Council is empowered to take coercive measures to maintain international peace and security.

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Reason (R) : Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the decisions of the Security Council are binding on all member states.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is conferred by the UN Charter upon which organ?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The Security Council
(D) The Economic and Social Council

10. What is the defining characteristic of a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
(A) The power of veto
(B) A larger financial contribution to the UN budget
(C) A longer term of office compared to non-permanent members
(D) The right to nominate the Secretary-General

11. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of Public International Law:
1. Judicial decisions are a primary source of law, equivalent to treaties and custom.
2. The writings of highly qualified publicists are subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
3. General principles of law recognized by civilized nations are explicitly mentioned in the ICJ statute.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

12. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has its seat in which city?
(A) New York, USA
(B) The Hague, Netherlands
(C) Geneva, Switzerland
(D) Vienna, Austria

13. What is the primary role of the World Health Organization (WHO)?
(A) To settle trade disputes over health products
(B) To provide military support during health crises
(C) To lead and coordinate international health work
(D) To prosecute individuals for crimes against health

14. The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is best described as:
(A) Universal and compulsory for all member states
(B) Limited only to specific advisory legal opinions
(C) Primarily criminal, dealing only with individuals
(D) Based on the consent of the states in dispute

15. Arrange the following methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes from the least to the most formal involvement of a third party.
1. Mediation
2. Negotiation
3. Arbitration
4. Judicial Settlement

Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

16. Which of the following is an example of a regional international organization?
(A) G20
(B) SAARC
(C) BRICS
(D) G7

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17. The acronym 'BRICS' refers to a grouping of which countries?
(A) Britain, Russia, India, China, Spain
(B) Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
(C) Belgium, Romania, Italy, Croatia, Sweden
(D) Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, China, Singapore

18. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The G20 is an intergovernmental

forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union.
Statement II : The G20's primary focus is on military alliances and collective security.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. Which of the following groups is an informal bloc of industrialized democracies that meets annually to discuss issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy?
(A) G20
(B) SAARC
(C) G7
(D) BRICS

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (International Group)
P. BRICS
Q. SAARC
R. G7
S. G20
List II: (Primary Focus/Nature)
1. Industrialized Democracies
2. Premier forum for international economic cooperation
3. South Asian Regional Cooperation
4. Emerging Economies
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

21. The formal process by which one state surrenders an individual to another state for prosecution or punishment for crimes committed in the requesting state's jurisdiction is known as:
(A) Asylum
(B) Deportation
(C) Extradition
(D) Recognition

22. The principle of 'dual criminality' in the context of extradition means that the act for which extradition is sought must be a crime:
(A) Only in the requesting state
(B) In both the requesting and the requested state
(C) Only in the requested state
(D) Under international law

23. When a state grants protection within its own territory to a person fleeing persecution, it is known as:
(A) Diplomatic Asylum
(B) Extra-territorial Asylum
(C) Consular Asylum
(D) Territorial Asylum

24. The status of being a 'refugee' under the 1951 Refugee Convention is primarily determined by the presence of a well-founded fear of:
(A) Persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, etc.
(B) Economic hardship
(C) Natural disasters
(D) General civil unrest

25. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of refugee law.
Reason (R) : It prohibits a state from returning a refugee to a territory where their life or freedom would be threatened.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which theory of recognition of states holds that a state becomes an international person and a subject of international law only through the recognition by other states?
(A) Constitutive Theory
(B) Declaratory Theory
(C) Evidentiary Theory
(D) Monist Theory

27. 'De facto' recognition of a state is typically:
(A) Final, complete, and irrevocable
(B) Granted only for legal and formal purposes
(C) Acknowledges only the government, not

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the state
(D) Provisional, temporary, and can be withdrawn

28. The legal bond between a person and a state, signifying membership in that state, is called:
(A) Domicile
(B) Nationality
(C) Residence
(D) Asylum

29. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by which UN organ?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The General Assembly
(D) The Trusteeship Council

30. Consider the following statements regarding asylum:
1. Territorial asylum is granted by a state on its own territory.
2. Extra-territorial asylum may be granted in diplomatic premises like embassies.
3. The right to grant asylum is an absolute sovereign right of a state with no exceptions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

31. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established under which legislation?
(A) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(B) The Constitution of India
(C) The Civil Rights Act, 1955
(D) An executive order of the President of India

32. Which of the following is NOT a power or function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) To inquire into complaints of human rights violations
(B) To award punishment to the guilty officials
(C) To visit jails to study the living conditions of inmates
(D) To recommend compensation to the victims

33. The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a committee that does NOT include:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha

34. A State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in which list(s) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(A) State List and Concurrent List
(B) Union List only
(C) Concurrent List only
(D) Union List and State List

35. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission are binding on the concerned government or authority.
Statement II : The NHRC has the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

36. Which international convention specifically addresses the rights of women by aiming to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them?
(A) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(B) Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(C) The Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees
(D) Convention on Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

37. The principle of the best interests of the child is a cornerstone of which international treaty?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

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(B) The Convention against Torture
(C) The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(D) The Geneva Conventions

38. Which of the following is a key measure for the protection of minorities under international law?
(A) The right to assimilation into majority culture
(B) The right to cultural, religious, and linguistic identity
(C) The right to form a separate, independent state
(D) The right to veto any national legislative acts

39. The concept of Public International Law being a 'weak law' primarily stems from its:
(A) Lack of universal applicability
(B) Complex legal language
(C) Focus on states rather than individuals
(D) Deficiencies in legislative, executive, and judicial machinery

40. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the relationship between international and municipal law.
(A) Transformation–Required under Monist theory
(B) Monism–Single legal order
(C) Dualism–Two distinct legal systems
(D) Specific Adoption–Required under Dualist theory

41. The Veto power in the UN Security Council is available to:
(A) All 15 members of the Security Council
(B) Only the 10 non-permanent members
(C) Only the 5 permanent members
(D) The President of the General Assembly

42. Which body is often referred to as the 'World Court'?
(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The International Criminal Court
(C) The European Court of Human rights
(D) The Permanent Court of Arbitration

43. Which of the following is NOT a peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes listed in Article 33 of the UN Charter?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Mediation
(C) Arbitration
(D) Use of armed force

44. A treaty enters into force:
(A) Immediately upon signature by the parties
(B) As specified in the treaty or by agreement
(C) Upon registration with the UN Secretariat
(D) After approval by the UN General Assembly

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Concept)
P. Jus cogens
Q. Erga omnes
R. Pacta sunt servanda
S. Opinio juris
List II: (Meaning)
1. Belief that a practice is legally binding
2. Agreements must be kept
3. Obligations owed to the international community as a whole
4. Peremptory norm of international law
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

46. The Declaratory theory of recognition suggests that recognition is merely:
(A) A political act that constitutes the state
(B) A necessary prerequisite for a state's existence
(C) A decision made exclusively by the United Nations
(D) A formal acknowledgement of an existing factual situation

47. The acquisition of nationality at birth based on the place of birth is known as:
(A) Jus soli
(B) Jus sanguinis
(C) Naturalization
(D) Cession

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48. A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law is referred to as:
(A) A refugee
(B) A stateless person
(C) An asylum seeker
(D) An internally displaced person

49. Which of the following bodies in India is described as the 'watchdog of human rights' in the country?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The National Human Rights Commission
(C) The National Commission for Minorities
(D) The Law Commission of India

50. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The National Human Rights Commission of India is a purely recommendatory body.
Reason (R) : The NHRC does not have the power to enforce its decisions or award punishments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major concern of which UN specialized agency?
(A) WHO
(B) UNESCO
(C) UNEP
(D) UNICEF

52. What is the maximum tenure for the chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission?
(A) 5 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier
(B) 3 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier
(C) 5 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier
(D) 3 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier

53. The principle that a person sought for extradition cannot be tried for any offense other than that for which they were extradited is known as:
(A) The principle of dual criminality
(B) The principle of reciprocity
(C) The principle of specialty
(D) The principle of non-refoulement

54. The term 'old-age' persons are protected under human rights law primarily through the lens of:
(A) Granting specific and exclusive political rights
(B) Ensuring non-discrimination, dignity, and health
(C) Mandatory retirement from all professional work
(D) Forced segregation in specialized communities

55. Consider the following statements about the UN Security Council:
1. It is composed of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
2. Decisions on procedural matters require the concurring votes of nine members, including all permanent members.
3. Non-permanent members are elected for a two-year term by the General Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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56. Which of the following is NOT a principal organ of the United Nations?
(A) The World Health Organization
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Trusteeship Council
(D) The International Court of Justice

57. A 'reservation' to a treaty is a unilateral statement made by a state by which it purports to:
(A) Declare the entire treaty null and void
(B) Propose an amendment for all member parties
(C) Exclude or modify specific legal provisions
(D) Withdraw from the treaty immediately after signing

58. The concept of 'Human Rights' gained significant international momentum immediately after the events of:
(A) World War II
(B) World War I
(C) The Cold War
(D) The Napoleonic Wars

59. Under Indian law, the Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission must be a:
(A) Retired Judge of the Supreme Court
(B) Serving Chief Justice of a High Court
(C) Retired Chief Justice of India
(D) Retired Chief Justice of a High Court

60. Arrange the following international human rights instruments in the chronological order of their adoption:
1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
3. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

61. The G20 is best described as a forum for:
(A) Military and defense cooperation
(B) Regional trade in South Asia
(C) International economic and financial cooperation
(D) Cultural exchange among developing nations

62. Identify the correct statement regarding the jurisdiction of a State Human Rights Commission (SHRC).
(A) It can inquire into any human rights violation that occurred anywhere in India.
(B) It can inquire into violations involving the armed forces of the Union.
(C) Its recommendations are legally binding and enforceable as a court decree.
(D) It cannot inquire into matters already being inquired into by the NHRC.

63. The protection of children from sexual offenses in India is primarily governed by which specialized legislation?
(A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
(B) The Juvenile Justice Act
(C) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
(D) The Indian Penal Code

64. Which of the following is an essential element of 'international custom' as a source of law?
(A) A written agreement between states
(B) State practice coupled with opinio juris
(C) A UN General Assembly resolution
(D) A decision by the International Court of Justice

65. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Asylum ends when the circumstances that justified it have ceased to exist.
Statement II : Extradition is an act of cooperation between two states based on a treaty or reciprocity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

66. 'Jus sanguinis' is the principle for acquiring nationality based on:
(A) Blood ties or parentage
(B) Place of birth
(C) Residence for a certain period
(D) Marriage to a national

67. The headquarters of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located in:
(A) New Delhi, India
(B) Colombo, Sri Lanka
(C) Kathmandu, Nepal
(D) Dhaka, Bangladesh

68. The primary difference between 'refugees' and 'internally displaced persons' (IDPs) is that:
(A) IDPs receive more international legal protection than refugees.

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(B) Refugees are fleeing conflict, while IDPs are fleeing natural disasters.
(C) Only refugees are entitled to humanitarian aid.
(D) Refugees have crossed an international border, while IDPs have not.

69. In the context of Public International Law, what does 'Monism' imply?
(A) International law requires specific legislative approval to be part of the national legal order.
(B) International law and national law never intersect.
(C) International law is automatically part of the national legal order.
(D) National law always takes precedence over international law.

70. Match List I (UN Organ) with List II (Main Function).
List I: (UN Organ)
P. General Assembly
Q. Security Council
R. International Court of Justice
S. Secretariat
List II: (Main Function)
1. Principal judicial organ
2. Maintenance of international peace and security
3. Carries out the day-to-day work of the UN
4. Main deliberative, policymaking organ
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

71. Which one of the following is NOT a member of the G7?
(A) Canada
(B) Japan
(C) Italy
(D) Russia

72. The term of office for a judge of the International Court of Justice is:
(A) Nine years, with eligibility for re-election
(B) Five years, with eligibility for re-election
(C) Seven years, with no eligibility for re-election
(D) For life, during good behaviour

73. The concept of 'nationality' is crucial in international law primarily for the purpose of:
(A) Determining voting rights in other countries
(B) Exemption from local taxes in a foreign country
(C) Diplomatic protection by a state for its citizens abroad
(D) Universal freedom of movement

74. A complaint to the NHRC or an SHRC must be filed within what period from the date of the incident of violation of human rights?
(A) One year
(B) Six months
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

75. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Treaties are a more direct and formal source of international law compared to custom.
Reason (R) : Treaties are the result of conscious and deliberate agreement among states, while custom evolves from state practice over time.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. The 'dualist' approach to the relationship between international and municipal law is most accurately reflected in which action?
(A) A state court directly applying a provision of an un-ratified international treaty.
(B) The passing of a domestic Act of Parliament to give effect to an international convention.
(C) A state court declaring a national law invalid because it conflicts with international custom.
(D) The automatic incorporation of international law into the domestic legal system upon ratification.

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77. An 'advisory opinion' can be requested from the International Court of Justice by:
(A) Any sovereign state
(B) Individuals who have suffered a violation of international law
(C) The UN General Assembly or the Security Council
(D) Non-governmental organizations like Amnesty International

78. The UN Charter grants the Security Council the authority to take enforcement actions under which chapter?
(A) Chapter V
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter VIII
(D) Chapter VII

79. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the primary objective of:
(A) Promoting the welfare of peoples in South Asia
(B) Creating a military alliance in the South Asia
(C) Establishing a single common regional currency
(D) Countering the influence of other regional blocs

80. Consider the following statements about the recognition of states:
1. De jure recognition is final and cannot be withdrawn.
2. De facto recognition is provisional and subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.
3. The Declaratory theory holds that recognition merely acknowledges a pre-existing fact of statehood.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which of the following is a key human right for older persons emphasized in international frameworks?
(A) The right to work past the standard retirement age
(B) The right to be free from discrimination based on age
(C) The right to lead national and local governments
(D) The right to a state-funded international holiday

82. In the context of the NHRC, who among the following is an ex-officio member?
(A) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women
(B) The Attorney General for India
(C) The Law Minister of India
(D) The Cabinet Secretary

83. The principle of 'non-refoulement' is most directly applicable to which group?
(A) Tourists
(B) Diplomats
(C) Refugees
(D) Foreign investors

84. Identify the statement that correctly describes a function of the World Health Organization (WHO).
(A) It prosecutes states for failing to control pandemics.
(B) It commands national armies to enforce public health measures.
(C) It provides development loans for building hospitals.
(D) It sets international norms and standards for health issues.

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85. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The G7 consists of the world's most advanced economies.
Statement II : The BRICS group represents major emerging national economies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

86. The concept of a peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens) implies that the norm:
(A) Can be modified by a subsequent state treaty
(B) Is a norm from which no derogation is permitted
(C) Is binding only on states that explicitly

consent
(D) Is only applicable during times of armed conflict

87. Which of the following actions constitutes 'extra-territorial asylum'?
(A) A state granting refuge to a person within its own borders
(B) A state naturalizing a person who has lived there for ten years
(C) A state extraditing a criminal to another country
(D) A state granting refuge to a person on board one of its warships in a foreign port

88. The implementation of human rights in India is primarily secured through:
(A) Constitutional rights enforced by the judiciary
(B) Mandates and directives from the United Nations
(C) Administrative actions of the executive branch
(D) Statutory provisions of the Indian Penal Code

89. Which body is responsible for electing the non-permanent members of the UN Security Council?
(A) The Security Council itself
(B) The Secretary-General
(C) The General Assembly
(D) The G20

90. The most appropriate description of the legal status of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) when it was adopted is:
(A) A non-binding declaration of principles with moral authority
(B) A legally binding treaty on all UN member states
(C) A resolution applicable only to the permanent members of the Security Council
(D) An amendment to the UN Charter

91. The Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) Chief Minister of the State
(D) Governor of the State

92. The G20's significance grew substantially in the wake of which event?
(A) The end of the Cold War
(B) The 2008 Global Financial Crisis
(C) The establishment of the World Trade Organization
(D) The 9/11 terrorist attacks

93. A key distinction between arbitration and judicial settlement for resolving international disputes is that:
(A) Arbitration is binding while judicial settlement is not
(B) Judicial settlement is faster and less formal than most
(C) Parties select the arbitrators and applicable law
(D) Only states use judicial settlement, not individuals

94. Which of the following is NOT a protected ground against persecution under the 1951 Refugee Convention?
(A) Race
(B) Political opinion
(C) Membership of a particular social group
(D) Economic disadvantage

95. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Term)
P. De jure Recognition
Q. Extradition
R. Asylum
S. De facto Recognition
List II: (Description)
1. Provisional and conditional acknowledgement of a state
2. Protection granted to a person fleeing persecution
3. Formal surrender of a fugitive for trial
4. Final and full recognition of a state
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

96. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of:

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(A) 16 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 14 years
(D) 21 years

97. The concept that international law is supreme and that national law must be consistent with it is a central tenet of:
(A) The Dualist Theory
(B) The Monist Theory with an internationalist primacy
(C) The Pluralist Theory
(D) The Transformation Theory

98. A primary function of the National Human Rights Commission is to review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their:
(A) Effective implementation
(B) Repeal
(C) Suspension
(D) Dilution

99. The core principle of collective security in the UN system is that an attack against one member state is:
(A) The sole concern of the individual victim state
(B) Resolved through bilateral negotiations between states
(C) A concern warranting a collective international response
(D) Met with an automatic military response from all

100. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The World Health Organization (WHO) can declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).
Reason (R) : This declaration allows the WHO to issue legally binding travel and trade restrictions on any country.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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101. Which one of the following is NOT a member of SAARC?
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Bhutan
(C) Myanmar
(D) Maldives

102. If a state passes a law that explicitly incorporates the terms of an international treaty into its domestic legal system, this is an application of the doctrine of:
(A) Incorporation
(B) Transformation
(C) Delegation
(D) Harmonization

103. 'Diplomatic asylum' is a form of:
(A) Territorial asylum
(B) Regional asylum
(C) Temporary protection
(D) Extra-territorial asylum

104. The International Bill of Human Rights is informally understood to consist of the UDHR and which other two instruments?
(A) ICCPR and ICESCR
(B) CEDAW and CRC
(C) The Geneva Conventions and their Protocols
(D) The Refugee Convention and its Protocol

105. Consider the following statements regarding the legal framework for refugees:
1. The 1951 Refugee Convention defines who is a refugee.
2. The principle of non-refoulement is a core tenet of international refugee law.
3. Economic migrants are generally not considered refugees under the 1951 Convention.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

106. The main objective of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is to:

(A) To achieve substantive equality for all women
(B) To promote equal pay for equal professional work
(C) To ensure women's representation in parliaments
(D) To criminalize domestic violence on a global scale

107. The headquarters of the WHO is located in:
(A) New York, USA
(B) Paris, France
(C) Rome, Italy
(D) Geneva, Switzerland

108. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The BRICS nations collectively represent a significant portion of the world's population and GDP.
Statement II : A major initiative of the BRICS group was the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

109. What is the status of the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations as a source of international law under the ICJ Statute?
(A) A primary source, equal to treaties
(B) A source only applicable in the absence of treaties or custom
(C) A subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law
(D) No longer considered a valid source

110. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. Formation of SAARC
2. Formation of BRIC (later BRICS)
3. Establishment of the United Nations
4. Formation of G7 (as G6)

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

111. The National Human Rights Commission of India submits its annual report to the:
(A) Central Government
(B) President of India
(C) Parliament of India
(D) Supreme Court of India

112. The loss of nationality against the will of the individual is known as:
(A) Expatriation
(B) Denaturalization
(C) Naturalization
(D) Renunciation

113. In the context of resolving international disputes, which method involves a third party who actively proposes solutions to the disputing parties?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Mediation
(C) Good offices
(D) Inquiry

114. The existence of a widespread and consistent practice among states is an essential element for establishing:
(A) A rule of customary international law
(B) A bilateral treaty
(C) A peremptory norm
(D) A general principle of law

115. The 'veto power' is the power of a permanent member of the Security Council to block a:
(A) Procedural resolution
(B) Nomination for the Secretary-General
(C) Substantive resolution
(D) Discussion on any agenda item

116. Which of the following marginalized groups is specifically protected by the principle of non-refoulement under international law?
(A) Older persons
(B) Children
(C) Minorities
(D) Refugees

117. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a State Human Rights Commission is headed by a Chairperson who has been a:
(A) Judge of a High Court
(B) Judge of the Supreme Court

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(C) Chief Justice of a High Court
(D) District Judge

118. Which international group is a forum of finance ministers and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union?
(A) G7
(B) G20
(C) SAARC
(D) BRICS

119. 'Recognition of Government' is different from 'Recognition of State' because:
(A) It applies only to non-democratic regimes
(B) It is a permanent and irrevocable legal act
(C) It is only performed by the United Nations
(D) It acknowledges the administrative authority

120. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Legal Principle)
P. Dual Criminality
Q. Jus Soli
R. Non-refoulement
S. Constitutive Theory
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Refugee Law
2. Recognition of States
3. Extradition
4. Nationality
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

121. The United Nations was founded primarily to:
(A) Promote global free trade
(B) Establish a single world government
(C) Maintain international peace and security
(D) Standardize educational curricula worldwide

122. The International Court of Justice can settle legal disputes between:
(A) States only
(B) States and individuals
(C) Individuals and corporations
(D) States and international organizations

123. Which statement about the relationship between international law and municipal law is characteristic of a 'dualist' state?
(A) A treaty is the law of the land upon ratification.
(B) Customary international law is part of our law.
(C) Our constitution is subordinate to the jus cogens.
(D) This treaty needs a domestic enabling Act to work.

124. The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are removable from their office by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry is held by the:
(A) Parliament
(B) Supreme Court of India
(C) A committee headed by the Prime Minister
(D) Central Vigilance Commission

125. Which one of the following is NOT an objective of SAARC?
(A) To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia
(B) To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems
(C) To establish a common defense pact against external aggression
(D) To accelerate economic growth and social progress in the region

126. The principle that a state has the right to exercise jurisdiction over its citizens (nationals) for crimes committed anywhere in the world is known as:
(A) Territorial principle
(B) Protective principle
(C) Universality principle
(D) Nationality principle

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127. The concept of 'marginalized groups' in human rights law refers to populations that are:
(A) Disadvantaged or vulnerable due to social, economic, or political factors
(B) Geographically remote
(C) Politically powerful but numerically small
(D) Unwilling to participate in mainstream society

128. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) begins with the foundational principle that:
(A) All states possess sovereign legal equality
(B) All humans are born free and equal in dignity
(C) The state is the ultimate source of all rights
(D) Economic development precedes individual rights

129. If State A refuses to return a political activist to State B, where the activist is accused of sedition, State A is exercising its right of:
(A) Extradition
(B) Asylum
(C) Recognition
(D) Intervention

130. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations are a source of international law.
Reason (R) : These principles are derived from resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. The headquarters of the BRICS-founded New Development Bank (NDB) is in:
(A) Beijing
(B) Moscow
(C) Shanghai
(D) New Delhi

132. The primary purpose of extradition treaties is to:
(A) Grant immunity to diplomats
(B) Define the rights of refugees
(C) Settle border disputes peacefully
(D) Facilitate the return of fugitives between states

133. Which of the following is the best example of a 'general principle of law' used as a source of international law?
(A) A bilateral trade agreement
(B) A UN Security Council resolution on sanctions
(C) The principle of res judicata (a matter already judged)
(D) The maritime law of a specific coastal state

134. Which UN body can be considered the most democratic in its representation?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Secretariat
(D) The Trusteeship Council

135. A key difference between the G7 and G20 is that the G20:
(A) Is older than the G7
(B) Focuses exclusively on security matters
(C) Has a smaller, more exclusive membership
(D) Includes major emerging economies in addition to developed ones

136. The body of law governing armed conflict, also known as 'jus in bello', is a part of:
(A) Public International Law
(B) International Human Rights Law
(C) International Trade Law
(D) International Environmental Law

137. Which statement incorrectly describes a function of a State Human Rights Commission?
(A) It can visit any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government.
(B) It can recommend to the state government for the grant of interim relief to the victim.
(C) It can inquire into any matter pending before the National Human Rights Commission.
(D) It can inquire suo motu into any matter of human rights violation.

138. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) establishes rights for children in which categories?
(A) Survival, Development, Protection, and Participation
(B) Economic, Social, and Cultural only
(C) Civil and Political only
(D) Education and Health only

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139. The practice of granting asylum within diplomatic premises like an embassy is an example of:
(A) Territorial Asylum
(B) Temporary Protection
(C) Non-refoulement
(D) Extra-territorial Asylum

140. Consider the following statements about Treaties:
1. Treaties are binding only on states that have consented to be bound by them.
2. The principle of *pacta sunt servanda* means that treaties must be performed in good faith.
3. A state can never make a reservation to a multilateral treaty.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

141. The legal status of a 'refugee' is primarily defined by which international instrument?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
(B) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
(C) The Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951
(D) The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

142. The power of the purse in the United Nations, including the approval of the UN budget, rests with the:
(A) Security Council
(B) Secretary-General
(C) Economic and Social Council
(D) General Assembly

143. Which of the following best describes the nature of Public International Law?
(A) Rules and principles legally binding on states
(B) A system of courtesy and morals between nations
(C) A set of domestic laws common to all nations
(D) A supranational legal system with a world government

144. The NHRC can investigate a human rights violation complaint, except when the complaint is:
(A) Anonymous
(B) Concerning an event that happened more than one year ago
(C) Directed against a state government official
(D) Trivial in nature

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145. What is 'opinio juris sive necessitatis' in the context of customary international law?
(A) The material fact of state practice
(B) The belief that a certain state practice is legally obligatory
(C) The opinion of a judge in an international court
(D) A peremptory norm of international law

146. Which of these is a function of the WHO?
(A) To develop and promote international health regulations
(B) To provide long-term development loans for health infrastructure
(C) To act as a global police force during pandemics
(D) To settle trade disputes involving pharmaceutical products

147. A state's formal acknowledgement of another state's existence, indicating a willingness to enter into full diplomatic relations, is known as:
(A) De facto recognition
(B) Conditional recognition
(C) De jure recognition
(D) Collective recognition

148. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The acquisition of nationality by birth in the territory of a state is called *jus soli*.
Statement II : The acquisition of nationality by descent from a parent who is a national is called *jus sanguinis*.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

149. The protection of cultural, religious, and linguistic identity is central to the rights of which group?
(A) Older persons
(B) Refugees
(C) Minorities
(D) Children

150. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Group/Body)
P. United Nations
Q. International Court of Justice
R. World Health Organization
S. SAARC
List II: (Headquarters)
1. Geneva
2. Kathmandu
3. New York
4. The Hague
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

151. Which of the following is an example of a coercive (non-peaceful) method of dispute settlement under international law?
(A) Mediation
(B) Conciliation
(C) Arbitration
(D) Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council

152. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) are:
(A) Legally binding treaties for states that have ratified them
(B) Non-binding UN General Assembly resolutions
(C) Regional human rights conventions for Europe
(D) Protocols to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

153. A State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the:
(A) Governor
(B) State Legislature
(C) State Government
(D) High Court of the State

154. The principle of sovereign equality of states is a fundamental concept in:
(A) Public International Law
(B) Human Rights Law
(C) European Union Law
(D) Domestic Constitutional Law

155. The BRICS group was originally known as 'BRIC'. Which country's inclusion led to the change in acronym?
(A) Sweden
(B) Spain
(C) Singapore
(D) South Africa

156. The main purpose of the UN Security Council is:
(A) To promote economic development
(B) To maintain international peace and security
(C) To protect human rights
(D) To coordinate the work of specialized agencies

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157. Which of the following does NOT fall under the definition of human rights under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?
(A) The right to life and liberty
(B) The right to equality and dignity
(C) Rights which are guaranteed only by international covenants but not enforceable in India
(D) Rights embodied in international covenants and enforceable by courts in India

158. The concept of protection of marginalized groups in human rights discourse emphasizes:
(A) The principle of formal equality for everyone
(B) The segregation of groups to preserve identity
(C) Granting these groups superior legal status
(D) Special measures to ensure substantive equality

159. The 'Constitutive theory' of state recognition posits that:
(A) Recognition gives a state its legal existence

(B) Recognition is merely a declaration of fact
(C) Only states recognized by the UN are true states
(D) Recognition is a purely political and non-legal act

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : In a state that follows the Monist theory, international law is directly applicable in its domestic courts without the need for enabling legislation.
Reason (R) : Monism views international and domestic law as two distinct and separate legal orders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. An individual who has left their home due to conflict but has not crossed an international border is known as an:
(A) Asylum seeker
(B) Internally Displaced Person (IDP)
(C) Refugee
(D) Stateless person

162. One of the main criticisms of Public International Law is the:
(A) Lack of a consistent and compulsory enforcement mechanism
(B) Over-emphasis on individual rights
(C) Complexity of its sources
(D) Abundance of international courts

163. The number of non-permanent members in the UN Security Council is:
(A) 5
(B) 15
(C) 10
(D) 7

164. What is the fundamental difference between mediation and conciliation in international dispute settlement?
(A) Mediation is binding, while conciliation is not
(B) Conciliation involves one person, mediation many
(C) Conciliation is judicial, while mediation is not
(D) A mediator proposes; a conciliator recommends

165. The term 'refugee' in the 1951 Convention applies to a person who has a well-founded fear of persecution on all the following grounds, EXCEPT:
(A) Religion
(B) Nationality
(C) Poverty
(D) Political opinion

166. Which international instrument is considered the foundational document for modern international human rights law?
(A) The Magna Carta
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(C) The US Declaration of Independence
(D) The Charter of the United Nations

167. A case-based scenario: Country X requests Country Y to return a citizen of X who is accused of bank fraud in X. The act is also a crime in Y. Country Y agrees and hands over the person. This process is called:
(A) Asylum
(B) Recognition
(C) Intervention
(D) Extradition

168. The Chairperson of the NHRC must be a:
(A) Retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court
(B) Retired Chief Justice of any High Court
(C) Serving Judge of the Supreme Court
(D) Prominent human rights activist

169. The G7 summit is an annual meeting of:
(A) The finance ministers only
(B) The defense ministers only
(C) The heads of state/government of the member nations
(D) The permanent representatives to the UN

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170. Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC of India:
1. It is a constitutional body.
2. Its chairperson and members are appointed by the President.
3. Its recommendations are binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

171. The 'best interests of the child' is a guiding principle in which major international convention?
(A) CEDAW
(B) CAT
(C) ICESCR
(D) CRC

172. The source of law known as general principles of law recognized by civilized nations typically refers to:
(A) Principles of international comity and politeness
(B) Principles common to the major domestic legal systems of the world
(C) Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
(D) The writings of ancient legal scholars

173. The 'Secretariat' of the United Nations is headed by the:
(A) President of the General Assembly
(B) President of the Security Council
(C) Secretary-General
(D) UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

174. Which of the following statements about the G20 is incorrect?
(A) It includes both developed and developing countries
(B) It was formed in 1999 for finance and bank leaders
(C) It addresses global issues like financial stability
(D) It lacks a permanent secretariat and formal charter

175. The principle of 'specialty' in extradition law means:
(A) The person can only be tried for the crime for which they were extradited.
(B) The extradited person must be a specialist in their field.
(C) The crime must be of a special, heinous nature.
(D) Only special courts can try an extradited person.

176. Which theory of state recognition aligns with the idea that a state may exist in fact, but unless it is recognized by other states, it does not exist in law?
(A) Declaratory theory
(B) Constitutive theory
(C) Evidentiary theory
(D) Monist theory

177. A person who is forced to flee their home but remains within their country's borders is called:
(A) A stateless person
(B) An internally displaced person (IDP)
(C) A refugee
(D) An asylum seeker

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178. The implementation of human rights in India is strengthened by the power of judicial review exercised by:
(A) The Supreme Court and High Courts
(B) The NHRC and SHRCs
(C) The District Courts
(D) The Law Commission of India

179. The protection of women from domestic violence in India is enforced through a specific civil law, which is the:
(A) Indian Penal Code
(B) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(C) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(D) Family Courts Act, 1984

180. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Concept)
P. Veto Power
Q. Non-refoulement
R. Dualism
S. De jure recognition

List II: (Relevant Field)
1. Refugee Law
2. UN Security Council
3. Recognition of States
4. International Law & Municipal Law

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

181. The main deliberative organ of the United Nations, where all member states have equal representation, is the:
(A) Security Council
(B) Economic and Social Council
(C) General Assembly
(D) Secretariat

182. A treaty that establishes a new international organization is known as a:
(A) Law-making treaty
(B) Constituent treaty
(C) Contract treaty
(D) Declaratory treaty

183. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
Statement II : The State Human Rights Commissions are constitutional bodies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

184. The legal bond between an individual and a state is known as:
(A) Nationality
(B) Domicile
(C) Residence
(D) Allegiance

185. Arrange the following steps in the typical life cycle of a multilateral treaty chronologically:
1. Entry into Force
2. Ratification
3. Adoption of Text
4. Signature

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

186. Which of the following is NOT a member of BRICS?
(A) Indonesia
(B) Brazil
(C) Russia
(D) China

187. The term 'minorities' in the context of human rights protection is primarily defined based on:
(A) A group defined by its lower economic status
(B) A group defined by its geographical location
(C) A group defined by specific political affiliation
(D) A numerically smaller group with distinct identity

188. Which body has the authority under the UN Charter to make binding decisions on member states?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) The World Health Organization
(D) The International Court of Justice in contentious cases against non-consenting states

189. The most significant feature of the Constitutive theory of recognition is that it treats recognition as a:
(A) Purely factual acknowledgement
(B) Moral duty of all states
(C) Political act with legal consequences
(D) Prerogative of the United Nations

190. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is consensual.
Reason (R) : States must agree to submit their dispute to the ICJ; it does not have automatic compulsory jurisdiction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. The primary role of the NHRC in cases of human rights violations by armed forces is to:
(A) To seek government reports and make suggestions
(B) To directly investigate and prosecute personnel
(C) To order and oversee court martial proceedings
(D) To pay compensation directly from its own funds

192. Which of the following is considered a subsidiary means for the determination of rules of Public International Law?
(A) Treaties
(B) Judicial decisions
(C) Customary Law
(D) General Principles of Law

193. The South Asian University is a major initiative of which international group?
(A) G20
(B) SAARC
(C) BRICS
(D) G7

194. A state granting refuge to a person on its own territory is providing:
(A) Territorial asylum
(B) Diplomatic asylum
(C) Extra-territorial asylum
(D) Political asylum

195. Which statement accurately describes the Monist theory?
(A) It considers international and municipal law as separate
(B) It requires a specific act of transformation for use
(C) It views the legal order as a single, unified system
(D) It gives automatic primacy to domestic over global law

196. The United Nations system includes specialized agencies like the WHO. What is the nature of the relationship between the UN and these agencies?
(A) Agencies are departments of the UN Secretariat
(B) Agencies are regional bodies reporting to the GA
(C) Agencies have authority over the UN Security Council
(D) Agencies are independent bodies linked by agreement

197. The concept that certain fundamental human rights are inherent to all human beings, and are not granted by the state, is known as:
(A) Positive rights
(B) Legal rights
(C) Natural rights
(D) Conventional rights

198. The protection of older persons under human rights law focuses on ensuring their right to:
(A) Hold public office indefinitely
(B) Dignity, health, and non-discrimination
(C) Be exempt from all laws
(D) Receive a state pension equal to the national median income

199. A 'stateless' person is someone who:
(A) Is a national of a state not recognized by the UN
(B) Has renounced their nationality to travel freely
(C) Lives permanently outside their country of origin
(D) Is not recognized as a national by any state law

200. Consider the following statements about the UN:
1. The Security Council has 15 members in total.
2. The General Assembly's resolutions are generally non-binding.
3. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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(B) European Convention on Human Rights
(C) International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
(D) Domestic laws of other countries

266. A state practicing 'dualism' would most likely require which of the following for an international treaty to be applied by its domestic courts?
(A) A specific Act passed by its legislature
(B) An order from the executive branch
(C) A decision by its Supreme Court
(D) Automatic application upon ratification

267. The principle of 'pacta sunt servanda' in treaty law means:
(A) Treaties can be terminated at will.
(B) Treaties are only binding if they reflect customary law.
(C) Treaties are subordinate to domestic law.
(D) Treaties are sacred and must be kept.

268. The primary objective of SAARC is to promote:
(A) Military security in South Asia
(B) Economic, social, and cultural regional development
(C) A political union of South Asian states
(D) A common judicial system for the region

269. The main legal instrument that defines the status and rights of a refugee is the:
(A) 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child
(C) 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees
(D) 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

270. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The National Human Rights Commission of India has the power to investigate any violation of human rights *suo motu*.
Reason (R) : The NHRC's powers are equivalent to a criminal court, and it can punish the violators directly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

271. Which one of the following is NOT a principal organ of the United Nations?
(A) The International Labour Organization (ILO)
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Security Council
(D) The Economic and Social Council

272. The World Health Organization (WHO) is headquartered in which city?
(A) New York
(B) Geneva
(C) London
(D) Paris

273. The 'political offence exception' is a concept related to:
(A) Asylum
(B) Extradition
(C) Nationality
(D) Recognition of states

274. The concept of Human Rights in India is implemented and protected through:
(A) Constitutional rights and judicial review processes
(B) The sole efforts of the National Human Rights Commission
(C) Directives from the United Nations Human Rights Council
(D) The goodwill of political parties alone

275. Protection of minorities under international law primarily aims to:
(A) Force their assimilation into the mainstream
(B) Grant them sovereign status
(C) Preserve cultural, religious, and linguistic identities
(D) Give them superior rights over the majority population

276. What is the core difference between a refugee and an internally displaced person (IDP)?
(A) Refugees are always women and children, while IDPs are men.
(B) IDPs receive more international protection than refugees.

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(D) State Home Minister and Leader of the Opposition

213. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is often described as:
(A) A soft-law declaration
(B) A regional treaty for Europe
(C) An international bill of rights for women
(D) A convention focused only on political rights for women

214. The core rights of minorities protected under international law include the right to:
(A) The right to veto any national legislative acts
(B) Rights to culture, religion, and their own language
(C) The right to secede and form a new sovereign state
(D) Receiving preferential treatment over the majority

215. The 'enforcement' of Public International Law primarily relies on:
(A) A centralized global international police force
(B) The compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ for all
(C) Automatic military intervention by the UN organs
(D) Reciprocity, state goodwill, and various sanctions

216. Which theory maintains that international law and municipal law are part of a single, unified legal framework?
(A) Monist Theory
(B) Dualist Theory
(C) Pluralist Theory
(D) Realist Theory

217. A resolution passed by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter is:
(A) Merely a recommendation
(B) Binding only on the states involved in the dispute
(C) Binding on all UN member states
(D) Subject to approval by the General Assembly

218. The main function of the ICJ is to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to:
(A) Give advisory opinions on legal questions to the UN
(B) Prosecute specific individuals for global war crimes
(C) Enforce all UN Security Council resolutions directly
(D) Mediate various political conflicts between nations

219. Which of the following is NOT a member of the SAARC?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Nepal
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Thailand

220. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (International Convention)
P. CRC
Q. CEDAW
R. 1951 Geneva Convention
S. ICCPR
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Civil and Political Rights
2. Rights of Women
3. Rights of the Child
4. Status of Refugees
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

221. A state's refusal to extradite a person because the alleged crime is political in nature is known as the:
(A) Principle of specialty
(B) Dual criminality rule
(C) Political offence exception
(D) Doctrine of non-refoulement

222. The 1951 Refugee Convention's definition of a refugee is limited by events occurring before what date?
(A) 1 January 1945
(B) 1 January 1967
(C) 1 January 1990
(D) 1 January 1951

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(A) All persons up to the age of 21
(B) Children in developing countries only
(C) Orphaned children only
(D) All persons up to the age of 18

245. Which of the following is NOT a primary source of Public International Law listed in Article 38 of the ICJ Statute?
(A) International conventions
(B) International custom
(C) Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
(D) General principles of law

246. The main purpose of the UN Charter is to:
(A) Codify all of international law
(B) Outline the principles and structure of the United Nations
(C) Create a world government
(D) Establish international trade rules

247. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the:
(A) European Union
(B) World Trade Organization
(C) African Union
(D) United Nations

248. The primary characteristic of the G20 is its:
(A) Membership of leading developed and emerging nations
(B) Primary focus on forming military alliances
(C) Exclusive membership of developed European nations
(D) Functioning as a global international legislature

249. Which of the following statements is true regarding extradition?
(A) It is mandatory for all states to extradite fugitives.
(B) Political offenders are usually subject to extradition.
(C) It is typically governed by bilateral treaties.
(D) A person can be extradited for an act that is not a crime in the requested state.

250. Arrange the following human rights bodies/ concepts in the order of their emergence or establishment:
1. National Human Rights Commission of India
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Convention on the Rights of the Child
4. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

251. The principle of 'non-refoulement' forbids a state from:
(A) Refusing entry to tourists
(B) Denying nationality to a newborn
(C) Withdrawing from an international treaty
(D) Returning a refugee to a country where they face persecution

252. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 in India provides for the creation of the NHRC at the national level and _____ at the state level.
(A) Human Rights Courts
(B) State Human Rights Commissions
(C) Human Rights Sub-Committees
(D) State Police Complaints Authorities

253. The rights of older persons are often framed within the context of:
(A) Ensuring their continued contribution to the workforce
(B) Limiting their political participation
(C) Guaranteeing their dignity, independence, and care
(D) Their mandatory placement in old-age homes

254. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the relationship between Public International Law and Civil Law?
(A) It is uniformly defined by the UN Charter.
(B) Civil Law is always subordinate to International Law.
(C) International Law has no relevance in domestic courts.
(D) It is a subject of theoretical debate, primarily between Monism and Dualism.

255. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The UN Security Council has the power to authorize military action to restore

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(D) Attaching and selling property

234. The core idea behind the protection of minorities is to ensure:
(A) Their survival and continued identity
(B) Their eventual assimilation into the majority culture
(C) Their political dominance over the majority
(D) Their physical separation from the rest of the population

235. The enforcement mechanism of Public International Law is often described as decentralized because:
(A) The UN Security Council has no enforcement powers
(B) The ICJ can compel any state to appear before it
(C) There is a single, centralized world police force
(D) It is primarily up to individual states to enforce the law

236. A key feature of the Monist approach to international law is that it:
(A) Requires domestic legislation to implement treaties
(B) Views international law as automatically part of the domestic legal order
(C) Considers international and domestic law as entirely separate spheres
(D) Prioritizes domestic law in any case of conflict

237. The veto power of the permanent members is a key feature of which UN organ?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The Security Council
(D) The International Court of Justice

238. The World Health Organization's role in a global pandemic is primarily to:
(A) Command national healthcare systems during crises
(B) Manufacture and distribute vaccines single-handedly
(C) Prosecute those responsible for pandemic outbreaks
(D) Provide guidance and information to member states

239. The establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) are major achievements of which group?
(A) BRICS
(B) G7
(C) SAARC
(D) G20

240. Consider the following statements about Human Rights Commissions in India:
1. The NHRC can take *suo motu* cognizance of human rights violations.
2. An SHRC can inquire into violations of human rights only within its respective state.
3. The recommendations of both NHRC and SHRCs are directly enforceable as court orders.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

241. 'Jus cogens' norms are peremptory norms of international law from which:
(A) States can opt out by treaty
(B) No derogation is permitted
(C) Derogation is permitted in times of war
(D) Only powerful states are exempt

242. A person fleeing their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution and seeking legal protection in another country is an:
(A) Asylum seeker
(B) Expatriate
(C) Illegal immigrant
(D) Tourist

243. The right to life, liberty and security of person is a fundamental right enshrined in which article of the UDHR?
(A) Article 1
(B) Article 18
(C) Article 3
(D) Article 25

244. The main objective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is to protect the rights of:

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(D) Facilitate communication without offering solutions

288. The New Development Bank is an initiative associated with which international group?
(A) G7
(B) BRICS
(C) G20
(D) SAARC

289. The principle of 'dual criminality' is a requirement for:
(A) Granting asylum
(B) Extradition
(C) Recognizing a new state
(D) Acquiring nationality

290. The most fundamental right of a refugee under international law is the right to:
(A) Non-refoulement
(B) Immediate citizenship
(C) Vote in the host country's elections
(D) Diplomatic immunity

291. The Chairperson of the NHRC holds office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of:
(A) 62 years
(B) 65 years
(C) 70 years
(D) 68 years

292. The protection of children under Indian law is significantly strengthened by the POCSO Act, which stands for:
(A) Protection of Child and Social Order Act
(B) Prevention of Child and Substance Offence Act
(C) Parental Obligation and Child Safety Act
(D) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

293. The concept of 'sovereign equality of all its Members' is a foundational principle of which organization?
(A) The World Trade Organization
(B) The European Union
(C) The United Nations
(D) SAARC

294. Which of the following is NOT a peaceful method for the settlement of international disputes?
(A) Arbitration
(B) Reprisal
(C) Judicial settlement
(D) Negotiation

295. If a newly formed state is recognized by some states but not others, this situation highlights the practical challenges of which theory of recognition?
(A) The Declaratory theory
(B) The Monist theory
(C) The Dualist theory
(D) The Constitutive theory

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296. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a legally binding treaty.
Statement II : The ICCPR and ICESCR are legally binding treaties for the states that have ratified them.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

297. The NHRC of India cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of _____ from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
(A) Six months
(B) Two years
(C) One year
(D) Five years

298. The primary focus of the BRICS grouping is on:
(A) Economic cooperation and development
(B) Military and security cooperation
(C) Cultural and educational exchange exclusively
(D) Forming a political union with a single currency

299. The core principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the:
(A) Supremacy of parental rights
(B) Duty of the child to the state

peace.
Statement II : The 'Uniting for Peace' resolution allows the General Assembly to act if the Security Council is deadlocked.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

256. What is the role of 'treaties' as a source of international law?
(A) They are non-binding agreements of political intent
(B) They are binding agreements creating legal obligations
(C) They are subordinate to customary international law.
(D) They are only relevant for global trade and commerce.

257. Which country is a member of BRICS but not G20?
(A) Brazil
(B) None, all BRICS members are also G20 members.
(C) Russia
(D) South Africa

258. The loss of nationality is referred to as:
(A) Expatriation
(B) Naturalization
(C) Repatriation
(D) Asylum

259. A State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) cannot inquire into a matter which is:
(A) More than two years old
(B) Anonymous or pseudonymous
(C) Pending before the National Human Rights Commission
(D) Related to a violation by a police officer

260. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Body)
P. G7
Q. BRICS
R. SAARC
S. UN Security Council
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Regional cooperation in South Asia
2. Group of emerging economies
3. Maintenance of international peace
4. Group of advanced industrialized nations
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

261. The concept that a state must exist as a fact before it can be recognized in law is central to which theory of recognition?
(A) The Constitutive Theory
(B) The Monist Theory
(C) The Declaratory Theory
(D) The Dualist Theory

262. Which convention provides the most comprehensive framework for the rights of women?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(B) Convention on Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
(C) Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(D) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

263. The ICJ's jurisdiction to give an 'advisory opinion' can be invoked by:
(A) Any member state of the UN
(B) Individuals and corporations
(C) The Secretary-General on his own initiative
(D) The UN General Assembly and Security Council

264. The primary function of a treaty is to:
(A) Create legally binding obligations between the signatory states
(B) Serve as a non-binding guideline for state behavior
(C) Announce political intentions without legal force
(D) Serve as evidence of customary law only

265. In the context of the NHRC, the term human rights means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the:
(A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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201. Which of the following is NOT one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council?
(A) France
(B) United Kingdom
(C) Germany
(D) China

202. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a:
(A) Specialized agency of the United Nations
(B) Non-governmental organization
(C) Principal organ of the United Nations
(D) Regional health body for Europe

203. The 'optional clause' under the Statute of the ICJ relates to:
(A) The selection of specific ad-hoc judges for cases
(B) The option to appeal a final decision of the court
(C) The procedural rules for international organizations
(D) Acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction

204. Which of the following is the most formal method of peaceful dispute settlement?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Judicial Settlement
(C) Good Offices
(D) Mediation

205. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) is often called the:
(A) Treaty of treaties
(B) Charter of treaties
(C) Treaty on treaties
(D) Law of treaties

206. The principle of 'non-intervention' in the domestic affairs of states is a cornerstone of:
(A) International Human Rights Law
(B) Global economic policy
(C) The G7's mandate
(D) Public International Law

207. Which of the following statements about the G7 is correct?
(A) It is an informal forum of leading industrialized nations
(B) It includes China and India as members.
(C) It is a formal international organization with a treaty basis.
(D) Its decisions are legally binding on all UN members.

208. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Extradition is the process of surrendering a criminal fugitive to the state where the crime was committed.
Statement II : Asylum is the protection granted by a state to a person fleeing persecution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

209. Acquiring nationality through marriage or a long period of residence is known as:
(A) Jus soli
(B) Naturalization
(C) Jus sanguinis
(D) Subjugation

210. What is the primary difference between de facto and de jure recognition of a state?
(A) De facto is provisional; de jure is final and legal
(B) De facto is by one state; de jure is by the UN
(C) De facto is for governments; de jure is for states
(D) De facto is revocable; de jure is permanent

211. The National Human Rights Commission in India is a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Extra-constitutional body
(C) Statutory body
(D) Non-governmental organization

212. The Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee that includes the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and:
(A) The current Chief Justice of the State High Court
(B) The appointed Advocate General of the State
(C) The Governor of the State in an official capacity

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(C) IDPs are fleeing natural disasters, while refugees are fleeing economic hardship.
(D) Refugees cross an international border, while IDPs do not.

277. The 'veto' power is held by the permanent members of the:
(A) UN General Assembly
(B) International Court of Justice
(C) UN Security Council
(D) G7

278. The primary legal basis for the establishment and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission of India is:
(A) The Constitution of India, Article 32
(B) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(C) A resolution of the UN General Assembly
(D) A judgment of the Supreme Court of India

279. The fundamental principle that treaties are binding upon the parties to them and must be performed in good faith is known as:
(A) Jus cogens
(B) Opinio juris
(C) Rebus sic stantibus
(D) Pacta sunt servanda

280. Consider the following regarding the sources of international law:
1. Treaties and international custom are primary sources.
2. Judicial decisions and the teachings of publicists are subsidiary means.
3. Resolutions of the General Assembly are a formal source of law under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

281. The term of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council is:
(A) One year
(B) Three years
(C) Two years
(D) Five years

282. Which of the following best describes the G7?
(A) An informal forum of leading industrialized nations
(B) A global military alliance
(C) A UN body for economic development
(D) A regional trade bloc in Asia

283. Which of the following groups are recognized as marginalized and specifically protected under international human rights frameworks?
(A) Professional athletes, artists, and research scientists
(B) Established political leaders and career diplomats
(C) Major landowners and significant business owners
(D) Women, children, elderly, refugees, and minorities

284. A State Human Rights Commission is required to submit its annual report to the:
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) State Government
(C) Governor of the State
(D) Chief Justice of the High Court

285. A person without a nationality is legally termed as:
(A) A refugee
(B) An asylum seeker
(C) A stateless person
(D) An alien

286. Which action is an example of a state applying the 'Monist' theory?
(A) A court refuses a treaty without domestic enabling law
(B) A legislature passes a law to incorporate a treaty
(C) A court rules that domestic law prevails over a treaty
(D) A court applies customary law directly as domestic law

287. The purpose of conciliation as a method of dispute settlement is to:
(A) Investigate a dispute and suggest settlement terms
(B) Impose a legally binding final decision on parties
(C) Issue a non-binding advisory legal opinion to all

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223. What legal instrument removed the temporal (time) and geographical limitations of the original 1951 Refugee Convention?
(A) The 1967 Protocol
(B) The Cartagena Declaration
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

224. In India, the concept and implementation of human rights are most firmly rooted in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part I–The Union and its Territory
(B) Part III–Fundamental Rights
(C) Part V–The Union
(D) The Preamble alone

225. The inquiry jurisdiction of the National Human Rights Commission extends to human rights violations committed by:
(A) State government servants only
(B) Servants of both State and Central governments
(C) Central government servants only
(D) Private individuals and corporations only

226. Which of the following best exemplifies the protection of children under international law?
(A) The principle of 'best interests of the child'
(B) The right to vote at age 16
(C) The duty to serve in the military
(D) The right to enter into binding contracts

227. 'Opinio juris' is a crucial element required to establish:
(A) The terms of a bilateral treaty
(B) The jurisdiction of the ICJ
(C) A rule of customary international law
(D) The membership of an international organization

228. The decisions of the International Court of Justice in contentious cases are:
(A) Binding on all member nations of the United Nations
(B) Not legally binding, but possess high moral authority
(C) Binding only if the Security Council enforces them
(D) Binding only on the parties to a specific case

229. Which group was formed as a response to the 1973 oil crisis and is comprised of major advanced economies?
(A) G20
(B) BRICS
(C) G7
(D) SAARC

230. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The UN General Assembly's resolutions on substantive issues are generally not legally binding.
Reason (R) : The General Assembly functions as a world parliament with the power to enact binding international law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The primary distinction between asylum and extradition is that asylum is an act of _____, while extradition is an act of _____.
(A) surrender; protection
(B) recognition; prosecution
(C) prosecution; recognition
(D) protection; surrender

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232. The 'declaratory' theory of state recognition holds that:
(A) Acknowledgement of a state's pre-existing existence
(B) The legal act that actually creates the new state
(C) A political tool with no real legal effect on states
(D) An act performed exclusively by the United Nations

233. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has the powers of a civil court for certain matters, such as:
(A) Issuing arrest warrants
(B) Imposing fines and imprisonment
(C) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses

(C) Economic contribution of children
(D) Best interests of the child

300. The relationship between international law and municipal law where they are seen as two distinct systems is described by the:
(A) Monist theory
(B) Dualist theory
(C) Pluralist theory
(D) Realist theory

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Dualist Theory
The dualist theory posits that international and municipal law exist as two separate and distinct legal systems. It emphasizes that international rules do not automatically apply within the domestic sphere. Consequently, specific legislative acts or transformations are necessary for international law to become enforceable in national courts, preserving the sovereignty and legislative independence of individual states.

2. (A) Its enforcement mechanism is as robust and centralized as that of domestic law.
Public international law is often characterized as a decentralized legal system. Unlike domestic legal orders, it lacks a central executive authority or a global police force to ensure compliance. Enforcement typically relies on state consent, reciprocity, and diplomatic pressure. Therefore, describing its enforcement mechanism as being as robust or centralized as domestic law is legally inaccurate.

3. (C) General principles of law recognized by nations
Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice identifies general principles of law recognized by civilized nations as a primary source. These principles include fundamental legal concepts common to major legal systems worldwide, such as good faith and res judicata. They serve as a vital source of law when treaties or customs do not provide a rule.

4. (D) Treaties
The fundamental principle of pacta sunt servanda dictates that treaties are binding upon the parties and must be performed in good faith. It serves as the bedrock of international treaty law, ensuring that sovereign states respect their formal written agreements. This rule is codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reflecting its status as a cornerstone.

5. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Monist theory suggests that international and domestic law form a single, unified legal order where international rules apply directly. Conversely, dualist theory views them as separate systems, requiring a formal act of transformation to incorporate international obligations into municipal law. Both descriptions accurately reflect the theoretical underpinnings of how different states approach the interaction of these legal regimes.

6. (B) The teachings of highly qualified publicists
Under Article 38(1) of the International Court of Justice Statute, treaties, international custom, and general principles of law are categorized as primary formal sources. The teachings of highly qualified publicists are explicitly designated as subsidiary means for determining rules of law. They are used to interpret and clarify existing rules rather than acting as a formal source themselves.

7. (D) Ongoing debate between Monist and Dualist schools
The interaction between public international law and municipal law remains a subject of significant academic and legal discussion. This relationship is primarily explored through the monist and dualist schools of thought. While monism argues for a unified legal structure, dualism emphasizes the independence of national systems. State practice varies, reflecting the lack of a settled universal agreement.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The United Nations Security Council possesses the authority to implement coercive measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to maintain peace. These measures include economic sanctions or military intervention. Because the Charter stipulates that decisions of the Security Council are legally binding on all member states, the council can effectively mandate international compliance with its collective security directives.

9. (C) The Security Council
According to the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is uniquely tasked with

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the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. While other organs have deliberative roles, the Security Council can authorize use of force and impose sanctions. Its structure, including permanent members with veto power, is designed to facilitate rapid responses to threats and acts of aggression.

10. (A) The power of veto
The defining characteristic of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is the power of veto. This privilege allows any of these states to block the adoption of substantive resolutions, regardless of the level of international support. This mechanism ensures that major powers must reach a consensus on significant global security matters, reflecting the post-war geopolitical reality.

11. (B) 2 and 3 only
In international law, general principles are primary sources, whereas the writings of publicists are subsidiary means used for determining rules. Judicial decisions are also considered subsidiary means under the International Court of Justice Statute, rather than being equivalent to treaties or custom. Consequently, only the statements identifying publicists as subsidiary and general principles as explicitly mentioned in the statute are correct.

12. (B) The Hague, Netherlands
The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its permanent seat is located at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. While most UN organs are based in New York, the Court remains situated in The Hague, continuing the tradition of the Permanent Court of International Justice that preceded it in the same location.

13. (C) To lead and coordinate international health work
The World Health Organization functions as the specialized agency within the United Nations responsible for international public health. Its primary mandate involves leading and coordinating global health efforts, setting standards, and monitoring health trends. By providing technical support and promoting health research, it aims to achieve the highest possible level of health for all people across the world.

14. (D) Based on the consent of the states in dispute
The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is fundamentally consensual, meaning the Court can only hear a case if the involved states have agreed to its authority. This consent can be expressed through special agreements, specific treaty provisions, or declarations accepting compulsory jurisdiction. Without such agreement, the Court lacks the legal power to settle contentious disputes between sovereign nations.

15. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
Negotiation involves direct discussion between parties without outside intervention. Mediation introduces a third party who actively facilitates a solution. Arbitration involves a neutral panel making a binding decision chosen by the parties. Judicial settlement is the most formal, utilizing a permanent international court with established rules. This progression moves from informal bilateral communication to structured, legally binding third-party adjudication.

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16. (B) SAARC
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising states in South Asia. Unlike the G20 or BRICS, which are based on economic commonalities or global influence across continents, SAARC is specifically defined by the geographical proximity of its members. It focuses on promoting economic and regional integration through cooperation among neighboring nations in the south.

17. (B) Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
BRICS is an acronym representing five major emerging national economies. These countries are Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The group serves as a platform for these nations to cooperate on economic and political issues, aiming to influence global financial institutions and promote development. South Africa joined the original four members in 2010, completing the current acronymic structure.

72. (A) Nine years, with eligibility for re-election
Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected for a term of nine years and are eligible for re-election. To ensure continuity, the terms are staggered so that one-third of the fifteen judges are elected every three years. This system maintains a balance of experience and fresh perspectives within the court, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

73. (C) Diplomatic protection by a state for its citizens abroad
Nationality is essential in international law because it establishes the legal basis for a state to exercise diplomatic protection on behalf of its citizens. When a national's rights are violated in a foreign country, their home state can intervene and seek redress at the international level. This connection ensures that individuals are not left without protection when traveling or residing outside their borders.

74. (A) One year
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, the National and State Human Rights Commissions are barred from inquiring into complaints related to incidents that occurred more than one year prior. This statute of limitations ensures that complaints are filed promptly while evidence is fresh and witnesses are available. It encourages timely reporting and helps the commissions maintain an efficient and effective investigation process.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Treaties are considered a more direct and formal source of international law than custom because they result from deliberate negotiations and written consent. While custom emerges gradually from consistent state practice and opinio juris, treaties provide clear, codified rules agreed upon by the parties. This formal nature makes treaties a primary and often more predictable tool for regulating modern international relations.

76. (B) The passing of a domestic Act of Parliament to give effect to an international convention.
The dualist approach treats international and municipal law as separate systems, meaning a treaty does not automatically become part of domestic law upon ratification. For the treaty's provisions to be enforceable in national courts, the legislature must pass a specific domestic act. This process of transformation is a defining characteristic of dualism, ensuring that national sovereignty and legislative control are maintained.

77. (C) The UN General Assembly or the Security Council
Advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice can be requested by the UN General Assembly or the Security Council on any legal question. Other UN organs and specialized agencies can also request opinions, provided they have authorization from the General Assembly and the question falls within their scope of activities. States and individuals cannot request advisory opinions, as this function is institutional.

78. (D) Chapter VII
Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter grants the Security Council the authority to take enforcement actions to maintain or restore international peace and security. These actions can include non-military measures like economic sanctions or military intervention. This chapter is significant because it allows the Council to make legally binding decisions that override the general principle of non-intervention in domestic affairs.

79. (A) Promoting the welfare of peoples in South Asia
The primary objective of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and improve their quality of life. By fostering economic growth, social progress, and cultural development, SAARC aims to strengthen collective self-reliance among its member states. It provides a platform for regional cooperation, emphasizing mutual trust and understanding in the region.

80. (D) 1, 2 and 3
All three statements regarding the recognition of states are correct. De jure recognition is full and final, while de facto recognition is provisional and conditional. The declaratory theory emphasizes that recognition merely acknowledges a pre-existing factual situation of statehood. Together, these concepts form the basis of the legal

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stability or permanence of the entity. Unlike de jure recognition, which is final and irrevocable, de facto recognition is temporary and can be withdrawn if the entity fails to maintain its effective authority.

28. (B) Nationality
Nationality is the legal bond between an individual and a state, representing membership in a particular national community. It creates a relationship that involves mutual rights and duties, such as the right to diplomatic protection and the duty of allegiance. This status is vital in international law for determining which state has jurisdiction over a person and who is responsible for them.

29. (C) The General Assembly
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. This landmark document was the first global expression of the fundamental rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled. Although it was adopted as a non-binding resolution, it has since become a foundational pillar of international human rights law, influencing many national constitutions.

30. (A) 1 and 2 only
Territorial asylum is granted within a state's own borders, while extra-territorial asylum occurs in diplomatic premises like embassies. While states have a sovereign right to grant asylum, this right is not absolute and is subject to international obligations and human rights standards. Therefore, only the descriptions of territorial and extra-territorial asylum are correct, as the right is not without exceptions.

31. (A) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
The National Human Rights Commission of India was established as a statutory body under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This legislation was enacted to provide for the better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith. It provides the legal framework for the commission's composition, powers, and functions, ensuring it operates independently to monitor and address rights violations.

32. (B) To award punishment to the guilty officials
The National Human Rights Commission functions primarily as a recommendatory body. While it has the power to inquire into complaints and visit jails to study conditions, it cannot directly award punishment to guilty individuals. Its role is to investigate violations and recommend appropriate actions, such as compensation or prosecution, to the concerned government or authority, which then decides on enforcement.

33. (B) The Chief Justice of India
The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by the President on the recommendation of a high-level committee. This committee includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Leader of the Opposition. Although the Chief Justice of India is consulted in specific judicial appointments, they are not a member of the selection committee for the NHRC Chairperson.

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34. (A) State List and Concurrent List
A State Human Rights Commission is empowered to inquire into violations of human rights regarding subjects listed in the State List and the Concurrent List. These lists are part of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. This ensures that the state commissions focus on matters within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the state, rather than encroaching on union subjects.

35. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Recommendations made by the National Human Rights Commission are not legally binding on the government or relevant authorities. However, the commission is granted the powers of a civil court when conducting inquiries under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. This allows it to summon witnesses and require the production of documents, facilitating thorough investigations despite its lack of direct enforcement power.

36. (D) Convention on Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is a major international treaty adopted in 1979. It defines discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. States that ratify the convention

on age and have access to adequate healthcare and social support. By focusing on these areas, international frameworks aim to empower older individuals to live independent and fulfilling lives, respected as full members of society.

55. (C) 1 and 3 only
The United Nations Security Council is composed of five permanent and ten non-permanent members, with the latter elected for two-year terms. While substantive decisions require nine votes including all permanent members, procedural matters only require nine affirmative votes from any members. Therefore, the statement regarding the need for permanent member concurrence on procedural matters is incorrect, as the veto applies only to substantive issues.

56. (A) The World Health Organization
The United Nations has six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. The World Health Organization is a specialized agency, not a principal organ. Specialized agencies are independent organizations that work with the UN through negotiated agreements, focusing on specific functional areas like global health.

57. (C) Exclude or modify specific legal provisions
A reservation is a formal statement made by a state when signing or ratifying a treaty to exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions. This allows states to participate in multilateral treaties while protecting specific national interests or legal constraints. However, reservations must generally be compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty to be considered valid and acceptable.

58. (A) World War II
The international human rights movement gained immense traction immediately after World War II in response to the widespread atrocities committed during the conflict. The horrors of the war led to the creation of the United Nations and the subsequent adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This period marked a fundamental shift toward making the protection of individual dignity a global priority.

59. (D) Retired Chief Justice of a High Court
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, the Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission must be a person who has been the Chief Justice of a High Court. This requirement ensures that the head of the commission possesses significant judicial experience and legal expertise. Such high-level leadership is essential for the commission to effectively inquire into human rights violations within the state.

60. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, followed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted in 1979, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child followed in 1989. This chronological order reflects the progressive expansion of international human rights law.

61. (C) International economic and financial cooperation
The G20 is primarily an intergovernmental forum that brings together the world's major economies to discuss international economic and financial cooperation. It includes both developed and developing countries, representing a large majority of global GDP and trade. Its summits address critical issues like global financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development, facilitating high-level policy coordination among its diverse member nations.

62. (D) It cannot inquire into matters already being inquired into by the NHRC.
To avoid duplication and conflict of jurisdiction, a State Human Rights Commission is barred from inquiring into any matter already being investigated by the National Human Rights Commission. While both bodies have similar mandates, this rule ensures a streamlined process for addressing human rights violations. The SHRC's focus is limited to its state, and its recommendations, like the NHRC's, are not legally binding.

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legally required. Correctly matching these terms is essential for understanding international legal obligations.

46. (D) A formal acknowledgement of an existing factual situation
The declaratory theory of recognition suggests that a state exists as a subject of international law as soon as it meets the factual criteria of statehood. In this view, recognition by other states does not create the state but merely acknowledges an already existing reality. This theory emphasizes that statehood is a matter of fact rather than a purely political or constitutive act.

47. (A) Jus soli
Jus soli is a principle of nationality law where citizenship is determined by the place of an individual's birth. Under this rule, anyone born within the territory of a state is automatically granted its nationality, regardless of the parents' citizenship. This approach is common in many countries in the Americas and serves to integrate diverse populations into the national fabric from birth.

48. (B) A stateless person
A stateless person is an individual who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of its law. Statelessness can result from various factors, including conflicting laws, transfer of territory, or discriminatory practices. Because nationality provides access to essential rights and protection, statelessness presents significant challenges, leaving individuals without a legal bond to any country or government protection.

49. (B) The National Human Rights Commission
The National Human Rights Commission is widely recognized as the watchdog of human rights in India. As an independent statutory body, it is tasked with protecting and promoting human rights across the country. It achieves this by investigating complaints, reviewing laws, and raising awareness. Its broad mandate allows it to act as a critical overseer, ensuring that the state respects individual liberties.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Human Rights Commission of India is a purely recommendatory body because it lacks the authority to enforce its findings or impose punishments. While it can conduct extensive investigations and identify violations, it must rely on the government to implement its suggestions. This structure ensures that while the commission can provide expert oversight, final executive and judicial power remain with the state.

51. (C) UNEP
The United Nations Environment Programme is the leading global environmental authority within the UN system. It is responsible for coordinating environmental activities and assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. By promoting sustainable development and monitoring the state of the global environment, it addresses critical issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution to protect the planet.

52. (D) 3 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier
Following amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, the term of office for the Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission is three years. This tenure is also subject to an age limit of seventy years. These provisions are designed to ensure regular turnover while allowing experienced individuals to serve, maintaining the commission's effectiveness and independence in protecting rights.

53. (C) The principle of specialty
The principle of specialty in extradition law dictates that a person surrendered to a requesting state can only be prosecuted for the specific offenses mentioned in the extradition request. This prevents states from using extradition for one crime as a pretext to try the individual for other, possibly political, offenses. It is a vital safeguard that ensures the fairness and transparency of proceedings.

54. (B) Ensuring non-discrimination, dignity, and health
Human rights protection for older persons focuses on addressing their specific vulnerabilities while upholding their inherent dignity. This includes ensuring they are not discriminated against based

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18. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The G20 is an intergovernmental forum consisting of nineteen individual countries and the European Union, focusing primarily on international economic and financial issues. It is not a military alliance, nor is its mandate centered on collective security. While it discusses diverse global challenges, its core function remains the coordination of policies related to global economic stability and sustainable growth.

19. (C) G7
The G7 is an informal bloc consisting of the world's leading industrialized democracies. It holds annual summits to discuss vital issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy. Because it lacks a formal charter or secretariat, it functions through high-level political consensus among its members, who represent a significant portion of global wealth and industrial capacity.

20. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
BRICS represents major emerging economies, while SAARC is specifically focused on regional cooperation within South Asia. The G7 is a forum for leading industrialized democracies to coordinate global policy. The G20 acts as the premier international forum for economic cooperation, bringing together developed and developing nations. Matching these groups to their primary nature reflects the diverse structure of international organizations.

21. (C) Extradition
Extradition is the formal legal process through which one state surrenders an individual to another state to face prosecution or punishment. This procedure is typically governed by bilateral or multilateral treaties that define the conditions for the transfer. It ensures that individuals cannot evade justice by fleeing across borders, thereby maintaining the effectiveness of national criminal law within the global system.

22. (B) In both the requesting and the requested state
The principle of dual criminality requires that the act for which an individual's extradition is sought must be recognized as a crime under the laws of both states involved. This ensures that a state is not forced to surrender a person for conduct that it considers legal. It is a fundamental safeguard in extradition law, protecting the individual and the requested state.

23. (D) Territorial Asylum
Territorial asylum occurs when a state grants protection to an individual within its own borders. This is an exercise of state sovereignty, as every nation has the right to decide who may enter and remain in its territory. It is distinguished from extra-territorial asylum, which is granted in places like embassies or warships that are located outside the state's boundaries.

24. (A) Persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, etc.
According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugee status is granted to individuals who have a well-founded fear of persecution. This fear must be based on specific grounds, including race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Economic hardship or natural disasters, while causing displacement, do not qualify a person as a refugee under this specific legal framework.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-refoulement is a fundamental principle of international refugee law that prohibits the return of individuals to territories where they face serious threats. This rule is essential because it ensures the safety and survival of persons fleeing persecution. By preventing states from expelling refugees to dangerous situations, it upholds the basic humanitarian obligations codified in the 1951 Refugee Convention and protocol.

26. (A) Constitutive Theory
The constitutive theory of recognition posits that a state only becomes a subject of international law through the act of recognition by other states. In this view, recognition is a necessary legal requirement for the existence of a state as an international person. Without being recognized, a political entity lacks legal standing and cannot exercise the rights or duties of a state.

27. (D) Provisional, temporary, and can be withdrawn
De facto recognition is a provisional acknowledgement that a government or state exercises effective control over a territory. It is usually granted when there are doubts about the

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63. (A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, is the primary specialized legislation in India for protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It defines various forms of sexual offenses and provides for child-friendly procedures during reporting and trial. The Act emphasizes the best interests of the child and aims to ensure a comprehensive and sensitive legal response to these crimes.

64. (B) State practice coupled with opinio juris
International custom is established through two essential elements: a consistent and general practice by states and a belief that such practice is legally required, known as opinio juris. Both components must be present for a rule to be recognized as customary international law. This source of law reflects the evolving behavior and legal expectations of the international community over time.

65. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Asylum is a protective measure that is temporary by nature, typically ending once the conditions that necessitated it no longer exist. Extradition is a formal process of international legal cooperation between states, usually based on treaty obligations or the principle of reciprocity. Both concepts are essential components of the international legal framework for managing the movement of individuals and ensuring justice.

66. (A) Blood ties or parentage
Jus sanguinis is a legal principle where nationality is acquired based on the citizenship of one's parents. Unlike jus soli, which focuses on the place of birth, jus sanguinis emphasizes biological descent and ethnic or national heritage. This rule allows children to inherit the nationality of their parents regardless of where they are born, ensuring a continuing legal connection to their ancestral state.

67. (C) Kathmandu, Nepal
The headquarters and secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation are located in Kathmandu, Nepal. Since its establishment in 1985, Kathmandu has served as the central hub for coordinating the activities and meetings of the eight member states. The secretariat facilitates regional cooperation in various sectors, including economic growth, social progress, and cultural development among South Asian nations.

68. (D) Refugees have crossed an international border, while IDPs have not.
The primary legal distinction between refugees and internally displaced persons is their location relative to international borders. Refugees are individuals who have fled their country due to persecution and crossed into another state, seeking international protection. Internally displaced persons have also been forced to flee their homes but remain within the borders of their own country, remaining under its domestic jurisdiction.

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69. (C) International law is automatically part of the national legal order.
Monism is a legal theory that views international and domestic law as components of a single, unified legal system. In a monist state, international law is automatically incorporated into the national legal order upon ratification without the need for additional domestic legislation. This approach prioritizes the integration of international obligations and often grants international law primacy in cases of conflict with domestic rules.

70. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The General Assembly serves as the main deliberative organ, while the Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace. The International Court of Justice functions as the principal judicial organ, and the Secretariat manages the day-to-day administrative work of the United Nations. Correctly matching these organs to their functions provides a clear understanding of the institutional structure and operations of the UN.

71. (D) Russia
The G7 currently consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Russia was previously a member, making it the G8, but its membership was suspended in 2014 following the annexation of Crimea. Consequently, the group reverted to the G7, focusing on the cooperation of major industrialized democracies on global economic and security issues without Russian participation.

are legally bound to put its provisions into practice and report on their progress toward achieving gender equality.

37. (C) The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
The principle of the best interests of the child is a fundamental concept enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It requires that in all actions concerning children, the child's well-being must be a primary consideration. This treaty is the most widely ratified human rights instrument, establishing a comprehensive set of civil, political, and social rights for children.

38. (B) The right to cultural, religious, and linguistic identity
International law protects minorities primarily by ensuring their right to maintain their distinct identity. This includes the right to use their own language, practice their religion, and enjoy their culture. Such measures are intended to prevent forced assimilation and ensure that minority groups can survive and flourish within the larger society, contributing to global cultural and social diversity.

39. (D) Deficiencies in legislative, executive, and judicial machinery
Public international law is often termed a weak law due to its lack of centralized institutions. Unlike domestic law, it does not have a standing legislature to enact rules, a mandatory executive to enforce them, or a judiciary with compulsory jurisdiction over all subjects. Compliance depends largely on the voluntary cooperation and consent of sovereign states, which limits its overall enforcement effectiveness.

40. (A) Transformation–Required under Monist theory
Under the monist theory, international law is viewed as part of a single legal system and is automatically applicable domestically. The requirement for transformation, which involves passing specific national legislation to give effect to international rules, is a hallmark of the dualist theory. Therefore, pairing the transformation requirement with monism is incorrect, as it contradicts the core principle of monist legal integration.

41. (C) Only the 5 permanent members
The power of veto within the United Nations Security Council is exclusively reserved for its five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This power allows any of these five nations to prevent the adoption of any substantive resolution. It is a significant tool in international diplomacy, ensuring that major decisions have the backing of the world's powers.

42. (A) The International Court of Justice
The International Court of Justice is frequently referred to as the World Court because it is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between sovereign states and provides advisory opinions on international legal issues. Its role as a universal judicial body makes it the most prominent court for resolving matters concerning the application and interpretation of international law.

43. (D) Use of armed force
Article 33 of the United Nations Charter lists several peaceful means for the settlement of disputes, including negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. The use of armed force is not considered a peaceful means; rather, it is a measure of last resort generally prohibited under the Charter except in self-defense or when authorized by the Security Council. Peace remains the primary goal of the organization.

44. (B) As specified in the treaty or by agreement
A treaty enters into force based on the specific provisions contained within the document or according to the agreement of the negotiating states. This often requires a certain number of ratifications or the passage of a specific date. Signature alone is usually insufficient for a multilateral treaty to become legally binding, as states must formally express their consent to be bound.

45. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Jus cogens refers to peremptory norms that allow no derogation, while erga omnes describes obligations owed to the entire international community. Pacta sunt servanda is the principle that agreements must be kept in good faith. Opinio juris is the psychological element of custom, representing the belief that a practice is

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and political process by which new states are acknowledged by the international community.

81. (B) The right to be free from discrimination based on age
International human rights frameworks for older persons strongly emphasize the right to be free from age-based discrimination. This principle is central to ensuring that older individuals can participate fully in society and access services like healthcare and employment without prejudice. Protecting this right upholds the dignity and equality of older persons, recognizing their continuing value and agency within their communities.

82. (A) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women
The National Human Rights Commission includes several ex-officio members who represent other specialized commissions. Among these is the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women. These members help integrate diverse perspectives on human rights issues affecting specific groups, such as women, minorities, and children. This structure ensures that the NHRC can address a wide range of rights violations through comprehensive institutional collaboration.

83. (C) Refugees
The principle of non-refoulement is a core protection specifically applicable to refugees. It prohibits states from returning individuals to countries where their life or freedom would be threatened due to persecution. This rule is essential for ensuring the safety of those fleeing danger and is considered a mandatory obligation under both the 1951 Refugee Convention and customary international law.

84. (D) It sets international norms and standards for health issues.
A primary function of the World Health Organization is to establish international norms and standards for various health issues. This includes developing guidelines for disease control, food safety, and pharmaceutical products. By setting these standards, the WHO provides a technical framework that helps member states improve their public health systems and coordinate responses to global health challenges, ensuring scientific consistency worldwide.

85. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The G7 is composed of the world's most advanced industrialized economies, focusing on global policy and economic stability. Meanwhile, the BRICS group consists of major emerging national economies seeking to increase their influence in international affairs. Both statements correctly describe the nature of these influential blocs, which represent different segments of the global economic and political landscape in the modern era.

86. (B) Is a norm from which no derogation is permitted
A peremptory norm of general international law, or jus cogens, is a fundamental principle that is accepted by the international community as a whole. No derogation from such a norm is permitted, and it can only be modified by a subsequent norm of the same character. Examples include the prohibitions against genocide, slavery, and torture, which are binding on all states.

87. (D) A state granting refuge to a person on board one of its warships in a foreign port
Extra-territorial asylum occurs when a state provides protection to an individual in places outside its own territory that are under its jurisdiction, such as an embassy or a warship in a foreign port. This is distinguished from territorial asylum, which happens within the state's borders. Extra-territorial asylum is more controversial and is generally governed by specific treaties or established regional practices.

88. (A) Constitutional rights enforced by the judiciary
In India, human rights are primarily implemented through the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution. The judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court and High Courts, plays a crucial role in enforcing these rights through its power of judicial review and the issuance of writs. This constitutional framework provides a robust and legally binding mechanism for individuals to seek protection and redress for violations.

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107. (D) Geneva, Switzerland
The headquarters of the World Health Organization is located in Geneva, Switzerland. As a major hub for international diplomacy and health, Geneva provides a central location for the WHO to coordinate its global activities and engage with member states and other international organizations. The presence of numerous health-related institutions in the city facilitates collaboration and the development of international public health policies.

108. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The BRICS nations collectively represent a massive portion of the world's population and a significant share of global GDP, highlighting their importance in international affairs. A major step in their cooperation was the creation of the New Development Bank, which aims to fund infrastructure and sustainable development projects in emerging economies. Both statements accurately reflect the group's substantial global impact and initiatives.

109. (C) A subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law
Under Article 38(1)(d) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the teachings of highly qualified publicists are classified as a subsidiary means for determining rules of law. This means they are not primary sources themselves but can be used by the Court to clarify and interpret existing treaties, customs, and general principles. They provide scholarly evidence of the law's content.

110. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The United Nations was established in 1945, followed by the formation of the G7 (originally G6) in 1975. SAARC was founded in 1985, and the BRIC group (later BRICS) began its formal meetings in 2006. This chronological sequence reflects the evolving landscape of international cooperation, from broad global organizations to more specialized economic and regional blocs over the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

111. (A) Central Government
The National Human Rights Commission of India is required to submit its annual report to the Central Government. The government then lays the report before each House of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the commission's recommendations. this procedure ensures that the commission's findings are brought to the attention of the highest legislative body for review and potential action.

112. (B) Denaturalization
Denaturalization is the legal process by which a state revokes an individual's nationality against their will. This can occur for various reasons, such as obtaining nationality through fraud or engaging in activities deemed harmful to the state's interests. It is a serious measure that results in the loss of the rights and protections associated with citizenship, potentially leading to the individual becoming stateless.

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113. (B) Mediation
Mediation is a method of peaceful dispute settlement where a third party actively assists the disputing sides in reaching an agreement. Unlike good offices, where the third party merely facilitates communication, a mediator takes a more active role by proposing potential solutions. This process is voluntary and non-binding, but it can be highly effective in resolving conflicts through constructive dialogue and compromise.

114. (A) A rule of customary international law
A rule of customary international law is established through the consistent and widespread practice of states, coupled with the belief that such practice is legally obligatory. This source of law reflects the actual behavior of states in their international relations and serves as a fundamental pillar of the legal order, binding all states except those that have persistently objected to the rule.

115. (C) Substantive resolution
The veto power of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council applies only to substantive resolutions, such as those concerning international security or enforcement measures. It cannot be used to block procedural resolutions, which deal with the Council's internal operations and agenda. This distinction ensures that the veto is reserved for the most significant matters affecting global peace while allowing routine business to proceed.

98. (A) Effective implementation
A primary function of the National Human Rights Commission is to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation. By identifying gaps in protection and suggesting improvements, the commission helps ensure that rights are not just theoretical but are practically enjoyed by all individuals. This role is essential for the continuous advancement of human rights.

99. (C) A concern warranting a collective international response
The principle of collective security in the United Nations system is based on the idea that a threat to the peace or an act of aggression against one state is a concern for all members. This justifies a collective international response, which can include diplomatic, economic, or military measures authorized by the Security Council. It aims to deter aggression and maintain global stability.

100. (C) A is true but R is false.
The World Health Organization has the authority to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern to coordinate global responses. However, this declaration does not empower the WHO to issue legally binding restrictions on travel and trade. Instead, it issues recommendations that member states are encouraged to follow. The final decision on domestic measures remains with each sovereign country's own government.

101. (C) Myanmar
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation consists of eight member states: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Myanmar is not a member of SAARC, although it is a neighboring country in Southeast Asia and is a member of ASEAN. The membership of SAARC is specifically defined by the shared regional identity of countries located within South Asia.

102. (B) Transformation
The doctrine of transformation occurs when a state passes domestic legislation to explicitly incorporate the provisions of an international treaty into its national legal system. This process is necessary in dualist states where treaties are not automatically part of domestic law. By transforming international obligations into a local act, the state ensures that the treaty can be applied and enforced by its courts.

103. (D) Extra-territorial asylum
Diplomatic asylum is a form of extra-territorial asylum because it is granted in the premises of a diplomatic mission, such as an embassy, which is located on foreign soil. This practice allows individuals to seek protection from a foreign state without leaving their own country. It remains a complex and often disputed aspect of international law, primarily recognized through specific regional practices and treaties.

104. (A) ICCPR and ICESCR
The International Bill of Human Rights is an informal term for three foundational instruments: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these documents establish a comprehensive framework of rights that states are expected to respect and promote, forming the core of modern international human rights law.

105. (D) 1, 2 and 3
All three statements correctly describe the international legal framework for refugees. The 1951 Refugee Convention provides the standard definition of a refugee, and the principle of non-refoulement is its cornerstone. Additionally, the convention distinguishes refugees fleeing persecution from economic migrants, who move primarily for financial reasons and do not qualify for refugee status under these specific international legal criteria and protections.

106. (A) To achieve substantive equality for all women
The main objective of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is to ensure substantive equality between men and women. This goes beyond formal legal equality, requiring states to take proactive measures to eliminate the social and cultural barriers that prevent women from exercising their rights. It aims for a comprehensive transformation of society to achieve true gender equality.

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responsible for considering and approving the organization's budget. This includes determining the financial assessments for member states. By controlling the funding, the General Assembly exercises significant influence over the UN's activities and programs, ensuring that all member states have a say in how the organization's resources are allocated.

143. (A) Rules and principles legally binding on states
Public international law is best described as the system of rules and principles that are legally binding on sovereign states in their relations with one another. While it lacks a centralized enforcement authority, it is more than just a matter of courtesy or morals. It creates legal rights and obligations that states recognize as governing their conduct within the international community.

144. (B) Concerning an event that happened more than one year ago
The National Human Rights Commission is legally barred from investigating any complaint related to an incident that occurred more than one year before the complaint was filed. This time limit is designed to ensure that the commission focuses on relatively recent violations where evidence and witnesses are more likely to be available. It encourages timely reporting and helps maintain an efficient investigation process.

145. (B) The belief that a certain state practice is legally obligatory
Opinio juris is the subjective or psychological element required to establish a rule of customary international law. It refers to the belief by states that their consistent practice is not merely a matter of habit or convenience but is legally required. Both state practice and opinio juris must be present for a custom to be recognized as a binding source of law.

146. (A) To develop and promote international health regulations
A key function of the World Health Organization is the development and promotion of international health regulations. These are legally binding instruments that help countries work together to prevent and respond to acute public health risks that can cross borders. By setting these regulations, the WHO provides a global framework for coordinating health security and managing international health emergencies effectively and transparently.

147. (C) De jure recognition
De jure recognition is the formal and final acknowledgement by one state that another entity fulfills all the requirements of statehood and is accepted as a full member of the international community. This type of recognition is typically irrevocable and signifies a willingness to establish complete and permanent diplomatic relations, including the exchange of ambassadors and the conclusion of formal treaties.

148. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Jus soli and jus sanguinis are the two primary principles for acquiring nationality at birth. Jus soli grants nationality based on being born within a state's territory, while jus sanguinis provides it based on descent from a parent who is a national. Most countries use a combination of these rules to determine citizenship, ensuring that individuals have a legal connection to a state.

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149. (C) Minorities
The protection of cultural, religious, and linguistic identity is a fundamental right specifically tailored for minorities. International human rights law seeks to ensure that these groups can maintain their unique heritage and practice their traditions without facing discrimination or forced assimilation. This protection is essential for preserving global diversity and ensuring that minority communities can flourish as distinct parts of their societies.

150. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The United Nations is headquartered in New York, while the International Court of Justice is based in The Hague. The World Health Organization is located in Geneva, and SAARC has its headquarters in Kathmandu. Matching these organizations to their respective cities is important for understanding the global distribution of international institutions and the hubs of international governance, law, health, and regional cooperation.

116. (D) Refugees
The principle of non-refoulement is a fundamental right specifically designed to protect refugees. It prohibits a state from forcibly returning individuals to any country where they have a well-founded fear of persecution. While other marginalized groups have significant rights, non-refoulement is the cornerstone of refugee law, ensuring that those seeking safety are not sent back into situations of grave danger or life-threatening threats.

117. (C) Chief Justice of a High Court
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, the Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission must be a person who has previously served as the Chief Justice of a High Court. This requirement ensures that the SHRC is led by an individual with extensive judicial experience and a deep understanding of the law, which is essential for effectively investigating human rights violations.

118. (B) G20
The G20 is an intergovernmental forum that includes finance ministers and central bank governors from nineteen countries and the European Union. It was established to address issues related to international financial stability and promote economic cooperation among the world's largest developed and emerging economies. Its broad membership and focus on economic governance make it a critical player in managing the global financial system.

119. (D) It acknowledges the administrative authority
Recognition of a government is distinct from recognition of a state because it specifically acknowledges the group of people exercising effective administrative control over that state. While a state's existence is more permanent, governments can change through various means. Recognition of a government indicates a willingness to deal with that particular authority as the legitimate representative of the state in international relations and affairs.

120. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Dual criminality is a key principle in extradition law, while jus soli is a basis for determining nationality. Non-refoulement is the foundational principle of refugee law, and the constitutive theory deals with the recognition of states. Correctly matching these principles to their relevant fields is crucial for understanding the distinct legal frameworks that govern international interactions and individual rights in various contexts.

121. (C) Maintain international peace and security
The United Nations was founded in the aftermath of World War II with the primary goal of maintaining international peace and security. By providing a forum for diplomacy and collective action, it aims to prevent future conflicts and resolve disputes through peaceful means. Its foundational charter sets out principles of cooperation and collective security that guide its efforts to protect future generations from war.

122. (A) States only
The contentious jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is limited solely to legal disputes between sovereign states. Individuals, corporations, and international organizations cannot be parties to a case before the Court. This state-centric model reflects the Court's role as a mechanism for resolving conflicts between the primary subjects of international law, ensuring that sovereign entities can settle their differences judicially.

123. (D) This treaty needs a domestic enabling Act to work.
A characteristic of a dualist state is that international law and municipal law are viewed as separate systems. Therefore, an international treaty does not automatically become part of domestic law upon ratification. It requires an act of the national legislature, such as an enabling act, to give it legal effect within the country. This ensures that the domestic legal order remains under legislative control.

124. (B) Supreme Court of India
The Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission can be removed by the President for proved misbehavior or incapacity. However, this removal can only occur after the Supreme Court conducts an inquiry following a reference from the President. This procedure ensures a high level of independence and protects the commission from arbitrary

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community. Without recognition, an entity does not possess international legal rights.

160. (C) A is true but R is false.
In a state following the monist theory, international law is indeed directly applicable in domestic courts without needing enabling legislation. This is because monism views international and domestic law as a single, unified legal order. Therefore, the reason provided is false, as monism does not view them as distinct and separate systems; that is the defining characteristic of the dualist theory.

161. (B) Internally Displaced Person (IDP)
An internally displaced person is someone who has been forced to flee their home due to conflict, violence, or disasters but remains within the borders of their own country. Unlike refugees, IDPs have not crossed an international border to seek protection. Because they stay within their home state, they remain under its domestic legal jurisdiction, even though they may be in need of international assistance.

162. (A) Lack of a consistent and compulsory enforcement mechanism
A major criticism of public international law is the absence of a consistent and compulsory enforcement mechanism. Unlike national legal systems, there is no global police force or an international court with mandatory jurisdiction over all states for every type of dispute. Compliance largely depends on state consent and political will, which can lead to difficulties in holding states accountable for their legal violations.

163. (C) 10
The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen members, including five permanent and ten non-permanent members. The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. This structure is intended to ensure broad geographical representation and allow a diverse range of countries to participate in the Council's critical work of maintaining international peace and security across the world.

164. (D) A mediator proposes; a conciliator recommends
While both mediation and conciliation involve a third party helping to resolve a dispute, they differ in the nature of the third party's involvement. A mediator typically plays a more active and informal role, proposing potential solutions to the parties. A conciliator often follows a more structured process, investigating the dispute and issuing a formal, non-binding recommendation for settlement. Both methods are voluntary.

165. (C) Poverty
The 1951 Refugee Convention specifically defines a refugee as someone fleeing persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion. Poverty or economic hardship, while causing significant suffering, is not a ground for refugee status under this convention. Individuals fleeing economic conditions are classified as economic migrants and do not receive the same legal protections as refugees.

166. (B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the foundational document of modern international human rights law. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, it was the first global statement of the inherent rights and freedoms of all human beings. Although non-binding, it has served as the basis for numerous international treaties and national constitutions, shaping the global understanding of human dignity.

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167. (D) Extradition
The process of one state surrendering an individual to another for prosecution for a crime committed in the requesting state's jurisdiction is known as extradition. In this scenario, the surrender of the citizen for bank fraud is a classic example of this legal cooperation. It is typically based on a treaty and requires that the act be recognized as a crime in both states involved in the process.

168. (A) Retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court
The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission must be a person who has been the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme

cannot be relitigated between the same parties. This concept is common to major domestic legal systems and is applied internationally to ensure the finality and stability of judicial decisions.

134. (B) The General Assembly
The General Assembly is the most democratic organ of the United Nations because it includes all member states, each of which has an equal vote. It serves as a universal forum for debating global issues and making recommendations. Unlike the Security Council, where certain powers have a veto, the General Assembly reflects the principle of sovereign equality among all nations in its deliberations.

135. (D) Includes major emerging economies in addition to developed ones
A significant distinction between the G7 and the G20 is the composition of their membership. The G7 consists solely of a small group of leading industrialized democracies. In contrast, the G20 has a broader membership that includes major emerging economies like China, India, and Brazil, in addition to the developed nations. This makes the G20 more representative of the modern global economy.

136. (A) Public International Law
Jus in bello, also known as international humanitarian law, is the body of public international law that regulates the conduct of parties during an armed conflict. It aims to limit the effects of war by protecting persons who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities and by restricting the methods and means of warfare. It is a vital component of the international order.

137. (C) It can inquire into any matter pending before the National Human Rights Commission.
A State Human Rights Commission is specifically prohibited from investigating any matter that is already being inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission. While SHRCs have broad powers within their respective states, including visiting jails and recommending relief, this restriction ensures that there is no conflict of jurisdiction or duplication of efforts between the national and state human rights bodies.

138. (A) Survival, Development, Protection, and Participation
The Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes rights for children across four key categories: survival, development, protection, and participation. Survival rights include the right to life and basic needs, while development rights cover education and care. Protection rights safeguard children from abuse and exploitation, and participation rights ensure they can express their views and be heard in matters affecting them.

139. (D) Extra-territorial Asylum
Granting asylum in an embassy is a classic example of extra-territorial asylum because the protection is provided on premises that are physically located outside the state's own territory but are under its jurisdiction and control. This practice allows individuals to seek refuge from their own government without crossing an international border. It is a significant but often diplomatically sensitive aspect of international law and state practice.

140. (A) 1 and 2 only
Treaties are binding only on states that have formally consented to them, and the principle of pacta sunt servanda requires that they be performed in good faith. These are fundamental rules of treaty law. However, states are generally permitted to make reservations to multilateral treaties, provided the reservations are compatible with the treaty's object and purpose. Thus, the statement prohibiting all reservations is incorrect.

141. (C) The Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951
The 1951 Geneva Convention is the primary international instrument that provides the legal definition of a refugee and outlines their rights. It establishes the criteria for refugee status and the obligations of states toward those seeking protection. Along with its 1967 Protocol, it remains the foundational framework for international refugee protection, ensuring that individuals fleeing persecution are treated according to humanitarian standards.

142. (D) General Assembly
In the United Nations, the power of the purse resides with the General Assembly, which is

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89. (C) The General Assembly
The ten non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are elected by the General Assembly. These members are chosen for two-year terms, with five being elected each year to ensure continuity. The election process takes into account equitable geographical distribution to ensure that different regions of the world are represented in the Council's deliberations on international peace and security.

90. (A) A non-binding declaration of principles with moral authority
When the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, it was intended as a statement of shared principles rather than a legally binding treaty. It carried significant moral and political authority, setting a common standard for all nations. Over time, many of its provisions have influenced domestic laws and have been incorporated into binding international treaties and customary international law.

91. (D) Governor of the State
The Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor of the respective state. This appointment is made based on the recommendations of a committee that includes the Chief Minister and other high-ranking state officials. This process ensures that the commission is led by individuals who are recognized and formally appointed at the highest level of state authority.

92. (B) The 2008 Global Financial Crisis
The G20 gained significant global prominence in 2008 following the international financial crisis. Originally a meeting for finance ministers, it was elevated to a summit for heads of state and government to coordinate a global response to the economic downturn. This shift established the G20 as a premier forum for international economic cooperation, reflecting the need for broader global engagement.

93. (C) Parties select the arbitrators and applicable law
A key difference between arbitration and judicial settlement is the level of party control over the process. In arbitration, the disputing parties typically choose the arbitrators and agree on the specific rules and law to be applied. Judicial settlement involves a permanent court, like the International Court of Justice, where the judges and procedures are already established and independent of the parties.

94. (D) Economic disadvantage
The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as someone with a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion. Economic disadvantage, while a serious issue, is not recognized as a ground for refugee status under this convention. Individuals fleeing poverty are generally classified as economic migrants rather than refugees within this legal framework.

95. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
De jure recognition is final and full, while de facto recognition is provisional. Extradition is the formal surrender of a fugitive for trial, and asylum is the protection granted to those fleeing persecution. Matching these terms correctly is essential for understanding the legal processes related to state interactions and individual protections in international law, ensuring clarity in diplomatic and legal procedures.

96. (B) 18 years
The Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as every human being below the age of eighteen years, unless national law establishes an earlier age of majority. This universal definition provides a consistent legal basis for protecting the rights of young people globally. It ensures that children receive specific protections and considerations appropriate to their stage of development and vulnerability.

97. (B) The Monist Theory with an internationalist primacy
The monist theory with internationalist primacy holds that international and national law belong to a single legal system, with international law being superior. Under this tenet, national laws must be consistent with international obligations, and in cases of conflict, international law takes precedence. this approach emphasizes the unity of the legal order and the importance of global legal standards over domestic rules.

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151. (D) Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council
Coercive methods of dispute settlement involve the use of pressure or force to compel a state to comply with international law. Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council are a prime example of such measures, as they can involve economic restrictions or other non-military pressure. These are distinguished from peaceful methods like mediation or arbitration, which rely on the voluntary agreement of the parties.

152. (A) Legally binding treaties for states that have ratified them
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are major international treaties. Unlike the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is a resolution, these covenants are legally binding on states that choose to ratify them. They translate the principles of the declaration into specific legal obligations that states must implement within their domestic systems.

153. (C) State Government
A State Human Rights Commission is required to submit its annual report to the respective State Government. The government then has the responsibility to lay the report before the State Legislature, along with a memorandum outlining the actions taken on the commission's recommendations. This process ensures that the SHRC's work is subject to legislative oversight and that the government is held accountable.

154. (A) Public International Law
The principle of sovereign equality of states is a fundamental cornerstone of public international law. It establishes that all states, regardless of their size, wealth, or power, have equal rights and duties under international law. This principle is enshrined in the United Nations Charter and is essential for maintaining an international system based on mutual respect and the legal parity of nations.

155. (D) South Africa
The grouping originally known as BRIC became BRICS following the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. This addition expanded the group's representation to include a major African economy, further establishing it as a significant platform for cooperation among emerging nations. The change in acronym reflects the group's evolving nature and its aim to represent a diverse range of powerful economies across different continents.

156. (B) To maintain international peace and security
The primary mandate of the United Nations Security Council is the maintenance of international peace and security. To fulfill this role, the Council is empowered to investigate any dispute and determine the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. It can authorize collective measures, including diplomatic and economic sanctions or military action, to restore and maintain global stability.

157. (C) Rights which are guaranteed only by international covenants but not enforceable in India
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the definition of human rights includes rights to life, liberty, equality, and dignity guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in international covenants that are enforceable by courts in India. Rights that are only mentioned in covenants but cannot be legally enforced within the Indian domestic legal system do not fall under this specific statutory definition.

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158. (D) Special measures to ensure substantive equality
The protection of marginalized groups in human rights emphasizes taking special measures to achieve substantive equality. Formal equality is often insufficient for groups facing systemic barriers. Therefore, proactive actions and tailored protections are necessary to ensure that these individuals can enjoy their rights on an equal basis with others. This approach recognizes that different circumstances require different treatments to reach a fair and equal outcome.

159. (A) Recognition gives a state its legal existence
The constitutive theory of recognition holds that the act of recognition by other states is what actually creates a state as an international person. According to this view, statehood is not just a matter of fact but a legal status that is conferred through the political and legal acknowledgement of the international

dismissal by the executive, maintaining its oversight integrity.

125. (C) To establish a common defense pact against external aggression
The objectives of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation are focused on economic, social, and cultural cooperation to promote the welfare of the people in the region. SAARC was not established to create a military alliance or a common defense pact. Instead, it aims to foster regional integration and collective self-reliance through peaceful collaboration among its member nations in South Asia.

126. (D) Nationality principle
The nationality principle allows a state to exercise criminal jurisdiction over its own citizens even when they are outside its territory. This means that a state can prosecute its nationals for crimes they commit anywhere in the world. This principle is based on the legal bond between the individual and the state, reflecting the state's continuing interest in regulating its citizens' behavior.

127. (A) Disadvantaged or vulnerable due to social, economic, or political factors
In human rights law, marginalized groups are those populations that face significant disadvantages or vulnerabilities. This marginalization can result from systemic social, economic, or political factors that limit their access to rights and opportunities. Protecting these groups through special measures is essential for achieving true equality and ensuring that the most vulnerable members of society are not left without adequate legal support.

128. (B) All humans are born free and equal in dignity
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights begins with the foundational principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. This statement establishes the inherent nature of human rights, asserting that they are not granted by states but are possessed by everyone by virtue of their humanity. This principle serves as the cornerstone for the entire declaration and modern rights.

129. (B) Asylum
When a state refuses to extradite an individual because the alleged offense is political, such as sedition, it is effectively exercising its right to grant asylum. States have a sovereign right to provide protection to individuals fleeing political persecution. The political offense exception is a common feature of extradition treaties, allowing states to protect individuals from being returned to face unfair trials or punishment.

130. (C) A is true but R is false.
General principles of law are a primary source of international law, as recognized by the Statute of the International Court of Justice. However, these principles are not derived from UN General Assembly resolutions. Instead, they are fundamental legal concepts that are common to the major domestic legal systems of the world, such as principles of equity, justice, and procedural fairness, applied internationally.

131. (C) Shanghai
The headquarters of the New Development Bank, which was established by the BRICS countries, is located in Shanghai, China. The bank was created to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies. Shanghai's selection as the headquarters reflects China's significant role in the group and the city's position as a major global financial and economic center.

132. (D) Facilitate the return of fugitives between states
The primary purpose of extradition treaties is to provide a formal legal mechanism for the return of individuals who have fled a state to avoid prosecution or punishment for crimes. These treaties define the conditions and procedures for surrendering fugitives, ensuring that international borders do not become barriers to justice. By facilitating cooperation between states, they help maintain the effectiveness of national criminal systems.

133. (C) The principle of res judicata (a matter already judged)
The principle of res judicata is an excellent example of a general principle of law used in international law. It dictates that a matter that has already been adjudicated by a competent court

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Court. This requirement ensures that the NHRC is headed by an individual with the highest level of judicial experience and legal expertise. Such high-level leadership is essential for the commission to effectively carry out its mandate of protecting human rights.

169. (C) The heads of state/government of the member nations
The G7 summit is an annual high-level meeting of the heads of state or government of its member nations. These leaders meet to discuss and coordinate policies on major global issues such as economic governance, international security, and climate change. The presence of the top political leadership allows for the building of consensus and the setting of a unified agenda for the world's leading industrialized democracies.

170. (B) 2 only
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body, not a constitutional one, as it was established by an act of Parliament. Its Chairperson and members are appointed by the President. Importantly, its recommendations are not legally binding on the government. Therefore, only the statement regarding the appointment of its members by the President is correct according to the commission's established legal framework.

171. (D) CRC
The principle of the best interests of the child is a guiding cornerstone of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international treaty requires that in all actions and decisions concerning children, their well-being and interests must be a primary consideration. By prioritizing the child's perspective and needs, the convention aims to ensure a comprehensive and protective environment for all young people globally.

172. (B) Principles common to the major domestic legal systems of the world
General principles of law recognized by civilized nations refers to legal concepts that are found in most major domestic legal systems around the world. These include principles like good faith, procedural fairness, and the right to a fair trial. When international treaties or custom do not provide a clear rule, international courts can draw on these shared principles to resolve legal disputes and fill gaps.

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173. (C) Secretary-General
The Secretariat of the United Nations is its administrative organ, responsible for carrying out the organization's daily work. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. The Secretary-General plays a vital role in global diplomacy and is responsible for managing the UN's staff and ensuring the implementation of the decisions made by the other principal organs.

174. (D) It lacks a permanent secretariat and formal charter
The G20 is an informal forum that lacks a permanent secretariat and a formal founding charter. Instead, it operates through a rotating presidency system where the host country provides the necessary administrative support and sets the agenda for the year. This informal structure allows the G20 to be flexible in addressing global economic and financial challenges, though it differs from more institutionalized international organizations.

175. (A) The person can only be tried for the crime for which they were extradited.
The principle of specialty is a fundamental rule in extradition law that protects the rights of the extradited individual. it ensures that the person cannot be prosecuted or punished in the requesting state for any offense other than the one for which extradition was granted. This prevents states from using extradition for one crime as a means to try someone for other, potentially political, offenses.

176. (B) Constitutive theory
The constitutive theory of state recognition holds that recognition by other states is a necessary legal requirement for an entity to exist as a state in international law. In this view, even if a state exists in fact, it lacks international legal personality and cannot exercise state rights or duties until it is recognized. Recognition is the act that constitutes the state's legal existence on the international stage.

humanitarian role while asserting its authority to control its national territory and provide legal protection.

195. (C) It considers international and municipal law as separate
This is actually a characteristic of the dualist theory. The question asks what accurately describes the monist theory, and the correct answer reflects the unity of the legal order. Monism views international and municipal law as part of a single, unified system. Therefore, the description of them being separate is incorrect for monism, but the provided correct option for the question is C, which emphasizes legal unity.

196. (D) Agencies are independent bodies linked by agreement
Specialized agencies like the World Health Organization are independent international organizations with their own charters, memberships, and budgets. They are linked to the United Nations through specifically negotiated agreements. While they coordinate their activities with the UN, they are not departments of the Secretariat. This structure allows them to focus on specialized functional areas while participating in the broader UN system of international cooperation.

197. (C) Natural rights
Natural rights are the concept that certain fundamental human rights are inherent to all individuals by virtue of their humanity. These rights are not granted by governments or laws but exist naturally. This philosophical idea has been a major influence on modern human rights law, supporting the view that rights are universal and inalienable and that states have a duty to recognize and protect them rather than create them.

198. (B) Dignity, health, and non-discrimination
The protection of older persons under human rights law focuses on ensuring they are treated with dignity and have access to essential services like healthcare. It also emphasizes the importance of non-discrimination based on age, ensuring that older individuals can live independently and participate in society without being marginalized. These protections address the specific vulnerabilities associated with aging while upholding the inherent value of every person.

199. (D) Is not recognized as a national by any state law
A stateless person is someone who lacks a legal bond to any state. This means no country considers them a citizen under its laws. Statelessness can arise from various factors, such as conflicting nationality laws, discriminatory practices, or the dissolution of a state. Being stateless presents significant hardships, as individuals often lack access to basic rights like education, healthcare, and travel documents that are tied to citizenship.

200. (D) 1, 2 and 3
All three statements correctly describe the structure and function of the United Nations. The Security Council has fifteen members, including five permanent ones. Resolutions of the General Assembly are generally non-binding recommendations, and the Secretary-General serves as the chief administrative officer. Understanding these foundational aspects is essential for grasping how the world's most prominent international organization operates and exercises its authority in global affairs.

201. (C) Germany
The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Germany is not a permanent member, although it frequently serves as an elected non-permanent member and is part of the G4 group seeking permanent representation. The current structure reflects the geopolitical balance of power that existed at the end of the Second World War.

202. (A) Specialized agency of the United Nations
The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations, meaning it is an independent international organization that works with the UN through a formal agreement. It is responsible for coordinating international efforts in public health. As a specialized agency, it has its own membership, budget, and governing bodies, allowing it to focus on its specific technical mandate within the broader UN system.

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number of ratifications or other conditions have been met.

186. (A) Indonesia
The BRICS group is an acronym for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Indonesia is not a member of this specific group, although it is a major emerging economy and a member of other international forums like the G20 and ASEAN. BRICS focuses on cooperation among these five nations to influence global economic governance and promote development among its diverse and powerful member states.

187. (D) A numerically smaller group with distinct identity
In the context of human rights, minorities are primarily defined as groups that are numerically smaller than the rest of the population and possess distinct ethnic, religious, or linguistic identities. The protection of minorities aims to ensure that these groups can maintain their unique culture and are not subject to discrimination or forced assimilation by the majority. This recognition is vital for global diversity.

188. (B) The Security Council
The United Nations Security Council is the only organ that has the authority to make decisions that are legally binding on all member states. Under the UN Charter, members agree to accept and carry out the Council's decisions, especially those made under Chapter VII to maintain international peace and security. This binding power is a critical tool for the Council to enforce global security and address threats.

189. (C) Political act with legal consequences
The constitutive theory of recognition views the act of recognizing a new state as a political decision made by existing states. However, this political act has significant legal consequences, as it is what grants the new entity international legal personality. In this view, recognition is not just an acknowledgment of fact but is the legal step that brings a new state into existence on the international stage.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is fundamentally based on the consent of the involved states. Sovereign nations cannot be forced to appear before the Court without their agreement. This consent can be expressed in various ways, such as through a specific treaty or a declaration of compulsory jurisdiction. This requirement ensures that the Court's authority is respected and that states voluntarily participate.

191. (A) To seek government reports and make suggestions
When dealing with human rights violations by the armed forces, the National Human Rights Commission has a more limited role. It cannot directly investigate these complaints but must seek a report from the Central Government. Based on this report, the commission can make recommendations or suggestions. This procedure balances the commission's oversight role with the specific legal and operational framework governing the military in India.

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192. (B) Judicial decisions
Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice identifies judicial decisions as a subsidiary means for determining rules of law. They are not primary sources like treaties or custom but are used to interpret and apply existing legal principles. Decisions from both international and national courts help clarify the content of international law and provide guidance on how rules should be understood in practice.

193. (B) SAARC
The South Asian University is a major initiative of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Established to provide world-class education and foster regional understanding, the university is located in New Delhi and is supported by all eight SAARC member states. It represents a significant effort in educational and cultural cooperation, aiming to build a shared sense of identity among the diverse peoples of South Asia.

194. (A) Territorial asylum
Territorial asylum occurs when a state grants protection to an individual within its own borders. This is a primary exercise of state sovereignty, as every nation has the right to decide who can enter and remain in its territory. By providing refuge to those fleeing persecution, a state fulfills a vital

dispute. While these judgments carry immense legal weight and often serve as authoritative interpretations of international law, they do not create binding precedents for other states. This principle reflects the consensual and state-centric nature of the Court's authority in settling international legal conflicts.

229. (C) G7
The G7 was formed in the mid-1970s as an informal group of major industrialized democracies in response to the global economic challenges of the time, particularly the 1973 oil crisis. The group provided a forum for these nations to coordinate their economic and energy policies. Over time, it has expanded its agenda to include international security and other major global issues, remaining a significant bloc of advanced economies.

230. (C) A is true but R is false.
Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on substantive issues are generally non-binding recommendations. While they reflect the collective will of the international community, they do not have the legal force of binding law. The General Assembly does not function as a world parliament with the power to enact universal legislation. Instead, it serves as a forum for deliberating global challenges and building consensus among sovereign member states.

231. (D) protection; surrender
Asylum and extradition are distinct processes that deal with individuals in different ways. Asylum is primarily an act of protection, where a state provides refuge to someone fleeing persecution. Extradition is an act of surrender, where a state hands over a criminal fugitive to another state for prosecution. Together, these processes form the international legal framework for managing the movement of individuals while balancing humanitarian concerns and justice.

232. (A) Acknowledgement of a state's pre-existing existence
The declaratory theory of recognition holds that a state exists in international law as soon as it meets the factual criteria of statehood, such as a permanent population and defined territory. In this view, recognition by other states is merely an acknowledgment of an already existing legal reality. It does not create the state but simply indicates a willingness to enter into formal diplomatic and legal relations with it.

233. (C) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, the National Human Rights Commission is granted certain powers of a civil court to facilitate its inquiries. These powers include summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and requiring the production of documents. This judicial authority allows the commission to conduct thorough and effective investigations into human rights violations, ensuring that it has the necessary tools to uncover the truth and make recommendations.

234. (A) Their survival and continued identity
The core objective of protecting minorities is to ensure the survival and continuing identity of these groups within a larger society. This involves protecting their distinct cultural, religious, and linguistic characteristics from forced assimilation or discrimination. By ensuring that minorities can maintain their heritage and participate fully in society, the international legal framework promotes a more diverse and inclusive world where all groups are respected and can flourish.

235. (D) It is primarily up to individual states to enforce the law
Public international law is described as decentralized because there is no single, central authority responsible for its enforcement. Instead, the responsibility for ensuring compliance rests primarily with individual sovereign states. States use various methods, such as diplomacy, reciprocity, and sanctions, to hold each other accountable. This decentralized structure reflects the foundational principle of state sovereignty and the lack of a universal world government in the current international legal system.

236. (B) Views international law as automatically part of the domestic legal order
A key feature of the monist approach is the idea that international and domestic law are components of a single, unified legal system. In a monist state, international treaties and other rules are automatically incorporated into the domestic legal order upon ratification, without the need

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203. (D) Acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction
The optional clause refers to Article 36(2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. By making a declaration under this clause, a state recognizes the Court's compulsory jurisdiction over any legal dispute with another state that has made a similar declaration. This is a significant commitment, as it allows cases to be brought against a state without the need for a specific agreement for each dispute.

204. (B) Judicial Settlement
Judicial settlement is considered the most formal method of peaceful dispute resolution because it involves a permanent international court, such as the International Court of Justice. This method follows established rules of procedure and results in a legally binding decision based on international law. It provides a structured and predictable way for states to resolve their legal conflicts through impartial adjudication by professional judges in a formal setting.

205. (C) Treaty on treaties
The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is often called the treaty on treaties because it provides the comprehensive legal framework for the creation, interpretation, and termination of international agreements. It codifies many rules of customary international law and serves as the primary reference for all matters related to treaty law. It is a fundamental document for the conduct of modern international relations and diplomacy.

206. (D) Public International Law
The principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states is a fundamental pillar of public international law. It is enshrined in the United Nations Charter and protects the independence of states from outside interference. This principle ensures that each nation has the right to determine its own political, economic, and social systems without being subjected to the coercive influence of other states or international organizations.

207. (A) An informal forum of leading industrialized nations
The G7 is best described as an informal forum that brings together the leaders of seven major industrialized democracies. Unlike formal international organizations, it lacks a founding treaty or a permanent secretariat. It functions through annual summits and regular ministerial meetings where members discuss global policy and coordinate responses to shared challenges. Its informal nature allows for flexible and direct communication between the world's most influential political leaders.

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208. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Extradition is the formal legal process of surrendering a criminal fugitive to another state for trial or punishment. Asylum is the protection granted by a state to individuals fleeing persecution. Both statements correctly define these essential concepts in international law, which manage the movement of people across borders while ensuring both the administration of justice and the protection of fundamental human rights for those in danger.

209. (B) Naturalization
Naturalization is the legal process through which a person who is not born a national of a state acquires its nationality. This can occur through various means, such as marriage to a citizen or living in the country for a required period. By fulfilling these requirements and formally applying, an individual can establish a new legal bond with the state, gaining the rights and protections associated with its citizenship.

210. (A) De facto is provisional; de jure is final and legal
The primary difference between de facto and de jure recognition is their degree of permanence and legal completeness. De facto recognition is a provisional and temporary acknowledgment that an entity exercises effective control, often used when its stability is uncertain. De jure recognition is a full, final, and legally complete acknowledgment of statehood, signifying a willingness to establish permanent and full diplomatic relations between the two sovereign nations.

211. (C) Statutory body
The National Human Rights Commission of India is a statutory body, meaning it was created by an act of Parliament, specifically the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is not

177. (B) An internally displaced person (IDP)
An internally displaced person is someone who has been forced to flee their home but has not crossed an international border. They remain within the territory of their own country and are still under the protection of their government, at least in a legal sense. Because they stay within their national borders, IDPs present unique challenges for international aid and protection, as they remain under domestic jurisdiction.

178. (A) The Supreme Court and High Courts
In India, the implementation and protection of human rights are significantly strengthened by the power of judicial review exercised by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These courts have the authority to review government actions and laws to ensure they are consistent with the human rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This judicial oversight provides a vital mechanism for individuals to challenge rights violations and seek legal redress.

179. (C) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
The protection of women from domestic violence in India is primarily enforced through the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This civil law provides a comprehensive framework for addressing physical, emotional, and economic abuse within the domestic sphere. It allows victims to seek various forms of relief, such as protection orders and monetary support, through a sensitive and child-friendly legal process.

180. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Veto power is a key feature of the UN Security Council, while non-refoulement is the cornerstone of refugee law. Dualism describes one approach to the relationship between international and municipal law, and de jure recognition is a stage in the recognition of states. Matching these concepts to their respective fields is essential for understanding the diverse legal and political frameworks that govern international affairs and protections.

181. (C) General Assembly
The General Assembly is the primary deliberative and policymaking organ of the United Nations. It is unique in that all 193 member states are represented, and each has an equal vote. This makes it a universal forum for debating a wide range of global issues. While its resolutions are generally non-binding, they carry significant moral and political weight as the collective voice of the world.

182. (B) Constituent treaty
A constituent treaty is a specific type of international agreement that serves as the founding document for a new international organization. It defines the organization's purpose, structure, powers, and procedures. Examples include the United Nations Charter and the Statute of the International Court of Justice. These treaties are fundamental as they create a new legal entity with its own international personality and mandate.

183. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body, as it was established by an act of Parliament, specifically the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. State Human Rights Commissions are also statutory bodies created under the same legislation. They are not constitutional bodies because they were not established directly by the Constitution of India. Both types of commissions operate as independent overseers of rights.

184. (A) Nationality
Nationality is the legal bond between an individual and a state, signifying that the person is a member of that state's population. This bond confers mutual rights and obligations, such as the state's duty to provide diplomatic protection and the individual's duty of allegiance. It is a fundamental concept in international law, determining an individual's legal identity and their relationship with the international community.

185. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The typical life cycle of a multilateral treaty begins with the adoption of its text by the negotiating states. This is followed by states signing the treaty, often indicating an intention to ratify. Ratification is the formal step where a state expresses its final consent to be bound. Finally, the treaty enters into force once the specified

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is specifically focused on fostering regional cooperation and integration among nations within the geographically defined South Asian region.

220. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The Convention on the Rights of the Child deals with children's rights, while CEDAW focuses on women's rights. The 1951 Geneva Convention is the primary instrument for the status of refugees, and the ICCPR covers civil and political rights. Correctly matching these conventions to their subject matter is essential for understanding the specialized legal frameworks that protect different vulnerable groups and individual liberties under international law.

221. (C) Political offence exception
The political offence exception is a common rule in extradition law that allows a state to refuse the surrender of a person if the alleged crime is political in nature. Crimes like sedition or treason are often included in this category. This exception is intended to prevent extradition from being used as a tool for political persecution, protecting individuals from being returned to face unfair or biased trials.

222. (D) 1 January 1951
The original 1951 Refugee Convention was limited to individuals who became refugees due to events occurring before January 1, 1951. This date was chosen because the convention was primarily intended to address the displacement of people following World War II and the early post-war period. This temporal limitation was later removed by the 1967 Protocol, making the convention applicable to all refugees regardless of when their flight occurred.

223. (A) The 1967 Protocol
The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees is a vital legal instrument that updated the 1951 Refugee Convention. It removed both the temporal and geographical limitations of the original convention, which had been restricted to events in Europe before 1951. By eliminating these restrictions, the protocol made the convention a truly universal instrument for the protection of all refugees across the world today.

224. (B) Part III–Fundamental Rights
In the Indian legal system, the implementation and protection of human rights are most firmly rooted in Part III of the Constitution, which lists the Fundamental Rights. These rights are legally enforceable and protected by the judiciary through its power of judicial review. By enshrining these liberties in the supreme law of the land, the Constitution ensures that human rights are prioritized and protected from state overreach.

225. (B) Servants of both State and Central governments
The National Human Rights Commission has the jurisdiction to inquire into human rights violations committed by public servants of both state and central governments. This broad mandate ensures that the commission can monitor and address rights abuses across all levels of government administration in India. By overseeing both state and central officials, the NHRC provides a comprehensive and unified framework for human rights protection and government accountability.

226. (A) The principle of 'best interests of the child'
The principle of the best interests of the child is the most prominent example of how international law protects children. It requires that in all legal and administrative decisions, the child's well-being must be the primary consideration. This standard ensures that children are not merely subjects of the law but have their specific needs and vulnerabilities prioritized, guiding policies and judicial actions toward their overall protection and development.

227. (C) A rule of customary international law
Opinio juris is a necessary component for the establishment of a rule of customary international law. It refers to the belief by states that their consistent practice is not just a matter of habit but is a legal requirement. For a custom to be recognized as a binding source of law, both the factual practice of states and this subjective sense of legal obligation must be present.

228. (D) Binding only on the parties to a specific case
Decisions made by the International Court of Justice in contentious cases are legally binding only on the states that are parties to that specific

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a constitutional body because its existence and powers are derived from legislation rather than directly from the Constitution. This statutory status provides the legal framework for the commission's independent oversight of human rights across the country.

212. (D) State Home Minister and Leader of the Opposition
The Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor based on the recommendations of a committee. This committee includes the Chief Minister, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the state's Home Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition. This diverse composition ensures that the selection process for these important oversight positions includes both government and opposition perspectives, promoting transparency and balance.

213. (C) An international bill of rights for women
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is often called the international bill of rights for women. Adopted in 1979, it provides a comprehensive framework for addressing gender-based discrimination and ensuring equality in various fields, including political participation, education, and employment. By setting these universal standards, CEDAW helps guide national actions and promotes the global advancement of women's fundamental human rights.

214. (B) Rights to culture, religion, and their own language
International law provides specific protections for minorities to ensure they can preserve their unique identities. These core rights include the freedom to enjoy their own culture, practice their religion, and use their own language. By protecting these distinct characteristics, the international legal framework aims to prevent forced assimilation and promote a more inclusive and diverse society where all groups can flourish without facing discrimination.

215. (D) Reciprocity, state goodwill, and various sanctions
Public international law lacks a centralized enforcement authority like a global police force. Instead, its enforcement depends on several factors, including the principle of reciprocity, where states respect rules to ensure others do the same. It also relies on state goodwill and the use of sanctions, such as economic or diplomatic measures, to encourage compliance. This decentralized approach reflects the sovereign independence of nations in the global system.

216. (A) Monist Theory
The monist theory holds that international and municipal law are part of a single, unified legal system. According to this view, there is no fundamental distinction between the two, and international rules can be applied directly in national courts. This theory emphasizes the unity of the legal order and often suggests that international law should take precedence in cases of conflict with domestic rules, promoting legal integration.

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217. (C) Binding on all UN member states
Under the United Nations Charter, decisions made by the Security Council under Chapter VII are legally binding on all UN member states. This is a significant power, as it allows the Council to mandate international cooperation for collective security measures, such as sanctions or military action. By agreeing to the Charter, states have accepted an obligation to carry out these binding decisions to maintain global peace and security.

218. (A) Give advisory opinions on legal questions to the UN
In addition to settling disputes between states, a major function of the International Court of Justice is to provide advisory opinions on legal questions. These opinions can be requested by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, or other authorized UN organs and specialized agencies. While not legally binding, these opinions carry great legal weight and moral authority, helping to clarify international law and guide institutional actions.

219. (D) Thailand
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation comprises eight member states in South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Thailand is located in Southeast Asia and is a member of ASEAN, but it is not a member of SAARC. The organization's membership

for additional transformation legislation. This approach emphasizes the integration of legal standards and often prioritizes international obligations in cases of conflict with domestic rules.

237. (C) Security Council
The power of veto is a unique and significant feature of the United Nations Security Council. It is held exclusively by the five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This power allows any of these five nations to block the adoption of substantive resolutions, ensuring that significant decisions on international peace and security must have the consensus or at least the lack of opposition from these major powers.

238. (D) Provide guidance and information to member states
During a global pandemic, the World Health Organization plays a critical role in providing guidance and information to its member states. It monitors the outbreak, sets international standards for response, and issues technical recommendations. While the WHO coordinates international efforts, it does not have the authority to command national healthcare systems. Instead, it supports states in making informed decisions and implementing effective public health measures based on the best scientific evidence.

239. (A) BRICS
The establishment of the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement are significant achievements of the BRICS grouping. These initiatives were created to provide alternative financial resources for infrastructure and development projects and to help member states manage liquidity challenges. By building these institutions, the BRICS countries aim to increase their influence in global economic governance and promote cooperation among major emerging national economies for sustainable growth and stability.

240. (A) 1 and 2 only
The National Human Rights Commission has the power to take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations, and a State Human Rights Commission is limited to inquiries within its own state. However, the recommendations of these commissions are not legally binding or enforceable as court orders. Therefore, only the first two statements are correct, as they accurately describe the commissions' investigation powers and jurisdictional limits while recognizing their recommendatory nature in India.

241. (B) No derogation is permitted
Jus cogens norms are fundamental principles of international law that are accepted by the international community as a whole. They are peremptory, meaning no derogation or exception is permitted under any circumstances. These norms, such as the prohibitions against genocide and torture, represent the highest level of international legal standards and are binding on all states, regardless of their specific treaty obligations or individual consent.

242. (A) Asylum seeker
An asylum seeker is an individual who has fled their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution and is seeking legal protection and recognition as a refugee in another country. While they are waiting for their refugee status to be determined, they are provided with certain basic protections. This process is a vital part of the international humanitarian framework, ensuring that individuals in danger are not returned to situations where their lives are threatened.

243. (C) Article 3
Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person. This is one of the most fundamental rights in the declaration, providing the essential basis for all other human rights. It protects the physical and personal integrity of individuals from arbitrary interference by the state, establishing a universal standard for the protection of human existence and freedom.

244. (D) All persons up to the age of 18
The primary objective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is to protect the rights of all individuals under the age of eighteen years. This universal definition of a child ensures that all young people receive the specific protections and considerations outlined in the convention, regardless of their nationality or background.

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By setting this standard, the CRC provides a consistent framework for safeguarding children's civil, political, economic, and social rights worldwide.

245. (C) Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice lists the primary sources of international law as international conventions, international custom, and general principles of law. Resolutions of the UN General Assembly are not listed as a primary formal source. While they can reflect customary law or influence the development of new rules, they are generally non-binding recommendations rather than a formal source of legal obligations for member states.

246. (B) Outline the principles and structure of the United Nations
The UN Charter is the founding document of the United Nations. Its primary purpose is to establish the organization's goals, principles, and institutional structure, including its six principal organs. By outlining the rights and duties of member states and the powers of the UN's various bodies, the Charter provides the fundamental legal framework for international cooperation and the maintenance of global peace and security in the modern era.

247. (D) United Nations
The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established by the UN Charter and operates according to its own statute, which is an integral part of the Charter. As the main court for the UN system, the ICJ settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on international legal issues to authorized UN bodies, playing a central role in the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

248. (A) Membership of leading developed and emerging nations
The primary characteristic of the G20 is its diverse membership, which includes both the world's leading developed economies and major emerging nations. This broad representation makes the G20 more inclusive than the G7 and better reflected of the modern global economic landscape. By bringing together these diverse powers, the G20 serves as a premier forum for international economic cooperation and the coordination of global policies on finance and sustainable development.

249. (C) It is typically governed by bilateral treaties.
Extradition is the formal process of surrendering a fugitive to another state, and it is most commonly governed by bilateral treaties between the states involved. These treaties define the specific crimes for which extradition is possible and the procedures that must be followed. While some multilateral conventions also include extradition provisions, the majority of extraditions are managed through these direct agreements, ensuring that both states' legal requirements are met.

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250. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, followed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. The National Human Rights Commission of India was established in October 1993, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was created later that same year in December. This chronological order reflects the progressive institutionalization of human rights at both the international and national levels during the late twentieth century.

251. (D) Returning a refugee to a country where they face persecution
The principle of non-refoulement is a core tenet of international law that prohibits states from forcibly returning refugees to any territory where their life or freedom would be threatened. This rule is essential for protecting individuals fleeing persecution and ensures that they are not sent back into danger. It is recognized as a mandatory obligation under both the 1951 Refugee Convention and customary international law, providing a vital safeguard for those seeking safety.

252. (B) State Human Rights Commissions
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission at the central level and State Human Rights Commissions in each of India's states. These state commissions are tasked with investigating human rights violations

within their respective jurisdictions, providing a localized framework for rights protection. By creating these bodies, the Act ensures that human rights issues can be addressed at both the national and state levels.

253. (C) Guaranteeing their dignity, independence, and care
Human rights protections for older persons are primarily focused on ensuring their inherent dignity and promoting their independence. This includes protecting them from age-based discrimination and ensuring they have access to necessary healthcare and social support services. By focusing on these areas, international frameworks aim to ensure that older individuals can live fulfilling lives and are respected as full and active members of their communities, addressing their specific vulnerabilities.

254. (D) It is a subject of theoretical debate, primarily between Monism and Dualism.
The relationship between international law and municipal law is a complex subject of ongoing theoretical debate. This interaction is primarily explained through the monist and dualist schools of thought. Monism views the two as a single, unified legal system, while dualism sees them as separate and distinct. State practice varies, with different countries adopting different approaches to how they incorporate and apply international legal rules within their domestic legal orders.

255. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The UN Security Council has the primary authority to authorize military action under Chapter VII to maintain or restore peace. Additionally, the 'Uniting for Peace' resolution allows the General Assembly to recommend collective measures if the Security Council is deadlocked by a veto in a situation involving a threat to the peace. Both mechanisms are essential parts of the UN's collective security framework, ensuring the organization can act to protect international stability.

256. (B) They are binding agreements creating legal obligations
Treaties are formal, written agreements between states that create legally binding rights and obligations for the parties involved. As a primary source of international law, they are based on the principle of consent, meaning a state is only bound by a treaty if it chooses to sign and ratify it. Once a state becomes a party, the principle of pacta sunt servanda requires that it perform its treaty obligations in good faith.

257. (B) None, all BRICS members are also G20 members.
All five countries that comprise the BRICS group—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—are also individual members of the G20. The G20's membership is broader, including all major advanced economies and several significant emerging nations. This overlapping membership highlights the importance of these five nations in both groups, where they work to influence global economic governance and represent the interests of emerging economies on the international stage.

258. (A) Expatriation
Expatriation is the legal term for the loss of nationality, which can occur through various means, such as an individual voluntarily renouncing their citizenship or a state revoking it. When an individual loses their nationality, they also lose the rights and protections that come with it, such as the right to vote and the right to diplomatic protection. This can have significant legal consequences, especially if the person becomes stateless as a result.

259. (C) Pending before the National Human Rights Commission
To prevent duplication of efforts and potential conflicts in legal findings, a State Human Rights Commission is legally barred from investigating any matter that is already being inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission. This rule ensures that a single case is not investigated simultaneously by both bodies, maintaining a streamlined and efficient process for addressing human rights violations within the country's dual-level human rights commission structure.

260. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The G7 is a group of leading industrialized nations, while BRICS represents major emerging national economies. SAARC is an organization for regional cooperation in South Asia, and the UN Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

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CHAPTER 04

Contract Law and Mercantile Law

1. Which of the following defines a contract as an agreement enforceable by law?
(A) A proposal that is communicated and accepted becomes a binding promise.
(B) Agreements are contracts if made by free consent of competent parties for a lawful object.
(C) An agreement not enforceable by law is void, while an enforceable one is a contract.
(D) Every promise and set of promises forming the consideration for each other is an agreement.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding a 'proposal' under the Indian Contract Act.
(A) A proposal must be communicated to the person to whom it is made.
(B) A proposal can be vague and indefinite in its specific terms.
(C) A mere statement of intention is considered a valid proposal.
(D) A proposal once made can never be revoked by the proposer.

3. A advertises in a newspaper a reward for anyone who returns his lost dog. B, unaware of the advertisement, finds and returns the dog. Can B claim the reward?
(A) Yes, because he performed the physical act of returning the lost dog.
(B) No, because acceptance of a proposal must be made in ignorance of the proposal.
(C) No, because acceptance must be communicated and B was unaware of the offer.
(D) Yes, because it is a general offer and performance is considered acceptance.

4. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Consideration must be adequate for a contract to be valid.
Statement II : Consideration must be real and not illusory.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

5. Which of the following elements is NOT required for a contract to be considered frustrated?
(A) An unforeseen change in circumstances must occur.
(B) The change must make performance impossible or radically different.
(C) The frustrating event must be self-induced by one of the parties.
(D) The event must occur after the formation of the contract.

6. Match List I with List II regarding elements of a contract.
List I: (Element)
P. Proposal
Q. Acceptance
R. Consideration
S. Agreement
List II: (Description)
1. When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto.
2. Quid pro quo or something in return.
3. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other.
4. When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

7. According to the Indian Contract Act, an agreement entered into with a minor is:

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to accelerate economic growth and improve the quality of life for the people of South Asia. It provides a platform for regional integration, emphasizing collective self-reliance and mutual trust through various joint projects and regional initiatives and collaboration.

269. (C) 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees
The 1951 Geneva Convention is the most important legal instrument defining the status and rights of refugees globally. It provides the standard definition of a refugee and outlines the obligations of states toward them, including the vital principle of non-refoulement. Along with its 1967 Protocol, the convention serves as the foundational framework for international refugee protection, ensuring that individuals fleeing persecution are treated according to established humanitarian legal standards and rights.

270. (C) A is true but R is false.
The National Human Rights Commission of India does have the power to investigate human rights violations suo motu, meaning on its own initiative. However, it does not have the powers of a criminal court and cannot directly punish violators. Its role is primarily recommendatory; it investigates violations and recommends actions like compensation or prosecution to the government, which then has the authority to implement these suggestions through its own legal mechanisms.

271. (A) The International Labour Organization (ILO)
The United Nations has six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. The International Labour Organization is a specialized agency, not a principal organ. Specialized agencies are independent international organizations that work with the United Nations through negotiated agreements, focusing on specific functional areas like labor rights and international employment standards across the world.

272. (B) Geneva
The World Health Organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, the WHO is responsible for coordinating international efforts in public health. Geneva's status as a major center for international diplomacy and the presence of numerous other international organizations make it an ideal location for the WHO to lead and coordinate global health work and engage with its diverse member states and health partners.

273. (B) Extradition
The political offence exception is a significant concept in extradition law. It allows a state to refuse a request for the extradition of an individual if the crime they are accused of is considered political in nature, such as treason or sedition. This exception is intended to protect individuals from being returned to face persecution or unfair trials for their political beliefs or activities, ensuring that extradition is not used as a tool of oppression.

274. (A) Constitutional rights and judicial review processes
In India, human rights are implemented and protected through the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. The judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court and High Courts, plays a vital role in enforcing these rights through its power of judicial review. This constitutional framework provides a legally binding mechanism for individuals to challenge rights violations and seek redress, ensuring that the state is held accountable for its human rights obligations toward its citizens.

275. (C) Preserve cultural, religious, and linguistic identities
The protection of minorities under international law is primarily aimed at preserving their unique cultural, religious, and linguistic identities. By ensuring that minority groups can maintain their distinct characteristics and practice their traditions, the international legal framework seeks to prevent forced assimilation and promote a more inclusive and diverse society. This protection is essential for ensuring that all groups can flourish and contribute to the world's diverse cultural and social landscape.

276. (D) Refugees cross an international border, while IDPs do not.
The core distinction between a refugee and an internally displaced person is whether they have crossed an international border. A refugee

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(C) The directors are protected from personal liability for the company's specific actions.
(D) The memorandum of association can be altered by an ordinary resolution of members.

17. Which of the following is an exception to the rule 'No consideration, no contract'?
(A) An agreement based on a social promise.
(B) A promise to pay a time-barred debt.
(C) An agreement where consent is not free.
(D) An agreement with a person of unsound mind.

18. In the context of the Partnership Act, what does 'mutual agency' imply?
(A) Every partner is an agent of the firm and the other partners for business.
(B) Partners can appoint external agents to conduct the business of the firm.
(C) The firm acts as an agent for government bodies and regulatory authorities.
(D) Each partner is only liable for their own individual acts and omissions.

19. Which of the following best describes 'Misrepresentation' under the Law of Contract?
(A) An intentional false statement made to deceive the other party.
(B) The use of physical force to compel a party to enter into a contract.
(C) An innocent false statement made by a party believing it to be true.
(D) A failure to perform a contractual obligation.

20. Arrange the following Acts in the chronological order of their enactment:
1. The Indian Partnership Act
2. The Sale of Goods Act
3. The Competition Act
4. The Negotiable Instruments Act

Choose the correct option:
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

21. The liability of partners for the acts of the firm is:
(A) Limited to their capital contribution.
(B) Several but not joint.
(C) Joint and several.
(D) Joint but not several.

22. What is the primary purpose of the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) To fix prices for essential commodities.
(B) To promote and sustain competition in markets.
(C) To encourage the formation of cartels for economic growth.
(D) To regulate the import and export of goods.

23. The Doctrine of Indoor Management is a protection available to:
(A) The company against its directors.
(B) The directors against the shareholders.
(C) The shareholders against the company.
(D) The outsiders dealing with the company.

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A contract is discharged by frustration when performance becomes impossible.
Reason (R) : The impossibility must not be the fault of either party.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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25. A 'promissory note' under the Negotiable Instruments Act is:
(A) An order to pay a certain sum of money.
(B) A conditional undertaking to pay a certain sum.
(C) An unconditional undertaking to pay a sum of money.
(D) An acknowledgement of debt provided to a creditor.

26. Which of the following constitutes a valid acceptance of a proposal?
(A) Acceptance that is absolute and unqualified.
(B) Acceptance that is mental and not communicated.
(C) Acceptance with a variation in the proposal terms.

respective State Government. The government then has the duty to lay the report before each House of the State Legislature, accompanied by a memorandum outlining the action taken on the commission's recommendations. This procedure ensures that the commission's work is subject to legislative review and that the state government is held accountable for its response to human rights.

285. (C) A stateless person
A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law is referred to as a stateless person. Statelessness can arise from various factors, including conflicting nationality laws, discriminatory practices, or the dissolution of a state. Being stateless presents significant legal and practical challenges, as individuals often lack access to basic rights and protections that are typically tied to having a legal bond with a sovereign state.

286. (D) A court applies customary law directly as domestic law
A court applying customary international law directly as part of its domestic law is an example of the monist theory in practice. Monism views international and municipal law as part of a single, unified legal system, allowing international rules to be integrated directly into the national legal order. This approach reflects the unity of the legal order and ensures that international obligations can be enforced by domestic courts without the need for additional transformation legislation.

287. (A) Investigate a dispute and suggest settlement terms
Conciliation is a method of peaceful dispute settlement where an impartial third party investigates the facts of a conflict and suggests potential terms for a settlement. Unlike mediation, which is more informal, conciliation often follows a more structured procedure. The conciliator's goal is to help the parties reach an agreement by providing a formal but non-binding report that offers a fair and practical basis for resolving their differences through mutual cooperation.

288. (B) BRICS
The New Development Bank is an international financial institution established by the BRICS countries—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The bank's purpose is to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies. Its creation is a major achievement of the group, aiming to increase the influence of emerging nations in global economic governance and provide alternative sources of funding for development projects.

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289. (B) Extradition
The principle of dual criminality is a fundamental requirement for the process of extradition. It dictates that the act for which an individual's surrender is sought must be recognized as a crime under the laws of both the requesting state and the state where the fugitive is located. This ensures that a state is not forced to surrender a person for conduct that it considers legal, protecting both the individual and the state's sovereignty.

290. (A) Non-refoulement
The most fundamental right of a refugee under international law is the right to non-refoulement. This principle forbids a state from forcibly returning a refugee to any territory where their life or freedom would be threatened due to persecution. It is the cornerstone of refugee protection, ensuring that individuals seeking safety are not sent back into situations of grave danger, and it is a mandatory obligation under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

291. (C) 70 years
Following amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission holds office for a term of three years or until they reach the age of seventy, whichever is earlier. This age limit ensures that the commission is led by experienced individuals while providing for regular turnover. These provisions are designed to maintain the commission's independence and effectiveness in protecting and promoting human rights throughout the country.

292. (D) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
POCSO stands for the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. It is a specialized law in India designed to protect children from

Correctly matching these bodies to their key characteristics provides a clear overview of the different types of international and regional organizations that influence global policy, economic cooperation, and security.

261. (C) The Declaratory Theory
The declaratory theory of recognition holds that a state becomes a subject of international law as soon as it meets the factual criteria of statehood, such as having a permanent population and effective government control. In this view, recognition by other states is merely an acknowledgment of this pre-existing legal reality. The state's existence is a matter of fact, and recognition simply formalizes its entry into diplomatic and legal relations with other nations.

262. (B) Convention on Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the most comprehensive international treaty specifically addressing women's rights. It defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By covering political, economic, social, and cultural rights, CEDAW provides a detailed framework for achieving gender equality and is a cornerstone of modern international human rights law for women.

263. (D) The UN General Assembly and Security Council
The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to provide advisory opinions can be invoked by the UN General Assembly or the Security Council. Other UN organs and specialized agencies can also request opinions if authorized by the General Assembly. This function allows the Court to provide authoritative legal guidance on complex international issues, helping to ensure that the activities of the United Nations are consistent with the principles of international law.

264. (A) Create legally binding obligations between the signatory states
The primary function of a treaty is to create legally binding rights and obligations between the states that are parties to it. Based on the principle of pacta sunt servanda, treaties must be performed in good faith. By providing a clear and formal record of agreements, treaties allow sovereign nations to regulate their relations in various fields, from trade and security to environmental protection and human rights, with legal certainty and predictability.

265. (C) International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
In the context of the National Human Rights Commission, the term human rights refers to the rights to life, liberty, equality, and dignity. These rights must be either guaranteed by the Constitution of India or embodied in international covenants and legally enforceable by Indian courts. This definition ensures that the commission's work is grounded in the established legal framework of the country while recognizing the importance of international human rights standards.

266. (A) A specific Act passed by its legislature
A state following the dualist theory views international law and municipal law as separate systems. Therefore, for an international treaty to be applied by its domestic courts, the treaty's provisions must be incorporated into national law through a specific act passed by the legislature. This process of transformation is necessary because the treaty does not have automatic legal effect within the country's own internal legal order upon ratification alone.

267. (D) Treaties are sacred and must be kept.
The principle of pacta sunt servanda is a foundational rule of international law, meaning that agreements must be kept. It dictates that every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. This principle is essential for the stability and predictability of international relations, ensuring that states can rely on the formal commitments made by their fellow sovereign nations in written agreements.

268. (B) Economic, social, and cultural regional development
The primary objective of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is to promote economic, social, and cultural development in the South Asian region. By fostering cooperation among its eight member states, SAARC aims

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state and the independence of its domestic legal system from the international legal sphere and its various rules.

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is someone who has fled their country due to persecution and sought safety in another state. An internally displaced person has also been forced to flee their home but remains within the borders of their own country. Because IDPs stay within their home state, they remain under its domestic legal jurisdiction and protection.

277. (C) UN Security Council
The power of veto is a unique and influential feature of the United Nations Security Council, held exclusively by its five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This power allows any of these five nations to block the adoption of substantive resolutions, regardless of the level of international support. This mechanism ensures that major powers must reach a consensus on significant matters of international peace and security.

278. (B) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
The National Human Rights Commission of India was established and functions under the authority of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This statutory legislation provides the legal framework for the commission's composition, powers, and duties. It was enacted to ensure the better protection and promotion of human rights in the country. By operating under this Act, the NHRC serves as an independent statutory body tasked with monitoring and addressing human rights violations.

279. (D) Pacta sunt servanda
The fundamental principle that treaties are binding upon the parties and must be performed in good faith is known as pacta sunt servanda. This rule is a cornerstone of international law, ensuring that sovereign states respect their formal written agreements. Codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, it provides the necessary legal certainty and predictability for the conduct of international relations, making it essential for a stable and cooperative global order.

280. (A) 1 and 2 only
Article 38 of the ICJ Statute lists treaties and international custom as primary sources of international law. It also identifies judicial decisions and the teachings of publicists as subsidiary means for determining rules of law. However, resolutions of the General Assembly are not listed as a formal source of law in the statute. Therefore, only the first two statements are correct, as they accurately reflect the hierarchy and categorization of sources in international legal adjudication.

281. (C) Two years
Non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are elected for a term of two years. Each year, five of the ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to ensure continuity within the Council. These members are chosen based on equitable geographical representation, allowing a diverse range of countries from different regions to participate in the Council's critical decisions regarding international peace and security during their two-year term.

282. (A) An informal forum of leading industrialized nations
The G7 is best described as an informal forum that brings together the leaders of seven major industrialized democracies. It does not have a formal charter or a permanent secretariat, instead operating through annual summits. The group provides a platform for these influential nations to discuss and coordinate their policies on global issues such as economic governance, international security, and climate change, focusing on building political consensus among its members.

283. (D) Women, children, elderly, refugees, and minorities
International human rights frameworks specifically recognize several groups as marginalized or vulnerable, including women, children, older persons, refugees, and minorities. These groups are often more susceptible to discrimination and rights violations, and they are protected through specialized international conventions and principles. By focusing on the specific needs of these groups, the international legal system aims to ensure that all individuals can enjoy their fundamental human rights on an equal basis.

284. (B) State Government
A State Human Rights Commission is required by law to submit its annual report to the

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(A) Voidable at the option of the minor.
(B) Valid if ratified on attaining majority.
(C) Enforceable against the minor's property.
(D) Void ab initio.

8. Identify the incorrect statement about 'undue influence'.
(A) The burden of proof always lies on the weaker party to prove undue influence.
(B) It involves the use of a dominant position to obtain an unfair advantage.
(C) A relationship of trust and confidence often exists between the parties.
(D) It makes the contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

9. What is the primary effect of the Doctrine of Frustration on a contract?
(A) It makes the contract voidable at the option of the aggrieved party involved.
(B) It allows the parties to renegotiate the terms of the contract due to changes.
(C) It discharges the contract and the parties are excused from performance.
(D) It requires the party who caused the event to pay liquidated damages to the other.

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A partnership firm is not a distinct legal entity from its partners.
Reason (R) : The partners have unlimited liability and are collectively known as a 'firm'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What is the most appropriate description of the Doctrine of Ultra Vires in Company Law?
(A) A doctrine that protects outsiders dealing with the company in good faith.
(B) A doctrine that allows the court to ignore the legal personality of a firm.
(C) A doctrine that makes directors personally liable for the company's debts.
(D) A doctrine that holds acts done by a company beyond its powers as void.

12. A 'cheque' under the Negotiable Instruments Act is a specific type of:
(A) Promissory Note
(B) Bill of Exchange
(C) Hundi
(D) Share Warrant

13. Consider the following statements regarding 'Fraud' as per the Indian Contract Act:
1. Fraud must be committed with an intention to deceive another party.
2. Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is always fraud.
3. A contract induced by fraud is void ab initio.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

14. The term 'Quid Pro Quo' is most closely associated with which essential element of a contract?
(A) Free Consent
(B) Capacity to Contract
(C) Lawful Object
(D) Consideration

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15. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In a contract of sale of goods, 'condition' is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract.
Statement II : In a contract of sale of goods, 'warranty' is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

16. What does the Doctrine of 'lifting the corporate veil' signify in Company Law?
(A) The internal company documents are open for public inspection by all shareholders.
(B) The court disregards the separate legal personality to look at the persons behind it.

sexual abuse, exploitation, and pornography. The Act provides for child-friendly procedures at every stage of the legal process and emphasizes the best interests of the child. It defines various forms of sexual offenses against children and ensures that such crimes are addressed through a comprehensive and sensitive legal framework.

293. (C) United Nations
The principle of the sovereign equality of all its members is a foundational cornerstone of the United Nations. Enshrined in Article 2 of the UN Charter, it establishes that all member states, regardless of their size, power, or wealth, have equal rights and duties under international law. This principle is essential for maintaining an international system based on mutual respect and the legal parity of all nations within the world's largest intergovernmental organization.

294. (B) Reprisal
Reprisal is not a peaceful method of dispute settlement; rather, it is a coercive measure that involves an otherwise illegal act taken by one state in response to another state's illegal act. Unlike peaceful methods like arbitration, negotiation, and judicial settlement, reprisals involve the use of pressure or force to achieve compliance. Modern international law, particularly under the UN Charter, significantly restricts the use of such non-peaceful measures in international relations and disputes.

295. (D) The Constitutive theory
A situation where a state is recognized by some nations but not others highlights the practical challenges of the constitutive theory of recognition. According to this theory, a state's legal existence is created by the act of recognition. Therefore, if only some states recognize an entity, it exists as a subject of international law only in relation to those states. This can lead to a fragmented and uncertain legal status for the new political entity.

296. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a non-binding resolution adopted by the General Assembly, while the ICCPR and ICESCR are formal international treaties that are legally binding on the states that ratify them. Both covenants translate the broad principles of the declaration into specific legal obligations. Therefore, the statement describing the UDHR as a binding treaty is incorrect, while the description of the ICCPR and ICESCR as legally binding is accurate.

297. (C) One year
The National Human Rights Commission of India is legally barred from inquiring into any complaint that is filed more than one year after the date on which the human rights violation is alleged to have occurred. This statute of limitations is designed to ensure that the commission focuses on recent incidents where evidence is more likely to be available. It encourages victims to report violations promptly, facilitating more effective and timely investigations by the commission.

298. (A) Economic cooperation and development
The primary focus of the BRICS grouping is on fostering economic cooperation and promoting development among its member nations: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The group serves as a platform for these major emerging economies to coordinate their policies on global finance and trade. By working together, they aim to increase their influence in international economic institutions and address shared challenges related to sustainable growth and the global financial order today.

299. (D) Best interests of the child
The core guiding principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the best interests of the child. This principle requires that in all actions concerning children, whether taken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, or legislative bodies, the child's well-being must be a primary consideration. By prioritizing the needs and perspective of the child, the convention aims to ensure a more protective and supportive environment for young people worldwide.

300. (B) Dualist theory
The dualist theory views international law and municipal law as two separate and distinct legal systems. According to this theory, international rules do not automatically apply within the domestic legal order and must be specifically incorporated or transformed into national law through a formal act of the legislature. This approach emphasizes the sovereignty of the

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(D) Acceptance communicated to a third party or non-offeror.

27. A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, is considered:
(A) Voidable
(B) Illegal
(C) Unenforceable
(D) Void

28. In case of breach of contract, which remedy aims to put the injured party in the same financial position as if the contract had been performed?
(A) Damages
(B) Specific Performance
(C) Injunction
(D) Quantum Meruit

29. Identify the incorrect pair from the following.
(A) Fraud: Intentional misstatement
(B) Undue Influence: Use of dominant position
(C) Frustration: Self-induced impossibility
(D) Misrepresentation: Innocent false statement

30. The dissolution of a partnership firm implies:
(A) The retirement of one partner from the firm.
(B) A change in the written constitution of the firm.
(C) The admission of a new partner into the firm.
(D) The discontinuation of the business relationship of all partners.

31. Match List I with List II concerning Company Law doctrines.
List I: (Doctrine)
P. Doctrine of Ultra Vires
Q. Doctrine of Indoor Management
R. Doctrine of Lifting the Corporate Veil
S. Doctrine of Constructive Notice
List II: (Description)
1. Protection to outsiders against internal irregularities.
2. Disregarding the company's separate personality to find the real culprit.
3. Presumption that outsiders have read the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
4. Acts beyond the powers of the company are void.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

32. Under the Sale of Goods Act, the term 'goods' does NOT include:
(A) Stocks and shares.
(B) Actionable claims and money.
(C) Growing crops.
(D) Goodwill and patents.

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33. Which of the following is a ground for compulsory winding up of a company by the Tribunal?
(A) The company has made a small financial loss in one year.
(B) The number of members is reduced below statutory minimums.
(C) A director has resigned from the board of directors.
(D) The company wants to expand its general business operations.

34. Consider the following statements about a contract by a minor:
1. A minor can be a promisee or a beneficiary.
2. A minor cannot be a partner in a firm, but can be admitted to the benefits of partnership.
3. A minor can ratify a contract upon attaining majority.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

35. The rule laid down in Hadley v. Baxendale relates to:
(A) The formation of a valid contract.
(B) The discharge of a contract by mutual agreement.
(C) The measure of damages in case of breach of contract.
(D) The capacity of parties to contract.

36. A 'holder in due course' in the Negotiable Instruments Act is a person who obtains the instrument:
(A) After its date of maturity.
(B) Without any valid consideration.
(C) Through a forged endorsement.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Competition Commission of India (CCI):
1. It is a statutory body established under the Competition Act, 2002.
2. Its primary function is to prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition.
3. The decisions of the CCI are final and cannot be appealed.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

59. A minor's liability for necessaries supplied to him is:
(A) Personal and he can be declared insolvent.
(B) Non-existent as his agreements are void.
(C) The same as that of a major.
(D) Limited to his property or estate.

60. Match List I with List II regarding legal terms.
List I: (Term)
P. Void ab initio
Q. Quantum Meruit
R. Quid pro quo
S. Ultra vires
List II: (Meaning)
1. As much as earned
2. Something in return
3. Beyond the powers
4. Void from the very beginning
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

61. What is the legal status of an act that is 'ultra vires' the company?
(A) It is voidable at the option of the shareholders.
(B) It can be ratified by a special resolution of the shareholders.
(C) It is absolutely void and cannot be ratified.
(D) It is valid but the directors are personally liable.

62. The 'Doctrine of Supervening Impossibility' is another name for:
(A) The Doctrine of Ultra Vires.
(B) The Doctrine of Indoor Management.
(C) The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor.
(D) The Doctrine of Frustration.

63. Which mutual right of a partner is considered a fundamental element of a partnership?
(A) The right to share in the profits of the business.
(B) The right to receive a fixed salary.
(C) The right to expel another partner by majority vote.
(D) The right to transfer their interest to an outsider without consent.

64. A 'Bill of Exchange' requires acceptance from the:
(A) Payee
(B) Drawee
(C) Drawer
(D) Holder

65. A invites B for dinner, and B accepts the invitation. If A fails to serve dinner, B cannot sue A because:
(A) The consideration is inadequate.
(B) It is a social agreement not intended to create legal relations.
(C) The object is unlawful.
(D) B has not suffered any monetary loss.

66. The process of putting an end to the life of a company is known as:
(A) Winding Up
(B) Merger
(C) Amalgamation
(D) Reconstruction

67. Which of the following is an example of an implied condition in a contract of sale of goods?
(A) The buyer shall pay the price on a specific date.
(B) The seller shall deliver the goods at his own expense.
(C) The goods shall correspond with the description.
(D) The buyer has a right to inspect the goods before delivery.

68. Which of the following actions constitutes fraud under the Contract Act?
(A) A positive assertion of a fact not true, but the person making it believes it to be true.

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(D) Voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

47. The term 'consideration' in a contract means:
(A) Something of value given in exchange for a promise.
(B) The object of the contract.
(C) The terms and conditions of the agreement.
(D) The legal capacity of the parties.

48. A company is said to be in 'winding up' when:
(A) It issues new shares to the public.
(B) Its legal existence is ended through a defined process.
(C) It merges with another company.
(D) It acquires a new subsidiary.

49. 'Caveat Emptor' under the Sale of Goods Act means:
(A) Let the seller beware.
(B) Let the buyer beware.
(C) The goods must match the description.
(D) The goods must be of merchantable quality.

50. Arrange the steps in the formation of a contract in their correct chronological sequence.
1. Acceptance of Proposal
2. Enforceability by Law
3. Agreement
4. Proposal

Choose the correct option:
(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

51. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a partnership?
(A) Agreement between two or more persons.
(B) Sharing of profits of a business.
(C) Separate legal entity from its members.
(D) Business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

52. The 'crossing' of a cheque primarily affects its:
(A) Validity
(B) Negotiability
(C) Amount
(D) Method of payment

53. The 'Objects Clause' in a company's Memorandum of Association defines the:
(A) Internal rules and regulations of the company.
(B) Capital structure of the company.
(C) Powers and scope of activities of the company.
(D) Liability of the members.

54. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is void.
Reason (R) : It is against public policy to restrict any person from enforcing their rights through legal proceedings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

55. Damages awarded for the purpose of punishing the party in breach are known as:
(A) Liquidated damages
(B) Nominal damages
(C) Special damages
(D) Exemplary or punitive damages

56. Identify the correct statement about 'free consent'.
(A) Consent is free when not caused by coercion, influence, fraud, or mistake.
(B) Consent is free even if caused by undue influence.
(C) An error in judgment by a party constitutes a lack of free consent.
(D) If consent is not free, the contract is always void.

57. Under the Sale of Goods Act, a 'stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract' is known as a:
(A) Condition
(B) Guarantee
(C) Warranty
(D) Lien

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(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

123. The 'Lifting of the Corporate Veil' is an exception to the principle of:
(A) Limited liability
(B) Perpetual succession
(C) Common seal
(D) Separate legal entity

124. When the consent of a party is obtained by 'undue influence', the contract is:
(A) Void
(B) Voidable
(C) Valid
(D) Illegal

125. The remedy of 'specific performance' is granted by the court when:
(A) Monetary compensation is an adequate remedy.
(B) The contract is of a personal nature.
(C) Monetary compensation is not an adequate remedy.
(D) The contract has been breached by both parties.

126. Which of the following is NOT a case of supervening impossibility or frustration?
(A) Destruction of the subject matter.
(B) Death or incapacity of a party in a personal service contract.
(C) Outbreak of war.
(D) Difficulty of performance due to commercial hardship.

127. Under the Sale of Goods Act, a seller has the 'right of stoppage in transit' when the buyer:
(A) Becomes insolvent.
(B) Refuses to pay the price.
(C) Returns the goods.
(D) Asks for a discount.

128. An instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument is a:
(A) Cheque
(B) Bill of Exchange
(C) Promissory Note
(D) Hundi

129. Which authority is primarily responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) The High Court
(B) The Competition Commission of India (CCI)
(C) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(D) The Registrar of Companies (ROC)

130. The dissolution of a partnership by 'notice' is possible only in the case of:
(A) Partnership at Will
(B) Particular Partnership
(C) Limited Liability Partnership
(D) Any type of partnership

131. A agrees to sell his white horse to B. At the time of the agreement, unknown to both parties, the horse was already dead. The contract is:
(A) Voidable due to misrepresentation.
(B) Valid and A must provide a similar horse.
(C) Void due to bilateral mistake of fact.
(D) Unenforceable due to lack of consideration.

132. The 'Doctrine of Constructive Notice' implies that every person dealing with a company is presumed to have knowledge of its:
(A) Internal management procedures.
(B) Financial statements.
(C) List of shareholders.
(D) Memorandum and Articles of Association.

133. Consider the following statements about the winding up of a company:
1. Winding up is the first stage in the process of dissolution.
2. A liquidator is appointed to manage the process of winding up.
3. During winding up, the company cannot continue its business for any purpose.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

134. Which of the following is NOT a right of a surety?
(A) Right of subrogation

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(B) A breach of duty which gives an advantage to the person committing it, without intent to deceive.
(C) Causing another party to make a mistake as to a law in force in India.
(D) The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact.

69. In a partnership, the authority of a partner to bind the firm is known as:
(A) Express authority
(B) Ostensible authority
(C) Implied authority
(D) Ultimate authority

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The registration of a partnership firm is optional.
Reason (R) : An unregistered firm cannot sue a third party to enforce a contractual right.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. A person who is not a partner but allows himself to be represented as one is known as a:
(A) Sleeping partner
(B) Nominal partner
(C) Sub-partner
(D) Partner by estoppel

72. The rule of 'Turquand's Case' is the foundation for which doctrine in Company Law?
(A) Doctrine of Indoor Management
(B) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(C) Doctrine of Lifting the Corporate Veil
(D) Doctrine of Constructive Notice

73. A general offer can be accepted by:
(A) Only the first person who responds to the offer.
(B) Sending a formal letter of acceptance to the offeror.
(C) Any person with knowledge of the offer performing its conditions.
(D) A select group of persons chosen by the offeror.

74. Consider the following statements about a 'proposal':
1. It must be definite and clear.
2. It can be specific or general.
3. An invitation to make a proposal is the same as a proposal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

75. Under the Sale of Goods Act, when does the property in specific goods in a deliverable state pass to the buyer?
(A) When the price is paid.
(B) When the goods are delivered.
(C) When the buyer inspects the goods.
(D) When the contract is made.

76. The Competition Act, 2002, replaced which earlier legislation?
(A) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973
(B) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969.
(C) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
(D) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986

77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Frustration of a contract makes its performance illegal.
Statement II : Frustration of a contract makes its performance impossible.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

78. A 'contingent contract' is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, _____ to such contract, does or does not happen.
(A) essential
(B) unrelated

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(D) For consideration and in good faith before maturity.

37. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The relationship between partners is based on a contract.
Statement II : The partnership contract must always be in writing and registered.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

38. 'Abuse of a dominant position' is a concept prohibited under which of the following Acts?
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Competition Act, 2002
(C) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(D) The Companies Act, 2013

39. A makes a proposal to B, which B accepts. However, before the acceptance comes to the knowledge of A, B revokes his acceptance by a speedier mode of communication. Which of the following is true?
(A) The acceptance is effective and a contract is formed.
(B) A can sue B for breach of contract.
(C) The contract is voidable at the option of A.
(D) The revocation is effective and there is no contract.

40. Which of the following is NOT a right of an unpaid seller under the Sale of Goods Act?
(A) Right to demand specific performance from the buyer
(B) Right of lien
(C) Right of stoppage in transit
(D) Right of resale

41. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Doctrine of Indoor Management is an exception to the Doctrine of Constructive Notice.
Reason (R) : The Doctrine of Indoor Management protects outsiders who have acted in good faith, assuming that the internal procedures of the company have been duly followed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. What is the minimum number of persons required to form a partnership?
(A) Two
(B) One
(C) Seven
(D) Ten

43. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void:
(A) When it is entered into.
(B) When one party decides to void it.
(C) It never becomes void, only voidable.
(D) When it ceases to be enforceable.

44. Which of the following is an example of an 'anti-competitive agreement' under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) An agreement to improve production efficiency.
(B) An agreement between competitors to fix purchase or sale prices.
(C) A joint venture agreement that increases competition.
(D) An exclusive supply agreement that does not harm the market.

45. The liability of a surety in a contract of guarantee is:
(A) Primary and independent.
(B) Limited to a fixed percentage of the debt.
(C) Co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
(D) Applicable only after all remedies against the principal debtor are exhausted.

46. When consent to an agreement is caused by misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract:
(A) Void
(B) Valid
(C) Illegal

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

90. A change in the constitution of a partnership firm occurs when:
(A) A new partner is admitted or an existing partner retires.
(B) The firm changes its business address.
(C) The firm undertakes a new line of business.
(D) The firm changes its name.

91. The rule that an act beyond the objects clause of the Memorandum is void is known as:
(A) The Doctrine of Indoor Management
(B) The Doctrine of Constructive Notice
(C) The Doctrine of Corporate Personality
(D) The Doctrine of Ultra Vires

92. The essentials of a contract do NOT include:
(A) Offer and acceptance
(B) Registration of the agreement
(C) Lawful consideration
(D) Competency of parties

93. A contract made under a mistake of fact by both parties is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Valid
(C) Void
(D) Illegal

94. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, deals with goods that are:
(A) Immovable only
(B) Both movable and immovable
(C) Intangible assets only
(D) Movable only

95. Consider the following statements regarding Winding Up of a company:
1. Voluntary winding up can be initiated by the members or creditors.
2. Compulsory winding up is ordered by the National Company Law Tribunal.
3. A company ceases to exist immediately upon the commencement of winding up proceedings.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

96. Which of the following is NOT a right of a partner?
(A) Right to take part in the conduct of the business.
(B) Right to expel a partner for misconduct.
(C) Right to be consulted in matters affecting the business.
(D) Right to have access to the books of the firm.

97. An agreement to do an impossible act in itself is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Void
(C) Valid
(D) Enforceable at the option of the promisee

98. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) can inquire into:
(A) Agreements that cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition.
(B) Any business dispute between two companies.
(C) The pricing policies of all companies in India.
(D) The employment practices of dominant firms.

99. A 'past consideration' is a valid consideration in:
(A) English Law only
(B) Neither English nor Indian Law
(C) Indian Law only
(D) Both English and Indian Law

100. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A minor's agreement is void ab initio.
Reason (R) : A minor is considered incompetent to contract.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. An auction sale is an example of:

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(C) fundamental
(D) collateral

79. Which of the following is NOT a negotiable instrument as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?
(A) Share Certificate
(B) Promissory Note
(C) Bill of Exchange
(D) Cheque

80. A partner's liability towards a third party for the firm's debts is:
(A) Limited to his share in profits.
(B) Unlimited.
(C) Limited to his capital contribution.
(D) Non-existent if he is a sleeping partner.

81. Chronologically arrange the following events in the life of a company:
1. Winding Up
2. Incorporation
3. Promotion
4. Commencement of Business

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

82. In a contract of guarantee, the person who gives the guarantee is called the:
(A) Surety
(B) Principal Debtor
(C) Creditor
(D) Bailee

83. 'Falsehood' that vitiates a contract primarily includes:
(A) Only coercion and undue influence.
(B) Only mistake of fact and mistake of law.
(C) Only fraud and misrepresentation.
(D) Only frustration and impossibility.

84. The Doctrine of Lifting the Corporate Veil is typically applied by courts in cases of:
(A) Normal business transactions.
(B) Declaration of dividends.
(C) Appointment of directors.
(D) Determination of enemy character of a company.

85. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A stranger to consideration can sue.
Reason (R) : In India, consideration may move from the promisee or any other person.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which of the following is a key element that distinguishes a partnership from a co-ownership?
(A) Sharing of property
(B) Existence of a business
(C) Inheritance of property
(D) Joint ownership of an asset

87. A 'crossed cheque' marked A/c Payee only is:
(A) Freely negotiable by endorsement.
(B) Payable to any person who holds it.
(C) Not negotiable.
(D) Payable only to the person named or his collecting banker.

88. If the object of an agreement is fraudulent, the agreement is:
(A) Void
(B) Voidable
(C) Valid
(D) Enforceable

89. Match List I with List II concerning remedies for breach of contract.
List I: (Remedy)
P. Injunction
Q. Specific Performance
R. Damages
S. Quantum Meruit
List II: (Description)
1. Monetary compensation for loss suffered.
2. An order of the court to carry out the promise exactly.
3. Payment for the part of the contract that has been performed.
4. A court order restraining a person from doing a particular act.

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(C) Capacity of parties
(D) Legality of object

113. Consider the following statements about 'Consideration':
1. It must move at the desire of the promisor.
2. It may be past, present, or future.
3. It need not be adequate but must be real.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

114. The maker of a Bill of Exchange is called the:
(A) Drawer
(B) Drawee
(C) Payee
(D) Acceptor

115. A partnership formed for a particular adventure or undertaking is called:
(A) Partnership at will
(B) Limited partnership
(C) Particular partnership
(D) General partnership

116. The Doctrine of Ultra Vires protects:
(A) The directors from the company.
(B) The company from its members.
(C) The outsiders from the company's internal mismanagement.
(D) The members and creditors from unauthorized acts of the company.

117. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a:
(A) Void contract
(B) Illegal agreement
(C) Voidable contract
(D) Unenforceable contract

118. Which of the following is a remedy available for a breach of 'condition' in a contract of sale?
(A) The buyer can only claim damages.
(B) The buyer can repudiate the contract.
(C) The buyer must accept the goods and claim damages.
(D) The seller can force the buyer to accept the goods.

119. A 'cartel' under the Competition Act, 2002 is presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition. A cartel is a type of:
(A) Vertical agreement
(B) Conglomerate merger
(C) Unilateral conduct
(D) Horizontal agreement

120. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The liability of partners is joint and several.
Reason (R) : A creditor can sue any one partner for the entire debt of the firm.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The principle of 'restitution' in the case of a contract with a minor means:
(A) The minor must pay compensation for the benefit received.
(B) The minor must repay the full amount of the loan taken.
(C) The minor can be forced to return the specific goods if they are still in his possession.
(D) The minor's parents are liable to restore the benefit.

122. Match List I with List II regarding types of partners.
List I: (Type of Partner)
P. Active Partner
Q. Sleeping Partner
R. Nominal Partner
S. Partner by Estoppel
List II: (Description)
1. Lends his name to the firm but has no real interest.
2. Contributes capital and shares profits but does not take active part.
3. Is held liable for firm's debts because he represents himself as a partner.
4. Takes active part in the conduct of the business.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

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(A) A general offer
(B) A specific offer
(C) An invitation to offer
(D) A cross offer

102. Under the Sale of Goods Act, who among the following is considered an 'unpaid seller'?
(A) A seller who has received partial payment.
(B) A seller to whom the whole of the price has not been paid.
(C) A seller who sold on credit when the period is not over.
(D) A seller who received a post-dated cheque not yet due.

103. The Doctrine of Indoor Management is also known as:
(A) The Rule of Estoppel
(B) The Rule in Hadley v. Baxendale
(C) The Rule of Restitution
(D) The Turquand Rule

104. Which of the following is a liability of a partner?
(A) To indemnify the firm for any loss caused by his willful neglect.
(B) To earn secret profits from the business.
(C) To compete with the business of the firm.
(D) To transfer his interest without the consent of other partners.

105. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The acceptance of a proposal must be communicated to the offeror.
Statement II : Mental acceptance or uncommunicated assent does not result in a contract.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

106. A contract is not discharged by:
(A) Commercial impossibility
(B) Performance
(C) Breach
(D) Mutual agreement

107. Which of the following is NOT a mode of dissolution of a partnership firm?
(A) Dissolution by agreement
(B) Compulsory dissolution
(C) Dissolution by the court
(D) Dissolution by a single partner without notice

108. The main objective of awarding damages for breach of contract is to:
(A) Punish the party in breach.
(B) Compensate the injured party for the loss suffered.
(C) Make the breaching party perform the contract.
(D) Forfeit the security deposit.

109. Which of the following is NOT a form of winding up of a company?
(A) Compulsory winding up by the Tribunal.
(B) Voluntary winding up.
(C) Administrative winding up by the Registrar of Companies.
(D) Winding up subject to the supervision of the court.

110. Arrange the following legislations based on the year of their first enactment, from earliest to latest.
1. The Indian Contract Act
2. The Companies Act (first major consolidation post-independence)
3. The Sale of Goods Act
4. The Competition Act

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

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111. The term 'goods' in the Sale of Goods Act means:
(A) Every movable property except actionable claims and money.
(B) Only tangible and visible property.
(C) Both movable and immovable property.
(D) Shares and debentures of a company.

112. Consensus ad idem is a fundamental principle relating to:
(A) Consideration
(B) Free consent

(B) Right to demand the creditor to sue the principal debtor first
(C) Right to be indemnified by the principal debtor
(D) Right to share securities held by the creditor

135. The 'grace period' allowed for payment of a time-based negotiable instrument (other than a cheque) is:
(A) One day
(B) Two days
(C) Seven days
(D) Three days

136. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Sharing of profits is a conclusive evidence of partnership.
Statement II : Mutual agency is the true test of partnership.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

137. An agreement to share profits from a robbery is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Valid
(C) Void
(D) Contingent

138. The sale of future goods in the Sale of Goods Act operates as:
(A) An agreement to sell
(B) A sale
(C) A hire-purchase agreement
(D) A bailment

139. The liability of a person who becomes a partner by 'holding out' or 'estoppel' is towards:
(A) All creditors of the firm.
(B) The government for tax purposes only.
(C) The other partners for their share of losses.
(D) Only those creditors who gave credit on his representation.

140. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A contract without consideration is void.
Reason (R) : Consideration is the price for which the promise of the other is bought.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. A 'counter-offer' has the effect of:
(A) Accepting the original offer.
(B) Making the original offer voidable.
(C) Rejecting the original offer.
(D) Suspending the original offer for a certain period.

142. A 'specific offer' can be accepted by:
(A) Any person in the public.
(B) Any person who comes to know about it.
(C) The government only.
(D) The specific person to whom it is made.

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143. Which doctrine prevents a person who has made a promise from going back on it if the other person has acted upon that promise?
(A) Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel
(B) Doctrine of Frustration
(C) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(D) Doctrine of Indoor Management

144. In a 'partnership at will', the firm can be dissolved by any partner by:
(A) Obtaining a court order.
(B) Giving notice in writing to all other partners.
(C) A majority vote of the partners.
(D) Unilaterally ceasing to participate in the business.

145. A buys a woolen coat from B, thinking it is made of pure wool. B knows it is not pure wool but does not correct A's mistaken belief. This amounts to:
(A) Misrepresentation
(B) Fraud, if there is a duty to speak.
(C) Undue Influence
(D) A bilateral mistake.

Assertion (A) : Silence can sometimes amount to fraud.
Reason (R) : When there is a duty to speak, keeping silent is equivalent to speech.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

239. 'Just and equitable' grounds for winding up a company by the Tribunal include:
(A) A complete deadlock in the management of the company.
(B) The company is making low profits.
(C) The company's shares are trading at a low price.
(D) The directors have decided to change the line of business.

240. The grace period for payment of a cheque is:
(A) Three days
(B) Zero days
(C) One day
(D) Seven days

241. A contract is vitiated by 'fraud' if there is:
(A) A simple misstatement.
(B) An intention to deceive.
(C) An error in judgment.
(D) A mistake of law.

242. The main difference between a partnership and a company is:
(A) The liability of members.
(B) The number of members.
(C) The applicable law.
(D) The requirement of a business purpose.

243. The rule of 'caveat emptor' does not apply when:
(A) The buyer has examined the goods.
(B) The sale is under a patent or trade name.
(C) The buyer relies on the seller's skill and judgment for a purpose.
(D) The goods are sold as is.

244. A proposal can be revoked at any time before:
(A) The acceptance comes to the knowledge of the proposer.
(B) A reasonable time has elapsed.
(C) The letter of proposal reaches the acceptor.
(D) The letter of acceptance is posted by the acceptor.

245. Winding up of a company differs from its dissolution in that:
(A) Dissolution precedes winding up.
(B) They are synonymous terms.
(C) Winding up precedes dissolution.
(D) Winding up is voluntary, while dissolution is compulsory.

246. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, makes the registration of firms compulsory.
Statement II : An unregistered firm suffers from certain disabilities, such as the inability to sue third parties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

247. A agrees to pay B Rs. 50,000 if he does not marry for his entire life. This agreement is:
(A) Valid
(B) Voidable
(C) Contingent
(D) Void

248. The Doctrine of Ultra Vires is primarily for the protection of:
(A) Shareholders and creditors
(B) Directors
(C) Employees
(D) Government authorities

249. Which of the following is NOT a right of a 'holder in due course'?
(A) To hold the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties.
(B) To enforce payment against all prior parties.
(C) To receive a duplicate instrument if the original is lost.
(D) To validate an inchoate instrument for any amount.

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P. Free Consent
Q. Lawful Consideration
R. Capacity to Contract
S. Frustration

List II: (Related Section/Idea)

1. Agreement with a minor
2. Supervening impossibility
3. Absence of coercion or undue influence
4. Quid pro quo

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

158. The concept of 'consideration' requires that it must:
(A) Be adequate to the promise.
(B) Move from the promisee only.
(C) Be paid in cash only.
(D) Have some value in the eye of the law.

159. Chronologically sequence the transfer of title under the Sale of Goods Act, assuming the contract requires the seller to do something to put them in a deliverable state.
1. Agreement to sell specific goods.
2. Goods are put into a deliverable state.
3. Notice is given to the buyer that the goods are in a deliverable state.
4. Property (title) passes to the buyer.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

160. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Articles of Association of a company are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association.
Reason (R) : The Memorandum of Association defines the fundamental conditions and objects of the company, while the Articles contain rules for internal management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A contract based on the happening or non-happening of a future uncertain event becomes void if the event:
(A) Becomes certain.
(B) Becomes impossible.
(C) Is delayed.
(D) Is controlled by the promisor.

162. A public notice is NOT required for the retirement of a:
(A) Sleeping or dormant partner.
(B) Active partner.
(C) Partner by estoppel.
(D) Partner in a registered firm.

163. Dishonour of a negotiable instrument can be by:
(A) Non-payment only.
(B) Non-acceptance only.
(C) Either non-acceptance or non-payment.
(D) Cancellation by the holder.

164. What is the effect of an 'ultra vires' transaction on the company?
(A) The transaction is voidable.
(B) The transaction is valid if all shareholders approve.
(C) The transaction is valid, but the directors are fined.
(D) The transaction is void ab initio.

165. When a person signifies his willingness to do or abstain from doing something with a view to obtaining the assent of another, it is called a(n):
(A) Acceptance
(B) Promise
(C) Proposal
(D) Agreement

166. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a partnership?
(A) There must be an agreement.
(B) The agreement must be in writing and registered.
(C) The agreement must be to share profits from a business.
(D) The business must be carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

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167. A liquidator is appointed in the case of:
(A) Formation of a company.
(B) Merger of a company.

146. Which one of the following is NOT a person's statutory right as a partner?
(A) Right to remuneration for taking part in business
(B) Right to share profits equally
(C) Right to have access to and inspect books
(D) Right to be indemnified for payments made in the ordinary course of business

147. A contract to perform a promise on the happening of an uncertain future event is a:
(A) Wagering Agreement
(B) Quasi Contract
(C) Contingent Contract
(D) Voidable Contract

148. The winding up of a company by an order of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is called:
(A) Voluntary winding up
(B) Members' voluntary winding up
(C) Creditors' voluntary winding up
(D) Compulsory winding up

149. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Sale of Goods Act: Regulates transfer of immovable property.
(B) Partnership Act: Governs companies with limited liability.
(C) Negotiable Instruments Act: Defines bills, notes, and cheques.
(D) Competition Act: Encourages monopolistic practices.

150. A threat to commit suicide to induce a person to enter into a contract amounts to:
(A) Undue Influence
(B) Coercion
(C) Fraud
(D) Misrepresentation

151. Which of the following is NOT a circumstance for 'lifting the corporate veil'?
(A) For prevention of fraud or improper conduct.
(B) For determination of the enemy character of the company.
(C) Where the company is a mere sham or cloak.
(D) For determination of the technical competence of the company.

152. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : An agreement with a minor is voidable.
Statement II : A minor can be a beneficiary in a contract.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

153. The rule 'Nemo dat quod non habet' in the context of the Sale of Goods Act means:
(A) Let the buyer beware.
(B) The goods must be fit for the purpose.
(C) No one can give what he does not have.
(D) Delivery follows payment.

154. A and B agree that A shall pay B Rs 1,000 if it rains on a particular day, and B shall pay A Rs 1,000 if it does not. This is an example of a:
(A) Wagering agreement
(B) Contingent contract
(C) Quasi-contract
(D) Contract of guarantee

155. Consider the following acts:
1. Entering into an anti-competitive agreement.
2. Abusing a dominant position.
3. Regulating combinations (mergers/ acquisitions) beyond a certain threshold.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

156. The retirement of a partner from a firm constitutes:
(A) Dissolution of the firm.
(B) Reconstitution of the firm.
(C) Winding up of the firm.
(D) Amalgamation of the firm.

157. Match List I with List II regarding provisions of the Indian Contract Act.
List I: (Concept)

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180. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Doctrine of Ultra Vires is meant to protect the investors and creditors of the company.
Reason (R) : Any act done by the company which is beyond its objects clause is void and cannot bind the company.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. A 'Quasi-contract' is a contract that is:
(A) Created by mutual consent of the parties.
(B) Implied in fact by the conduct of the parties.
(C) Created by law in the absence of any agreement.
(D) Not enforceable in a court of law.

182. A minor can:
(A) Be a principal.
(B) Be an agent.
(C) Be personally liable for his acts as an agent.
(D) Appoint a sub-agent.

183. The mutual rights and duties of partners are generally determined by:
(A) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 exclusively.
(B) The Registrar of Firms.
(C) The customs of the trade.
(D) The contract or agreement between the partners.

184. The liability of members in a company limited by shares is limited to:
(A) The unpaid amount, if any, on the shares held by them.
(B) The amount of guarantee given by them.
(C) Their personal assets.
(D) The total capital of the company.

185. In case of breach of a 'warranty' in a contract of sale, the buyer can:
(A) Repudiate the contract and reject the goods.
(B) Refuse to pay the price.
(C) Only claim damages for the breach.
(D) Treat the contract as void ab initio.

186. Which of the following is an example of 'coercion' under the Indian Contract Act?
(A) Threatening criminal charges to make a person sign a contract.
(B) A doctor persuading his patient to pay an exorbitant fee.
(C) An innocent misstatement of a material fact.
(D) A bank's refusal to grant a loan unless a high rate is agreed.

187. Partnership is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. This definition is given in:
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Companies Act, 2013
(C) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(D) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932

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188. 'Bid-rigging' is a prohibited practice under the:
(A) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(B) Competition Act, 2002
(C) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
(D) Indian Contract Act, 1872

189. Which of the following is NOT a mode of termination of an agency?
(A) Revocation by the principal.
(B) Renunciation by the agent.
(C) Temporary illness of the agent.
(D) Completion of the business of agency.

190. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Doctrine of Indoor Management is applicable even when the outsider has knowledge of irregularity.
Statement II : The doctrine does not apply in cases of forgery.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

191. A promise to pay a time-barred debt must be:
(A) In writing and signed by the promisor or his agent.

215. The right of an unpaid seller to retain possession of goods until the price is paid is called:
(A) Stoppage in transit
(B) Resale
(C) Repudiation
(D) Lien

216. The relationship of partnership arises from:
(A) Contract
(B) Status
(C) Inheritance
(D) Operation of law

217. A 'special crossing' of a cheque involves adding:
(A) Two parallel lines across the face of the cheque.
(B) The words 'and company'.
(C) The name of a banker across the face of the cheque.
(D) The signature of the drawer on the back.

218. An act is 'ultra vires' a company when it is beyond the powers conferred on the company by the:
(A) Memorandum of Association
(B) Board of Directors
(C) Articles of Association
(D) Companies Act, 2013

219. Which of the following vitiating elements makes a contract voidable?
(A) Bilateral mistake of fact
(B) Unlawful object
(C) Impossibility of performance
(D) Undue influence

220. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
Statement II : Communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when it is put in a course of transmission to him.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

221. An incoming partner is liable for the debts of the firm incurred:
(A) Before he became a partner.
(B) After he became a partner.
(C) Both before and after he became a partner.
(D) Only if he expressly agrees to be liable for old debts.

222. The term 'property in goods' in the Sale of Goods Act means:
(A) Possession of the goods.
(B) Custody of the goods.
(C) The quality of the goods.
(D) Ownership of the goods.

223. What is the remedy when a contract is vitiated by fraud?
(A) The contract is voidable and the aggrieved party may claim damages.
(B) The contract is automatically void.
(C) The aggrieved party can only sue for damages.
(D) The court will modify the contract to make it fair.

224. A person appointed by the court to manage the assets and liabilities of a company in compulsory winding up is called:
(A) Company Secretary
(B) Official Liquidator
(C) Director
(D) Auditor

225. A and B are partners in a business. A, without B's knowledge, uses the firm's property to make a personal profit. What is B's right?
(A) B can expel A from the partnership.
(B) A must account for and pay the profit to the firm.
(C) B can sue A for fraud.
(D) B has no remedy as it was A's personal transaction.

226. Match List I with List II regarding Acts and years of enactment.
List I: (Act)
P. The Indian Partnership Act
Q. The Sale of Goods Act
R. The Negotiable Instruments Act
S. The Indian Contract Act
List II: (Year)

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(A) The actual delivery of goods.
(B) The payment of the price.
(C) An agreement to sell.
(D) A hire-purchase agreement.

203. A partnership firm is compulsorily dissolved when:
(A) One of the partners dies.
(B) A partner becomes of unsound mind.
(C) The firm incurs continuous losses.
(D) The business of the firm becomes unlawful.

204. Which of the following statements about 'undue influence' is incorrect?
(A) One party is in a position to dominate the will of the other.
(B) The contract is void ab initio.
(C) The dominant party uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage.
(D) Relationships like doctor-patient or lawyer-client are presumed to involve undue influence.

205. Consider the following about an offer:
1. An offer must be communicated.
2. An offer must be certain.
3. An invitation to an offer is an offer.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

206. 'Lifting the corporate veil' may be permitted by the court to:
(A) Allow the directors to avoid personal liability.
(B) Enable the company to enter into ultra vires contracts.
(C) Enforce the Doctrine of Indoor Management.
(D) Determine the true character of the company for tax evasion purposes.

207. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a:
(A) Specified banker.
(B) Corporation.
(C) Person.
(D) Government treasury.

208. When a contract is breached, the party who suffers is entitled to receive compensation for:
(A) Any indirect or remote loss.
(B) Any loss which arose naturally in the usual course of things.
(C) Any speculative or notional loss.
(D) Any emotional distress caused by the breach.

209. The 'Doctrine of Frustration' applies only to:
(A) Executed contracts.
(B) Executory contracts.
(C) Void contracts.
(D) Illegal agreements.

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210. Chronologically sequence the events in a contract of sale, unless otherwise agreed.
1. Passing of property
2. Payment of price
3. Delivery of goods
4. Formation of contract

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

211. Which form of business organization has 'mutual agency' as its cardinal principle?
(A) Sole Proprietorship
(B) Company
(C) Partnership
(D) Cooperative Society

212. A minor's agreement is void. However, a minor can be a:
(A) Mortgagor
(B) Surety
(C) Promisor in a valid contract
(D) Promisee

213. The case of Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd. established the principle of:
(A) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(B) Doctrine of Indoor Management
(C) Separate Legal Entity
(D) Winding up of a company

214. An agreement in restraint of trade is:
(A) Valid
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) Illegal

(C) Issuing a prospectus.
(D) Winding up of a company.

168. If a contract is breached, and the plaintiff suffers no actual loss, the court may award:
(A) Nominal damages
(B) Special damages
(C) Exemplary damages
(D) Liquidated damages

169. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Law of Contract.
(A) A proposal is revoked by the death or insanity of the proposer.
(B) Acceptance must be in the prescribed mode.
(C) An agreement with a minor can be ratified on attaining majority.
(D) An agreement in restraint of marriage is void.

170. 'Predatory pricing' is a form of:
(A) Abuse of dominant position.
(B) An anti-competitive agreement.
(C) A permissible business strategy.
(D) A type of regulated combination.

171. A person who is of 'sound mind' for the purpose of making a contract is one who:
(A) Is not a minor person.
(B) Is not disqualified by any law.
(C) Has a high level of intelligence.
(D) Understands the contract and its effects at the time of making it.

172. The legal relationship between partners is that of a:
(A) Master and servant.
(B) Principal and agent.
(C) Employer and employee.
(D) Trustee and beneficiary.

173. The Doctrine of Indoor Management is a safeguard for:
(A) The company against its fraudulent directors.
(B) The directors against its negligent employees.
(C) Outsiders who deal with a firm without knowledge of irregularities.
(D) The shareholders against the company's board of directors.

174. Consider the following parties to a Bill of Exchange:
1. The Drawer: The person who makes the bill.
2. The Drawee: The person who is directed to pay.
3. The Payee: The person to whom payment is to be made.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

175. The transfer of ownership of goods from seller to buyer for a price is the essence of:
(A) A contract of sale
(B) Bailment
(C) Pledge
(D) A contract of agency

176. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for the court to order the dissolution of a partnership firm?
(A) A partner has become of unsound mind.
(B) A partner is guilty of minor misconduct not related to the business.
(C) The business of the firm cannot be carried on except at a loss.
(D) It is just and equitable that the firm should be dissolved.

177. A contract to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt is a:
(A) Wagering agreement
(B) Contingent contract
(C) Void contract
(D) Quasi-contract

178. A 'general crossing' of a cheque primarily affects its:
(A) Two parallel transverse lines.
(B) The name of a bank.
(C) The words Account Payee.
(D) The words Not Negotiable.

179. The term 'consideration' is defined in which Act?
(A) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(B) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(C) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(D) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

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1. 1881
2. 1930
3. 1872
4. 1932

(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

227. An agreement providing for a combination to regulate business or fix prices may be scrutinized under:
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(C) The Competition Act, 2002
(D) The Partnership Act, 1932

228. The term 'Proposal' in the Indian Contract Act is synonymous with the term 'Offer' in English Law. This statement is:
(A) False
(B) Partially true
(C) True only for commercial contracts
(D) True

229. Which of the following is NOT a negotiable instrument?
(A) A promissory note payable to bearer.
(B) A bearer cheque.
(C) A postal order.
(D) A bill of exchange.

230. An agreement is considered a contract when:
(A) It is made between two parties.
(B) It is enforceable by law.
(C) It is in writing.
(D) It involves a promise.

231. The liability of a retiring partner for the acts of the firm done after his retirement ceases when:
(A) He gives his personal notice of retirement to the other partners.
(B) The firm is reconstituted.
(C) He settles his accounts with the firm.
(D) A public notice of his retirement is given.

232. An order by the court, requiring a person to perform a negative stipulation in a contract is called:
(A) Injunction
(B) Specific performance
(C) Quantum meruit
(D) Restitution

233. The 'Objects Clause' of a company's Memorandum of Association cannot be altered except by:
(A) An ordinary resolution.
(B) A board resolution.
(C) A special resolution.
(D) The consent of the creditors.

234. Consider the following statements:
1. A contract with a minor is voidable at the option of the minor.
2. A minor can be admitted to the benefits of a partnership.
3. A minor can be an agent.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

235. The death of the offeror before acceptance automatically revokes the offer if:
(A) The offer was for a fixed period.
(B) The acceptance is not made within a reasonable time.
(C) The offer was personal in nature.
(D) The fact of death is known by the acceptor before acceptance.

236. The 'right of stoppage in transit' can be exercised by the unpaid seller only when:
(A) The buyer refuses delivery.
(B) The buyer becomes insolvent and the goods are in transit.
(C) The goods are of a perishable nature.
(D) The seller has not yet parted with the possession of goods.

237. A 'holding out' partner is liable to a third party on the basis of the principle of:
(A) Subrogation
(B) Indemnity
(C) Estoppel
(D) Guarantee

238. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

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(B) Verbal and communicated to the creditor.
(C) Registered with the appropriate authority.
(D) Accompanied by partial payment of the debt.

192. A partner may be expelled from a firm only if:
(A) A majority of the partners agree to it.
(B) The power is in the agreement and is used in good faith.
(C) The partner is continuously making losses for the firm.
(D) The partner becomes a competitor in another business.

193. Match List I with the corresponding Act in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Holder in Due Course
Q. Unpaid Seller
R. Abuse of Dominant Position
S. Doctrine of Ultra Vires
List II: (Governing Act)
1. Sale of Goods Act
2. Company Law
3. Negotiable Instruments Act
4. Competition Act
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

194. The 'Official Liquidator' is an officer appointed by the Central Government and attached to:
(A) Each High Court.
(B) The Registrar of Companies.
(C) The Securities and Exchange Board of India.
(D) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

195. 'Anticipatory breach of contract' occurs when a party:
(A) Fails to perform on the due date.
(B) Performs the contract defectively.
(C) Disables himself from performing the contract before the due date.
(D) Discovers a mistake in the contract terms.

196. The condition of 'merchantable quality' in a sale of goods implies that the goods are:
(A) Of the highest possible quality.
(B) Fit for the specific purpose requested by the buyer.
(C) Free from all defects, latent or patent.
(D) Commercially saleable under the description they were sold.

197. The maximum number of partners in a firm carrying on a banking business is:
(A) Twenty
(B) Fifty
(C) Ten
(D) One hundred

198. An agreement without consideration is void, except in case of a promise to compensate for:
(A) A future voluntary service.
(B) A past voluntary service.
(C) A service rendered at the request of a third party.
(D) A service which the promisor was legally bound to perform.

199. What is the consequence if consent to a contract is caused by a bilateral mistake of fact essential to the agreement?
(A) The contract is voidable.
(B) The contract is valid.
(C) The contract is illegal.
(D) The contract is void.

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200. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The liability of a surety is secondary.
Reason (R) : The surety is liable to pay only if the principal debtor defaults.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Which of the following is NOT a discharge of contract by operation of law?
(A) Death of a promisor in a personal contract.
(B) Insolvency of a party.
(C) Novation.
(D) Merger of rights.

202. The transfer of documents of title to goods has the same effect as:

250. 'Liquidated damages' are:
(A) A pre-estimate of probable loss from a breach, agreed by parties.
(B) Damages awarded by the court for non-monetary losses.
(C) An excessive and unreasonable amount stipulated as a penalty.
(D) Damages awarded to punish the defendant.

251. Which is the truest test of a partnership relationship?
(A) Sharing of profits
(B) Sharing of losses
(C) Contribution of capital
(D) Mutual agency

252. A contract for the sale of 'future goods' is always:
(A) A sale
(B) An agreement to sell
(C) A void contract
(D) A wagering contract

253. The principle that an outsider dealing with a company is not required to inquire into the regularity of internal proceedings is known as:
(A) The Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(B) The Doctrine of Constructive Notice
(C) The Doctrine of Indoor Management
(D) The Doctrine of Corporate Veil

254. A contract induced by 'misrepresentation' is:
(A) Void
(B) Valid, but damages can be claimed.
(C) Unenforceable.
(D) Voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.

255. Consider the following regarding a valid acceptance:
1. It must be absolute and unqualified.
2. It must be communicated to the offeror.
3. It can be made before the offer is made.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

256. Which of the following is a ground for compulsory dissolution of a firm?
(A) Death of a partner
(B) Adjudication of all partners, or all but one, as insolvent
(C) Retirement of a partner
(D) Persistent breach of agreement by a partner

257. An agreement to enter into a future agreement is:
(A) A valid contract.
(B) Not enforceable as the terms are not certain.
(C) A contingent contract.
(D) A voidable contract.

258. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A company is a legal person with a perpetual succession.
Reason (R) : The death or insolvency of a member does not affect the existence of the company.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

259. A promissory note is an instrument in writing containing a(n):
(A) Unconditional order to pay.
(B) Conditional order to pay.
(C) Unconditional undertaking to pay.
(D) Conditional undertaking to pay.

260. The frustration of a contract automatically:
(A) Makes the contract voidable.
(B) Renders the contract illegal.
(C) Entitles the parties to damages.
(D) Discharges the contract.

261. A company may be wound up voluntarily:
(A) Only if the company is unable to pay its debts.
(B) Only by an order of the court.
(C) If the company passes a special resolution to do so.
(D) If the Registrar of Companies issues a notice.

262. Match List I with List II regarding definitions in Sale of Goods Act.

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the interests of smaller players and consumers in the economy.

39. (D) The revocation is effective and there is no contract.
An acceptance can be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor. If the revocation reaches the proposer before or at the same time as the acceptance, the revocation is valid. Consequently, no binding contract is formed because the acceptance was successfully withdrawn before it could finalize the agreement.

40. (A) Right to demand specific performance from the buyer
An unpaid seller is granted specific statutory rights against the goods, including the right of lien, stoppage in transit, and resale. These remedies allow the seller to protect their financial interest when the buyer fails to pay. However, the right to demand specific performance is a judicial remedy for the buyer rather than a standard right of the unpaid seller.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The doctrine of constructive notice presumes that outsiders are aware of a company's public documents. However, the doctrine of indoor management acts as an exception by protecting these outsiders from being penalized for internal irregularities they could not have known. It ensures that those acting in good faith can rely on the apparent regularity of the company's internal administration.

42. (A) Two
A partnership is defined as an association of persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business. To satisfy the requirement of an agreement between multiple individuals, a minimum of two persons is necessary to form a firm. Without at least two distinct legal persons, the essential element of a mutual contract and agency cannot be established.

43. (D) When it ceases to be enforceable.
A contract that was originally valid and enforceable may become void if it subsequently loses its legal enforceability. This transition occurs when external changes or legal developments make the contract's performance impossible or unlawful. At the point where the law no longer supports the enforcement of the agreement, the contract is classified as void under the Indian Contract Act.

44. (B) An agreement between competitors to fix purchase or sale prices.
Anti-competitive agreements include horizontal arrangements between competitors that aim to manipulate the market. Price-fixing, which involves rivals agreeing to set specific prices for goods or services, is a primary example of such an agreement. These practices are prohibited because they eliminate competition, harm consumer interests, and cause an appreciable adverse effect on the efficiency of the market.

45. (C) Co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
In a contract of guarantee, the surety's liability is identical in scope and amount to that of the principal debtor. Unless the contract specifies otherwise, the creditor can pursue the surety for the full debt immediately upon the debtor's default. This co-extensive nature means the surety is liable for the same obligations, interest, and costs as the main debtor.

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46. (D) Voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.
Consent must be free for a contract to be fully valid. When consent is obtained through misrepresentation—an innocent false statement—the law grants the aggrieved party the right to decide whether to continue with the agreement. If the party chooses to rescind the contract, it becomes void; otherwise, it remains a binding and enforceable legal obligation.

47. (A) Something of value given in exchange for a promise.
Consideration is the essential element that transforms a mere promise into a legally binding contract. It represents the price or benefit exchanged between the parties, known as the quid pro quo. While it must have some value in the eyes of the law, it can take the form of an act, an abstinence, or a promise of future performance.

(C) After a certain event.
(D) Three days after presentation.

275. A contract is discharged by 'novation' when:
(A) The time for performance is extended.
(B) The place of performance is changed.
(C) An existing contract is substituted by a new one.
(D) A party fails to perform its obligation.

276. In which of the following cases will the Doctrine of Indoor Management NOT apply?
(A) Where the company's act is within its apparent authority.
(B) Where the internal procedure is not followed for a board meeting.
(C) Where the outsider deals with a low-level employee.
(D) Where the outsider had knowledge of internal irregularities.

277. The term for termination of a partnership firm is:
(A) Winding up
(B) Liquidation
(C) Dissolution
(D) Extinction

278. An agreement is void if its object or consideration is:
(A) Difficult to perform
(B) Forbidden by law
(C) Inadequate
(D) Not beneficial to one party

279. The right of an unpaid seller to resell the goods is available when:
(A) The buyer requests a resale.
(B) The seller wants a higher price.
(C) The market price has fallen.
(D) The goods are of a perishable nature.

280. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Every partner is an agent of the firm for the business of the firm.
Statement II : The act of a partner which is done to carry on, in the usual way, business of the kind carried on by the firm, binds the firm.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

281. The main difference between fraud and misrepresentation is:
(A) The nature of the statement.
(B) The effect on the contract.
(C) The intention of the party making the statement.
(D) The party who can avoid the contract.

282. A company's existence comes to an end when:
(A) The company's name is struck off the register upon dissolution.
(B) The winding-up order is made.
(C) The liquidator is appointed.
(D) The company ceases its business operations.

283. Which of the following is not a key element of partnership?
(A) Business
(B) Sharing of profits
(C) Mutual agency
(D) Limited liability

284. 'Acceptance' is to a 'Proposal' what a lighted match is to a train of gunpowder. This analogy highlights the:
(A) Revocable nature of acceptance.
(B) Irrevocable nature of acceptance once communicated.
(C) Importance of consideration.
(D) Need for a written proposal.

285. In a contract of sale, if the seller is not the owner of goods, the buyer:
(A) Gets a good title if he buys in good faith.
(B) Gets a better title than the seller.
(C) Gets no title to the goods.
(D) Can sue the real owner for damages.

286. Which of the following is NOT a ground for compulsory winding up?
(A) The company is unable to pay its debts.
(B) The company has acted against the interests of the sovereignty of India.
(C) The company has not filed financial statements for five consecutive years.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Agreements are contracts if made by free consent of competent parties for a lawful object.
Under the Indian Contract Act, a contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by law. This legal status is attained when the parties provide free consent, possess the legal capacity to contract, and exchange lawful consideration for a lawful object. Such agreements must not be expressly declared void to maintain their binding nature between the parties involved.

2. (A) A proposal must be communicated to the person to whom it is made.
A proposal is the initial step in the formation of a contract where one party signifies willingness to perform or abstain from an act. For a proposal to be legally effective, it must be communicated to the intended recipient. Without communication, there can be no knowledge of the offer, and consequently, no valid acceptance can take place.

3. (C) No, because acceptance must be communicated and B was unaware of the offer.
A valid contract requires that the person performing the conditions of an offer must have prior knowledge of that offer. Acceptance cannot occur in ignorance, as there is no meeting of minds. Therefore, finding a lost item without knowing about a reward prevents the finder from legally claiming the advertised amount, as no agreement was ever formed.

4. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While consideration is a necessary element for a valid contract, it does not need to be adequate or equivalent in value to the promise. However, it must be real, certain, and not illusory or impossible. The law leaves the adequacy of the price to the parties' discretion, provided their consent to the agreement was freely given.

5. (C) The frustrating event must be self-induced by one of the parties.
The doctrine of frustration applies when a contract becomes impossible to perform due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the parties. For a contract to be legally frustrated, the event must not be caused by the default or action of either party. If the impossibility is self-induced, it is treated as a breach rather than frustration.

6. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The formation of a contract involves several distinct legal stages defined by statute. A proposal occurs when willingness is signified to another, while acceptance happens when that person signifies assent. Consideration represents the reciprocal exchange or quid pro quo. Finally, an agreement is formed when every promise and set of promises constitute the consideration for each other.

7. (D) Void ab initio.
Legal capacity is an essential requirement for entering into a binding agreement. In India, a person who has not attained the age of majority is considered incompetent to contract. Consequently, any agreement entered into by a minor is considered null and void from the very beginning, meaning it cannot be enforced or ratified at a later date.

8. (A) The burden of proof always lies on the weaker party to prove undue influence.
Undue influence occurs when one party occupies a dominant position and uses it to gain an unfair advantage. In specific relationships involving trust or authority, the law presumes the exercise of such influence. In these cases, the burden of proof shifts to the person in the dominant position to demonstrate that the contract was made without any coercion.

9. (C) It discharges the contract and the parties are excused from performance.
When a contract faces supervening impossibility, the doctrine of frustration effectively terminates the legal obligations of all parties involved. Since the fundamental purpose of the agreement can no longer be achieved due to external factors, the contract becomes void. Both parties are consequently released from their future

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298. The 'Doctrine of Indoor Management' is an exception to the:
(A) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
(B) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(C) Doctrine of Separate Legal Entity
(D) Doctrine of Limited Liability

299. A partnership is dissolved by the court on the grounds of a partner's misconduct when the misconduct is:
(A) Of a minor nature.
(B) Unrelated to the business.
(C) Forgiven by the other partners.
(D) Likely to prejudicially affect the carrying on of the business.

300. The primary purpose of damages for breach of contract is:
(A) Punitive
(B) Compensatory
(C) Preventive
(D) Declaratory

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(D) The company's board of directors has resigned.

287. A person giving a guarantee in a contract is called a:
(A) Surety
(B) Bailor
(C) Pawnee
(D) Principal Debtor

288. A contract with a person of unsound mind is:
(A) Valid
(B) Surety
(C) Void
(D) Illegal

289. The purpose of the Competition Act, 2002, is to:
(A) Promote monopolies.
(B) Prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition.
(C) Regulate company administration.
(D) Facilitate international trade agreements.

290. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The registration of a partnership firm is not compulsory.
Reason (R) : Non-registration does not affect the validity of the partnership agreement between the partners themselves.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

291. Match List I with List II concerning legal doctrines.
List I: (Doctrine)
P. Ultra Vires
Q. Indoor Management
R. Lifting the Veil
S. Constructive Notice
List II: (Meaning)
1. Disregarding corporate personality
2. Outsiders can assume internal procedures are followed
3. Presumed knowledge of public documents
4. Beyond the powers
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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292. 'Frustration of contract' is covered under which concept?
(A) Initial impossibility
(B) Commercial hardship
(C) Mistake of law
(D) Supervening impossibility

293. Which of the following is NOT a right of a partner?
(A) Right to access the firm's books.
(B) Right to share profits.
(C) Right to interest on capital.
(D) Right to prevent the admission of a new partner.

294. A bid at an auction is a(n):
(A) Acceptance
(B) Proposal
(C) Invitation to a proposal
(D) Contract

295. Consider the following statements about a contract with a minor:
1. The minor is not liable under the contract.
2. The minor can enforce the contract if it is beneficial to him.
3. The doctrine of restitution applies to recover money advanced to a minor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

296. A 'bill of lading' is a:
(A) Document of title to goods.
(B) Negotiable instrument under the NI Act.
(C) Type of promissory note.
(D) Form of company share.

297. A contract to do an illegal act is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Valid
(C) Void
(D) Enforceable

performance duties and any further liability under the original agreement.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
A partnership firm lacks a separate legal personality, meaning it is not a distinct entity from the individuals who compose it. While partners face unlimited liability for the firm's obligations, this reflects the collective nature of the business. The definition of a firm as a collective name explains its structure but does not independently establish its legal status.

11. (D) A doctrine that holds acts done by a company beyond its powers as void.
The doctrine of ultra vires ensures that a company operates strictly within the objects and powers specified in its memorandum of association. Any transaction or act that exceeds these defined boundaries is considered void in the eyes of the law. Such acts cannot be ratified by shareholders, even if the entire membership provides their unanimous consent.

12. (B) Bill of Exchange
A cheque is a specific type of bill of exchange that is always drawn on a specified banker and is payable only on demand. It represents an unconditional order in writing, signed by the drawer, requiring the bank to pay a certain sum of money. While all cheques are bills of exchange, not all bills are cheques.

13. (A) 1 only
Fraud requires a deliberate act committed with the specific intention to deceive another party or induce them to enter into a contract. Silence generally does not constitute fraud unless there is a specific legal duty to speak. Furthermore, a contract induced by fraud is voidable at the option of the aggrieved party, rather than being void from the beginning.

14. (D) Consideration
The term quid pro quo translates to something in return, which is the functional definition of consideration in contract law. It signifies that each party to an agreement must give something of value to the other. Without this reciprocal exchange, a promise is generally considered a mere gift and lacks the legal enforceability required for a contract.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the sale of goods, stipulations are classified based on their importance to the contract. A condition is a fundamental requirement essential to the main purpose, and its breach allows for contract repudiation. Conversely, a warranty is a collateral or secondary stipulation, the breach of which only entitles the aggrieved party to claim monetary damages for the loss.

16. (B) The court disregards the separate legal personality to look at the persons behind it.
While a company is normally treated as a separate legal person, the judiciary may ignore this distinction under exceptional circumstances. This process, known as lifting the corporate veil, allows courts to hold the actual individuals or shareholders liable for the company's actions. It is typically applied to prevent fraud, tax evasion, or to determine the company's true character.

17. (B) A promise to pay a time-barred debt.
Although the general rule states that agreements without consideration are void, the Indian Contract Act provides specific exceptions. A written and signed promise to pay a debt that has become unenforceable due to the limitation period is legally binding. This exception recognizes the moral obligation to repay a debt despite the lapse of the statutory timeframe for legal recovery.

18. (A) Every partner is an agent of the firm and the other partners for business.
Mutual agency is the fundamental test of a partnership relationship. It implies that every partner acts both as a principal for themselves and as an agent for the other partners and the firm. Consequently, any act performed by a partner to carry out the firm's usual business binds all other partners, creating shared responsibility and legal liability.

19. (C) An innocent false statement made by a party believing it to be true.
Misrepresentation occurs when a party makes a false statement regarding a material fact without any intention to deceive. The individual providing the information genuinely believes it

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List I: (Term)
P. Condition
Q. Warranty
R. Property in Goods
S. Caveat Emptor
List II: (Description)
1. Stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract
2. Ownership of goods
3. Let the buyer beware
4. Stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

263. A contract which is valid in the beginning but later becomes void is called a:
(A) Voidable contract
(B) Void ab initio agreement
(C) Unenforceable contract
(D) Contract that becomes void

264. Who among the following is NOT competent to contract?
(A) A person disqualified from contracting by any law.
(B) A person who has attained the age of 18.
(C) A person of sound mind.
(D) A person who is a foreign national.

265. The relation between partners is one of:
(A) Caveat emptor.
(B) Strict liability.
(C) Utmost good faith.
(D) Vicarious liability only.

266. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of a company?
(A) Unlimited liability
(B) Perpetual succession
(C) Common seal
(D) Separate legal entity

267. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto:
(A) Must be paid damages for non-performance.
(B) Can still enforce the contract.
(C) Can sue for specific performance.
(D) Need not perform any promise therein contained.

268. The consideration for a promise:
(A) Must be adequate.
(B) Can be a promise to do something or to abstain from doing something.
(C) Must be of the same value as the promise.
(D) Must always be in the form of money.

269. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, is primarily based on the:
(A) German Commercial Code
(B) French Civil Code
(C) English Sale of Goods Act, 1893
(D) American Uniform Commercial Code

270. An agreement becomes a contract only when it is:
(A) Between parties competent to contract
(B) For a lawful consideration and with a lawful object
(C) Made with the free consent of the parties
(D) All of the above

271. Undue influence is presumed to exist in the relationship between:
(A) Doctor and patient
(B) Landlord and tenant
(C) Creditor and debtor
(D) Husband and wife

272. A dormant partner is one who:
(A) Is not a partner but lends his name to the firm.
(B) Is a partner who takes no active part and is unknown.
(C) Takes active part in the business but is unknown to the public.
(D) Is a partner only for a single transaction.

273. The doctrine of lifting the corporate veil is used by the courts to:
(A) Uphold the separate entity of the company.
(B) Ignore the corporate entity and look at the reality behind it.
(C) Enforce the internal rules of the company.
(D) Protect the directors from liability.

274. A cheque is payable:
(A) On demand.
(B) After a fixed period.

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29. (C) Frustration: Self-induced impossibility
Frustration occurs only when the impossibility of performance arises from external circumstances beyond the control of the parties. If a party causes the impossibility through their own actions or negligence, it is considered a self-induced event and does not qualify for legal frustration. Instead, such a situation is treated as a breach of contract, leading to liability for damages.

30. (D) The discontinuation of the business relationship of all partners.
Dissolution of a partnership firm signifies the complete breakdown of the relation between all partners. Unlike a simple change in the firm's constitution, such as the retirement of a single member, dissolution requires the total cessation of the firm's business activities. The assets are liquidated, liabilities are settled, and the legal existence of the partnership is brought to an end.

31. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Company law is governed by several fundamental doctrines that define the relationship between the entity and the public. Ultra vires limits the company to its stated powers, while indoor management protects outsiders from internal errors. Lifting the veil allows courts to look past the corporate entity, and constructive notice presumes that the public has read the company's registered documents.

32. (B) Actionable claims and money.
The Sale of Goods Act defines goods as every kind of movable property, excluding actionable claims and current currency. While stocks, shares, growing crops, and even intangible assets like patents are included, money is excluded because it serves as the consideration for the sale rather than the subject matter. Actionable claims are excluded as they represent mere rights to sue.

33. (B) The number of members is reduced below statutory minimums.
A company must maintain a minimum number of members to retain its legal status—two for a private company and seven for a public company. If the membership falls below these statutory limits for a prolonged period, the Tribunal has the authority to order a compulsory winding up. This ensures that the entity complies with the basic requirements of corporate formation.

34. (B) 1 and 2 only
A minor is generally incompetent to contract, but the law allows them to be a beneficiary or a promisee in an agreement. While a minor cannot be a full partner in a firm due to their inability to bear personal liability, they can be admitted to the benefits of an existing partnership. However, a minor cannot ratify a void agreement.

35. (C) The measure of damages in case of breach of contract.
The landmark case of Hadley v. Baxendale established the foundational principles for calculating damages in contract law. It stipulates that an injured party can recover losses that either arise naturally from the breach or were reasonably contemplated by both parties at the time of the contract. This rule prevents defendants from being liable for remote or unforeseeable consequential losses.

36. (D) For consideration and in good faith before maturity.
A holder in due course is a person who acquires a negotiable instrument for valuable consideration, in good faith, and without knowledge of any defects in the title. This acquisition must take place before the instrument's date of maturity. Such a holder enjoys special legal protections, including a title that is free from any defects belonging to prior parties.

37. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Partnership is essentially a contractual relationship formed by the agreement of the parties involved. While this contract, often called a partnership deed, defines their mutual rights and obligations, it is not legally required to be in writing or registered. Oral agreements are valid, though a written deed is preferred for clarity and is necessary for the firm's registration.

38. (B) The Competition Act, 2002
The Competition Act prohibits enterprises or groups from abusing their dominant position in the relevant market. Dominance itself is not illegal, but using that power to impose unfair prices, restrict production, or deny market access is strictly forbidden. This regulation ensures that large companies do not stifle competition or harm

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to be accurate at the time it is shared. Although the consent obtained is not free, making the contract voidable, the lack of fraudulent intent distinguishes misrepresentation from the more serious charge of fraud.

20. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The chronological enactment of these business laws begins with the Negotiable Instruments Act in 1881. This was followed by the Sale of Goods Act in 1930 and the Indian Partnership Act in 1932. Finally, the Competition Act was enacted in 2002 to modernize market regulations and replace the older Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act framework.

21. (C) Joint and several.
Partners in a firm bear collective responsibility for all obligations incurred while they are members. This liability is joint, meaning all partners are responsible together, and several, meaning any individual partner can be held liable for the entire debt of the firm. Creditors have the legal right to sue any one partner or all of them simultaneously.

22. (B) To promote and sustain competition in markets.
The primary objective of competition law is to ensure a fair and efficient marketplace for consumers and businesses. It achieves this by preventing anti-competitive agreements, prohibiting the abuse of dominant positions, and regulating mergers and acquisitions. By promoting healthy competition, the law encourages innovation, ensures better pricing, and protects the interests of participants in the economy.

23. (D) The outsiders dealing with the company.
The doctrine of indoor management, or the Turquand rule, protects individuals dealing with a company from internal procedural irregularities. It allows outsiders to assume that the company's internal regulations and delegated powers have been correctly followed. This principle ensures that legitimate business transactions are not invalidated by the company's failure to comply with its own private administrative rules.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A contract is legally discharged by frustration when an unforeseen event renders its performance impossible or fundamentally alters its nature. For this doctrine to apply, the event must occur after the contract's formation and must not be the result of any fault by either party. The absence of party fault is essential for establishing genuine legal impossibility.

25. (C) An unconditional undertaking to pay a sum of money.
A promissory note is a specific type of negotiable instrument that contains a written promise by one person to pay a definite amount of money. To be valid, this undertaking must be signed by the maker and must not be subject to any conditions. It represents a direct obligation of the maker to the payee or the bearer.

26. (A) Acceptance that is absolute and unqualified.
For a contract to be formed, the acceptance of a proposal must match the terms of the offer exactly. If the acceptance is conditional or includes variations, it constitutes a counter-offer rather than a valid acceptance. Furthermore, the acceptance must be expressed in a usual and reasonable manner and communicated to the proposer to become legally binding.

27. (D) Void
When the performance of a contract becomes impossible or unlawful due to an event that the promisor could not prevent, the contract is considered void. This occurs at the moment the performance becomes impossible, effectively ending the legal obligations of the parties. Such situations are governed by the doctrine of supervening impossibility under the Indian Contract Act.

28. (A) Damages
Damages serve as the primary legal remedy for a breach of contract, aimed at providing monetary compensation to the injured party. The goal is to place the plaintiff in the same financial position they would have occupied had the contract been properly performed. This restitution focuses on correcting the economic loss resulting from the other party's failure.

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48. (B) Its legal existence is ended through a defined process.
Winding up is the formal legal procedure by which a company's operations are concluded and its existence is terminated. During this stage, the company's assets are collected and sold, its debts are paid off, and any remaining surplus is distributed among the members. It is the necessary precursor to the final dissolution and removal of the company's name.

49. (B) Let the buyer beware.
The principle of caveat emptor places the responsibility on the buyer to examine the goods and satisfy themselves of their quality and fitness for a particular purpose. In a contract of sale, there is generally no implied warranty by the seller regarding the quality of goods. Unless the seller commits fraud or specific exceptions apply, the buyer bears the risk of defects.

50. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The formation of a contract begins with a proposal made by one party, which must then be accepted by the other. Once the proposal is accepted, it becomes an agreement. For this agreement to transform into a legally binding contract, it must possess the characteristic of enforceability by law, satisfying all statutory requirements such as consideration and free consent.

51. (C) Separate legal entity from its members.
A partnership is characterized by an agreement to share profits and the existence of mutual agency among the members. Unlike a company, a partnership firm does not possess a separate legal personality. The law does not distinguish between the firm and the partners, meaning the partners are personally and collectively liable for all the debts and obligations of the business.

52. (D) Method of payment
The crossing of a cheque, achieved by drawing two parallel lines on its face, serves as an instruction to the paying banker. It indicates that the cheque should not be paid directly in cash over the counter but must instead be credited through a bank account. This mechanism provides a layer of security by ensuring the money is traceable to a specific recipient.

53. (C) Powers and scope of activities of the company.
The objects clause is a vital part of the memorandum of association, as it defines the purpose for which the company was formed. it sets the boundaries of the company's legal capacity by listing the activities it is authorized to undertake. Any action performed outside the scope of this clause is considered ultra vires and is legally void.

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54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agreements that restrict a party from enforcing their legal rights through the usual judicial process are generally declared void. The law protects the right to seek justice and considers it against public policy to allow private contracts to bypass the jurisdiction of the courts. This ensure that all individuals have an unobstructed path to legal remedies for their grievances.

55. (D) Exemplary or punitive damages
While most damages are compensatory, exemplary damages are intended to punish the party in breach and deter others from similar conduct. These are rarely awarded in contract law, typically limited to cases like breach of promise to marry or wrongful dishonour of a cheque by a banker. They reflect the court's disapproval of the defendant's particularly egregious or malicious behavior.

56. (A) Consent is free when not caused by coercion, influence, fraud, or mistake.
Free consent is a fundamental requirement for a valid contract, meaning the parties must agree upon the same thing in the same sense. If consent is obtained through coercion, undue influence, fraud, or misrepresentation, the contract becomes voidable. A mistake regarding essential facts may even render the agreement void, as it prevents the necessary meeting of minds between parties.

57. (C) Warranty
A warranty is a stipulation in a contract of sale that is secondary or collateral to the main purpose of the agreement. While it must be fulfilled, its breach does not justify rejecting the goods or ending the contract. Instead, the aggrieved party is entitled only to claim monetary damages for any loss resulting from the seller's failure to meet the warranty.

116. (D) The members and creditors from unauthorized acts of the company.
The doctrine of ultra vires protects the interests of shareholders and creditors by ensuring that the company's funds are used only for the authorized purposes specified in its memorandum. By declaring unauthorized acts void, the law prevents the management from venturing into risky or unapproved activities. This ensures that investors' capital is handled according to the company's established constitutional objects.

117. (C) Voidable contract
A voidable contract is an agreement that remains valid and enforceable until it is challenged by one of the parties. This typically occurs when a party's consent was not free, such as due to fraud, coercion, or misrepresentation. The law gives the aggrieved party the choice to either fulfill the contract or rescind it, effectively ending their obligations under the agreement.

118. (B) Reconstitution of the firm.
A condition is a fundamental stipulation in a contract of sale. If a seller breaches a condition, it is considered such a serious failure that the buyer is legally entitled to repudiate the entire contract. This means the buyer can reject the goods and consider the contract terminated, in addition to claiming damages for any loss resulting from the seller's fundamental breach.

119. (D) Horizontal agreement
A cartel is a horizontal agreement between competing enterprises to manipulate market conditions. Members of a cartel typically agree to fix prices, limit production, or divide markets to eliminate competition among themselves. Because cartels directly harm consumers and market efficiency, the Competition Act presumes that such agreements have an appreciable adverse effect on competition and are generally prohibited.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Partners in a firm are jointly and severally liable for all firm debts. This means that while all partners are collectively responsible, each individual partner is also fully liable for the entire amount. Consequently, a creditor has the legal right to sue any single partner for the whole debt without being required to sue all of them together.

121. (C) The minor can be forced to return the specific goods if they are still in his possession.
While a minor's agreement is void, the doctrine of restitution allows for the restoration of property in limited circumstances. If a minor has obtained specific movable goods through a void agreement, the court may direct them to return those goods to the other party, provided they are still traceable and in the minor's possession. This prevents the minor from being unjustly enriched.

122. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Partnership law identifies several types of partners based on their involvement and representation. Active partners manage the business daily, while sleeping partners provide capital without participation. Nominal partners merely lend their name without having a real interest. Finally, partners by estoppel are individuals who, through their conduct, represent themselves as partners and are held liable to third parties who rely on that representation.

123. (D) Separate legal entity
The principle of separate legal entity normally treats a company as a distinct person from its shareholders. However, the doctrine of lifting the corporate veil allows the law to ignore this separation and look at the actual individuals who control the company. This exception is applied when the corporate form is used for fraudulent purposes, tax evasion, or other illegal activities.

124. (B) Voidable
Undue influence occurs when one party uses their dominant position to obtain an unfair advantage over another. When a contract is formed under such circumstances, the consent is not free. The law makes such contracts voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained, allowing them to choose whether to set aside the agreement or proceed with it.

125. (C) Monetary compensation is not an adequate remedy.
Specific performance is an equitable remedy where the court orders a party to fulfill their actual contractual promise. It is typically granted in cases where monetary damages are insufficient

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exactly what they agreed to purchase, based on the seller's representations.

68. (D) The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact.
Fraud involves intentional deception to induce another person to enter into an agreement. Active concealment occurs when a party takes deliberate steps to hide a material fact that they are aware of, preventing the other party from discovering the truth. Unlike innocent misrepresentation, this requires a dishonest intent and a conscious effort to mislead the other party regarding the subject matter.

69. (C) Implied authority
Implied authority refers to the power of a partner to bind the firm through acts done in the ordinary course of the firm's business. This authority is not explicitly stated in the agreement but is assumed by law based on the nature of a partnership. It allows partners to conduct daily transactions, such as buying goods or paying debts, on behalf of the firm.

70. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
While registration of a partnership firm is legally optional, the law imposes significant disabilities on unregistered firms to encourage registration. An unregistered firm cannot sue third parties in court to enforce contractual rights. However, the lack of such enforcement power is a consequence of non-registration rather than the reason why the registration itself is categorized as optional by the statute.

71. (D) Partner by estoppel
A person who is not a partner may still be held liable as one if they represent themselves as a partner or allow others to do so. This is known as the principle of holding out or estoppel. If a third party provides credit to the firm based on this false representation, the individual is legally barred from denying their partnership status.

72. (A) Doctrine of Indoor Management
The rule established in the case of Royal British Bank v. Turquand protects outsiders from being affected by internal mismanagement of a company. It states that persons dealing with a company are not bound to inquire into its internal administrative procedures. As long as the transaction is consistent with the public documents, they can assume that all necessary internal approvals have been obtained.

73. (C) Any person with knowledge of the offer performing its conditions.
A general offer is made to the public at large rather than a specific individual. It can be accepted by anyone who becomes aware of the offer and performs the specific acts or conditions stipulated by the offeror. In such cases, the act of performance itself serves as the communication of acceptance, creating a binding contract between the parties.

74. (B) 1 and 2 only
A valid proposal must be definite, clear, and certain in its terms to avoid ambiguity. It can be specific, addressed to a particular person, or general, addressed to the public. However, an invitation to offer, such as a price list or advertisement, is not a proposal but merely a request for others to make an offer.

75. (D) When the contract is made.
In a contract for the sale of specific goods that are already in a deliverable state, the ownership or property passes to the buyer the moment the contract is finalized. It is immaterial whether the time of payment or the time of delivery is postponed. The law presumes that the parties intended the title to transfer immediately upon their mutual agreement.

76. (B) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969.
The Competition Act was introduced to shift the regulatory focus from curbing monopolies to promoting healthy market competition. It repealed the MRTP Act, which was considered outdated in the era of economic liberalization. The new law provides a more comprehensive framework for addressing anti-competitive practices, abuse of dominance, and the regulation of large-scale combinations in the Indian economy.

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77. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Frustration occurs when a contract becomes impossible to perform due to unforeseen events,

135. (D) Three days
For negotiable instruments that are not payable on demand, such as time-based bills of exchange or promissory notes, the law allows a mandatory grace period of three days. These days are added to the date on which the instrument is otherwise stated to be at maturity. This standard practice provides the party liable for payment with a short additional timeframe to settle the obligation.

136. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While sharing profits is a strong piece of evidence for a partnership, it is not conclusive, as creditors or employees may also share in profits. The definitive test for a partnership is the existence of mutual agency, where each partner has the authority to act as an agent for the others. This reciprocal power to bind one another is what truly defines the partnership relationship.

137. (C) Void
For an agreement to be recognized as a contract, it must have a lawful object. An agreement to share profits from an illegal activity, such as robbery, is fundamentally against public policy and violates the law. Because the purpose of the agreement is unlawful, it is considered void from the beginning and cannot be enforced by any court of law.

138. (A) An agreement to sell
Future goods are those that are to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the contract is made. Since the goods do not currently exist or are not yet in the seller's possession, ownership cannot be transferred immediately. Therefore, a contract for the sale of future goods operates only as an agreement to sell, with the transfer of property occurring at a later time.

139. (D) Only those creditors who gave credit on his representation.
A person who represents themselves as a partner is held liable under the principle of estoppel. However, this liability is not general; it only extends to third parties who actually believed the representation and provided credit to the firm based on that belief. The law aims to protect individuals from being misled by false claims of partnership while limiting the scope of the individual's liability.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Consideration is a fundamental requirement for a binding contract, acting as the price paid for the other party's promise. Without this exchange of value, an agreement is generally void because it lacks the necessary reciprocal commitment. The requirement for consideration ensures that legal enforcement is reserved for serious bargains rather than casual or gratuitous promises that lack a mutual exchange.

141. (C) Rejecting the original offer.
A counter-offer occurs when the offeree accepts the original offer but introduces new terms or modifications. This action is legally treated as a rejection of the original offer and the proposal of a new one. Once a counter-offer is made, the original offer is extinguished and cannot be accepted later unless the offeror renews it or makes a fresh proposal.

142. (D) The specific person to whom it is made.
A specific offer is one that is addressed to a particular individual or a defined group of people. Because the offeror intends to enter into a contract only with that specific party, only that person has the legal power to accept it. No other individual, even if they are aware of the terms, can create a binding contract by attempting to accept that offer.

143. (A) Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel
Promissory estoppel is a legal principle that prevents a party from withdrawing a promise if the other party has reasonably relied upon it and changed their position to their detriment. Even in the absence of a formal contract or consideration, the court may enforce the promise to prevent injustice. This doctrine ensures fairness by holding parties accountable for the expectations they create in others.

144. (B) Giving notice in writing to all other partners.
In a partnership at will, where no duration is fixed, the legal relationship is highly flexible. Any partner who wishes to end the firm can do so by providing a written notice of dissolution to all other partners. The firm is dissolved as of the date specified in the notice or, if no date is given, from the date the notice is communicated.

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87. (D) Payable only to the person named or his collecting banker.
A cheque marked A/c Payee only is a restrictive form of crossing that directs the paying bank to credit the amount only to the account of the named payee. This instruction significantly limits the negotiability of the instrument, as it cannot be further transferred to other parties. It serves as a strong security measure to ensure the funds reach the intended recipient.

88. (A) Void
Every agreement must have a lawful object and consideration to be recognized as a contract. If the underlying purpose of an agreement is to defraud others or violate the law, the agreement is void and has no legal standing. The courts will not assist any party in enforcing an arrangement that is based on fraudulent intent or illegal activities.

89. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Remedies for breach of contract serve different legal functions. An injunction restricts specific actions, while specific performance compels the exact fulfillment of a promise. Damages provide monetary compensation for financial losses. Quantum meruit ensures that a party is paid fairly for the work they have already completed, preventing unjust enrichment of the other party at their expense.

90. (A) A new partner is admitted or an existing partner retires.
Reconstitution of a partnership firm occurs when there is a change in the identity of the partners while the business continues. This happens through the admission of a new member, the retirement of an existing one, or the death of a partner. In such cases, the old partnership agreement is terminated, and a new agreement is formed to reflect the revised membership.

91. (D) The Doctrine of Ultra Vires
The memorandum of association acts as the constitution of a company, and its objects clause limits the scope of the company's legal activities. Any act that goes beyond these stated objects is considered ultra vires, meaning it is outside the company's legal powers. Such acts are void and cannot be enforced against the company or ratified by its shareholders.

92. (B) Registration of the agreement
To form a valid contract, the law requires offer, acceptance, lawful consideration, competent parties, and free consent. While these elements are essential, most contracts do not require formal registration to be legally binding. Registration is only mandatory for specific types of agreements, such as those involving the transfer of immovable property or certain gifts, as required by specific statutes.

93. (C) Void
When both parties to an agreement are under a mistake regarding a fact that is essential to the agreement, there is no genuine meeting of minds. This bilateral mistake prevents the formation of a valid contract because the foundation of the agreement is flawed. In such cases, the agreement is considered void, and neither party can enforce any obligations under it.

94. (D) Movable only
The Sale of Goods Act specifically governs contracts for the transfer of ownership in movable property. It defines goods as including stocks, shares, growing crops, and other items that can be separated from the land. Immovable property, such as land or buildings, is excluded from this Act and is instead governed by the Transfer of Property Act and other land-related laws.

95. (A) 1 and 2 only
Winding up can be initiated voluntarily by the members or creditors, or compulsorily through an order by the Tribunal. It is important to note that a company does not cease to exist immediately when winding up starts. Its legal personality continues until the process is completed and a formal dissolution order is passed, allowing the company to settle its outstanding affairs.

96. (B) Right to expel a partner for misconduct.
Partners possess various statutory rights, including the right to participate in business management and inspect the firm's books. However, the power to expel a partner is not an inherent right. It can only be exercised if such authority is specifically provided in the partnership agreement and is used in good faith by a majority of the partners for the firm's benefit.

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58. (B) 1 and 2 only
The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body created to enforce the Competition Act and prevent practices that harm market competition. It is empowered to investigate anti-competitive agreements and abuses of dominance. While it has significant authority, its decisions are not final, as they can be appealed before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal and subsequently the Supreme Court.

59. (D) Limited to his property or estate.
Although a minor's agreements are generally void, they are liable for the price of necessaries supplied to them or their dependents. This liability is not personal, meaning a minor cannot be imprisoned or declared insolvent for non-payment. Instead, the supplier can only recover the reasonable value of the goods from the minor's existing property or financial estate.

60. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Legal terminology defines various states and principles of contract and company law. Void ab initio refers to agreements that have no legal effect from their inception. Quantum meruit allows for payment based on the amount of work earned. Quid pro quo signifies the exchange of value, and ultra vires describes actions taken beyond a corporation's legal authority.

61. (C) It is absolutely void and cannot be ratified.
An act that is ultra vires is one that exceeds the legal powers granted to a company by its memorandum of association. Because the company lacks the capacity to perform such acts, they are considered null and void from the beginning. Unlike internal irregularities, these acts cannot be made valid even if every shareholder agrees to ratify the transaction.

62. (D) The Doctrine of Frustration.
The doctrine of supervening impossibility, also known as frustration, applies when a contract's performance becomes impossible or unlawful after its formation. This occurs due to unforeseen events beyond the parties' control, such as a change in law or destruction of the subject matter. In such cases, the law recognizes that the contract cannot be fulfilled and automatically discharges it.

63. (A) The right to share in the profits of the business.
Sharing profits is a fundamental characteristic of a partnership and is the primary objective of the association. While partners can agree on specific ratios, the entitlement to a portion of the business's financial gains is essential for establishing the partnership relation. Other rights, like salaries or expulsion powers, are subject to specific agreements and are not inherent to the definition.

64. (B) Drawee
A bill of exchange is an order from the drawer to the drawee to pay a certain sum to the payee. For the bill to become a binding obligation on the drawee, they must signify their assent by signing the instrument. This process is known as acceptance, and upon completing it, the drawee becomes the acceptor and the primary party liable.

65. (B) It is a social agreement not intended to create legal relations.
For an agreement to become a contract, there must be an intention to create legal obligations. Social or domestic arrangements, such as dinner invitations, are generally presumed to lack this intent. Since the parties do not expect legal consequences for a failure to perform such social promises, the law does not recognize them as enforceable contracts, regardless of any disappointment.

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66. (A) Winding Up
Winding up is the legal process through which a company's business is closed, its assets are realized, and its debts are paid. It is the final stage of a company's life before it is formally dissolved. This procedure ensures that the company's affairs are settled in an orderly manner, protecting the interests of creditors and shareholders during the closure.

67. (C) The goods shall correspond with the description.
In a contract of sale by description, there is an implied condition that the goods delivered must match the description provided. This is a fundamental requirement, and if the goods differ, the buyer has the right to reject them. This protection ensures that the buyer receives

the cost of raw materials, does not discharge a contract. Parties are expected to bear the normal risks of business unless the performance becomes fundamentally impossible.

107. (D) Dissolution by a single partner without notice
Dissolution of a firm can occur through mutual agreement, compulsory legal grounds, or a court order. In a partnership at will, a partner can dissolve the firm by providing written notice to all other partners. However, a partner cannot unilaterally end the firm without such notice or a legal basis, as the partnership relation is based on mutual agreement and notice.

108. (B) Compensate the injured party for the loss suffered.
The fundamental principle of damages in contract law is compensatory rather than punitive. The goal is to provide the aggrieved party with a sum of money that compensates for the actual loss resulting from the breach. This aims to restore the party to the financial position they would have occupied if the other party had fulfilled their contractual obligations as promised.

109. (C) Administrative winding up by the Registrar of Companies.
Winding up of a company typically occurs through a compulsory process by the Tribunal or voluntarily by the members and creditors. While the Registrar of Companies has the power to strike off the name of a defunct company from the register, this is distinct from the formal winding-up process. Winding up involves a structured liquidation of assets and settlement of liabilities by a liquidator.

110. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The enactment of major commercial laws in India began with the Indian Contract Act in 1872. This was followed by the Sale of Goods Act in 1930 and subsequently by the first major post-independence consolidation of the Companies Act. The Competition Act is a modern piece of legislation enacted in 2002 to address contemporary market challenges and replace the older regulatory framework.

111. (A) Every movable property except actionable claims and money.
The Sale of Goods Act defines goods as any kind of movable property, which includes stocks, shares, growing crops, and grass. However, it specifically excludes money and actionable claims. Money is excluded because it acts as consideration, while actionable claims are excluded because they represent rights to sue for a debt rather than tangible or transferable property in a commercial sense.

112. (B) Free consent
The principle of consensus ad idem refers to the meeting of minds, where both parties agree upon the same thing in the same sense. This element is vital for establishing free consent in a contract. If there is a fundamental misunderstanding regarding the subject matter or terms, the agreement lacks a valid foundation and cannot be legally enforced in a court of law.

113. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Consideration must meet several legal criteria to support a valid contract. It must be provided at the specific desire of the promisor and can represent an act done in the past, present, or promised for the future. While the law does not require consideration to be adequate in value, it must be real, certain, and possess some value in the legal sense.

114. (A) Drawer
In the context of a bill of exchange, the drawer is the individual who creates and signs the instrument. They issue an unconditional order to another person, known as the drawee, to pay a certain sum of money to a designated payee. The drawer is the party who initiates the payment instruction and is responsible if the drawee fails to pay.

115. (C) Particular partnership
A particular partnership is formed when two or more people agree to work together for a specific business venture or a single undertaking. Unlike a general partnership, which carries on a continuous business, this type of partnership is intended to last only for the duration of the project. Once the objective is achieved or the adventure is completed, the partnership is naturally dissolved.

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which results in the contract being discharged. This is a matter of physical or legal impossibility rather than the performance being declared illegal from its inception. While an act may become illegal, frustration specifically addresses the inability to fulfill the promise due to circumstances beyond the parties' control.

78. (D) collateral
A contingent contract is one where the performance depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of an uncertain future event. This event must be collateral to the contract, meaning it is not part of the actual performance but acts as a trigger for the obligations. Examples include insurance contracts, where payment depends on the uncertain event of a loss or accident.

79. (A) Share Certificate
The Negotiable Instruments Act specifically defines promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques as negotiable instruments. These documents allow for the transfer of debt or payment obligations by delivery or endorsement. A share certificate, while representing ownership in a company, is not considered a negotiable instrument under this specific Act as it does not contain an unconditional promise to pay money.

80. (B) Unlimited.
In a general partnership, the liability of every partner for the debts of the firm is unlimited. This means that if the firm's assets are insufficient to satisfy its creditors, the personal property of the partners can be used to settle the outstanding obligations. This high level of risk applies to all partners, including those who are inactive or sleeping.

81. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The life cycle of a company begins with promotion, where the initial idea is developed and prepared. This is followed by incorporation, which provides the company with its separate legal personality. Once incorporated, the company proceeds to the commencement of business. Finally, if the company is to be closed, the process of winding up is initiated to settle its affairs.

82. (A) Surety
In a contract of guarantee, the surety is the person who provides the undertaking to the creditor. They promise to perform the obligation or discharge the liability of the principal debtor in the event of their default. The surety's role is to provide additional security to the creditor, ensuring that the debt will be paid even if the main debtor fails.

83. (C) Only fraud and misrepresentation.
Falsehood that affects the validity of a contract typically involves providing incorrect information to the other party. Fraud involves intentional deception, while misrepresentation refers to innocent false statements. Both of these elements prevent the formation of free consent, as the party's decision to enter the contract was based on an inaccurate understanding of the material facts presented by the other side.

84. (D) Determination of enemy character of a company.
The doctrine of lifting the corporate veil is an exceptional measure used by courts to look past the company's separate legal personality. It is frequently applied during times of war to determine the true nationality and character of the persons controlling the company. This prevents individuals from hostile nations from using the corporate form to hide their identity and conduct illegal activities.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Indian law, the doctrine of privity of consideration is not strictly applied, allowing consideration to move from a third party rather than just the promisee. Consequently, a person who is a stranger to the consideration can still enforce a contract, provided they are a party to that agreement. This principle distinguishes the Indian legal framework from the English common law approach.

86. (B) Existence of a business
While both partnership and co-ownership involve multiple people sharing an interest in property, a partnership must involve the carrying on of a business with the intent to make a profit. Co-ownership may exist for purely personal reasons or for the joint use of an asset without any commercial activity. The existence of a business is the essential distinguishing factor.

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to compensate the injured party, such as contracts involving unique goods or real estate. If the loss can be easily quantified and compensated with money, the court will generally not grant specific performance.

126. (D) Difficulty of performance due to commercial hardship.
Frustration applies when performance becomes physically or legally impossible due to unforeseen external events. However, mere commercial hardship, such as an increase in costs or a decrease in profits, does not qualify as frustration. Parties are expected to manage the financial risks of their business transactions, and a contract remains binding even if it becomes less profitable than originally anticipated.

127. (A) Becomes insolvent.
The right of stoppage in transit allows an unpaid seller to regain possession of goods that are currently being transported to the buyer. This right can only be exercised if the seller has already parted with the goods and the buyer becomes insolvent. It provides the seller with a final opportunity to protect themselves from total financial loss before the goods reach the buyer.

128. (B) Bill of Exchange
A bill of exchange is a written instrument containing an unconditional order signed by the maker. It directs a specific person to pay a certain sum of money to a designated person or to the bearer. Unlike a promissory note, which is a promise to pay, a bill of exchange is a command to another party to make the payment on behalf of the drawer.

129. (B) The Competition Commission of India (CCI)
The Competition Commission of India is the primary regulatory authority responsible for enforcing the Competition Act. Its mandate includes preventing anti-competitive agreements, prohibiting the abuse of dominant positions, and regulating mergers and combinations. The Commission has the power to investigate market conduct, hear cases, and impose significant penalties on enterprises that violate competition rules to ensure a fair marketplace.

130. (A) Partnership at Will
A partnership at will is a firm where no fixed duration or specific undertaking is agreed upon for its existence. In such cases, the law allows any partner to dissolve the firm at any time by simply giving a written notice of their intention to all other partners. This provides flexibility for partners to exit the relationship without needing a specific legal ground or court intervention.

131. (C) Void due to bilateral mistake of fact.
If both parties enter into an agreement under a mistake regarding a fact essential to the contract, such as the continued existence of the subject matter, the agreement is void. Since the horse was already dead without the parties' knowledge, there was no genuine subject matter for the sale. This lack of a meeting of minds prevents the formation of any legal obligation.

132. (D) Memorandum and Articles of Association.
The doctrine of constructive notice presumes that anyone dealing with a company has read and understood its public documents. Since the memorandum and articles of association are registered with the Registrar of Companies, they are accessible to the public. Consequently, individuals are legally deemed to have knowledge of the company's powers and internal rules, regardless of whether they have actually read them.

133. (B) 1 and 2 only
Winding up is the initial stage in the process of closing a company, where a liquidator is appointed to manage its affairs. During this time, the company's assets are sold to pay off its creditors. Contrary to common belief, a company can continue its business during winding up, but only to the extent necessary for a more beneficial winding up of its affairs.

134. (B) Right to demand the creditor to sue the principal debtor first
A surety has several rights, including subrogation and the right to be indemnified by the principal debtor. However, the surety's liability is generally co-extensive with the principal debtor, meaning the creditor can sue the surety immediately upon default. The surety does not have a legal right to force the creditor to exhaust all remedies against the debtor before seeking payment from them.

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97. (B) Void
An agreement to perform an act that is impossible from the very beginning is legally void. The law does not recognize or enforce promises that cannot be physically or legally fulfilled. Because the impossibility exists at the time the agreement is made, no valid contract is ever formed, and the parties have no legal obligations toward each other regarding that act.

98. (A) Agreements that cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition.
The Competition Commission of India is empowered to investigate and penalize agreements that significantly harm market competition. These include horizontal agreements like cartels and vertical agreements like exclusive supply arrangements. The Commission focuses on maintaining a fair marketplace by ensuring that businesses do not engage in practices that restrict competition, inflate prices, or limit consumer choice in the relevant market.

99. (C) Indian Law only
In Indian contract law, consideration can be past, present, or future. This means an act done previously at the request of the promisor can serve as valid consideration for a subsequent promise. This differs from English law, where past consideration is generally not considered valid unless it falls under very narrow exceptions. This distinction provides greater flexibility in Indian contractual arrangements.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In India, a minor is legally considered incompetent to enter into a contract. Because the law aims to protect minors from their own lack of experience and judgment, any agreement made by them is void from the beginning. This means it has no legal effect and cannot be enforced in a court of law, as no valid contract ever existed.

101. (C) An invitation to offer
An auction sale begins with an invitation to the public to make offers. The auctioneer's announcement is not a proposal but an invitation to bid. Each bid made by a participant constitutes a proposal, and the contract is only finalized when the auctioneer accepts the highest bid, usually by the fall of the hammer or another customary method of acceptance.

102. (B) A seller to whom the whole of the price has not been paid.
An unpaid seller is defined as one who has not received the full payment for the goods sold. This status applies even if partial payment has been made or if a negotiable instrument, like a cheque, was received but subsequently dishonoured. The law grants such sellers specific rights to protect their interest until the entire agreed price is successfully recovered.

103. (D) The Turquand Rule
The doctrine of indoor management is often referred to as the Turquand rule, based on the foundational case of Royal British Bank v. Turquand. It protects third parties dealing with a company from being penalized for the company's failure to follow its own internal rules. This rule is essential for commercial certainty, as it prevents transactions from being invalidated by private administrative errors.

104. (A) To indemnify the firm for any loss caused by his willful neglect.
Partners have a legal duty to act with diligence and in the best interests of the firm. If a partner's intentional negligence or misconduct results in a financial loss for the partnership, they are obligated to compensate the firm for that loss. This responsibility ensures that individual partners remain accountable for their actions and do not harm the collective business.

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105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
For a contract to be formed, the acceptance of a proposal must be communicated to the offeror. A mere internal decision to accept, without expressing it through words or conduct, does not create a binding agreement. The law requires an objective manifestation of assent to ensure that both parties are aware of the finalized agreement and their respective legal obligations.

106. (A) Commercial impossibility
A contract is discharged when the parties are no longer bound by their obligations, which can happen through performance, mutual agreement, or breach. However, commercial impossibility, such as a decrease in profits or an increase in

145. (B) Fraud, if there is a duty to speak.
Generally, silence does not constitute fraud. However, it can amount to fraud when there is a specific legal duty to speak or when silence itself is equivalent to speech. If the seller actively conceals a defect or if a special relationship of trust exists, their failure to correct the buyer's mistaken belief could be legally classified as fraud, as it involves intentional deception.

146. (A) Right to remuneration for taking part in business
Under the Partnership Act, partners are generally not entitled to receive a salary or remuneration for participating in the firm's business, as they are expected to be motivated by their share of profits. This rule can only be changed by a specific agreement between the partners. However, rights such as sharing profits equally and accessing firm books are statutory and apply unless otherwise agreed.

147. (C) Contingent Contract
A contingent contract is one where the performance is dependent on the happening or non-happening of an uncertain future event. The event must be collateral to the contract, meaning it is not the actual promise itself but a condition that triggers it. These contracts are legally valid and enforceable only when the specified event occurs as described in the agreement.

148. (D) Compulsory winding up
Compulsory winding up occurs when the National Company Law Tribunal issues an order to close a company. This typically happens when the company is unable to pay its debts or if the Tribunal finds it just and equitable to dissolve the entity. Unlike voluntary winding up, this process is initiated by an external authority and is managed under the strict supervision of the Tribunal.

149. (C) Negotiable Instruments Act: Defines bills, notes, and cheques.
The Negotiable Instruments Act is the primary legislation governing the use and transfer of specific financial documents like promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques. It provides the legal framework for their negotiation, discharge, and dishonour. Other options are incorrect because the Sale of Goods Act applies only to movable property, and the Competition Act is designed to prevent anti-competitive practices.

150. (B) Coercion
Coercion involves committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code to compel a person to enter into an agreement. Since a threat to commit suicide is a prohibited act under the law, using it to obtain a party's consent vitiates the contract. Such agreements are voidable at the option of the party who was subjected to the threat.

151. (D) For determination of the technical competence of the company.
Courts lift the corporate veil to uncover fraud, tax evasion, or to determine the true identity of those controlling the company during a war. This is a corrective measure to prevent the abuse of the corporate form. However, the corporate veil is never lifted to assess a company's technical skills or business competence, as these factors do not involve the misuse of the legal entity.

152. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
An agreement with a minor is void ab initio, meaning it is null from the beginning and cannot be enforced against them. However, the law allows a minor to be a beneficiary or a promisee in a contract. This means a minor can receive benefits from an agreement, such as a mortgage in their favor, even though they cannot be held liable for any obligations.

153. (C) No one can give what he does not have.
The principle of nemo dat quod non habet ensures that a buyer cannot obtain a better title to goods than the seller possessed. If a person sells goods they do not own, the buyer generally does not acquire ownership. This rule protects the interests of the true owner, although specific exceptions exist for sales by mercantile agents or under certain voidable contracts.

154. (A) Wagering agreement
A wagering agreement is one where two parties agree that money will be paid by one to the other depending on the outcome of an uncertain event. In such arrangements, neither party has any interest in the event other than the stake

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192. (B) The power is in the agreement and is used in good faith.
A partner cannot be expelled from a firm simply by a majority vote unless the partnership agreement specifically provides for such a power. Even when the power exists, it must be exercised in good faith and in the best interests of the firm's business. Any expulsion that is motivated by personal malice or used without following a fair procedure would be legally invalid.

193. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Commercial law is governed by various specialized statutes that define key legal concepts. The Negotiable Instruments Act deals with holders in due course, while the Sale of Goods Act defines the rights of an unpaid seller. The Competition Act prohibits the abuse of dominant market positions, and company law provides the doctrine of ultra vires to limit the powers of corporate entities.

194. (A) Each High Court.
The Official Liquidator is a central government official who is assigned to a specific High Court to handle the winding up of companies. Their role is to implement the orders of the court during compulsory winding up, ensuring that the company's assets are liquidated and distributed fairly among its creditors and members according to the statutory priorities and legal requirements.

195. (C) Disables himself from performing the contract before the due date.
Anticipatory breach occur when a party clearly indicates, through words or conduct, that they will not perform their contractual obligations when the time comes. This can happen through an express refusal or by performing an act that makes the performance impossible. In such cases, the injured party can immediately treat the contract as broken and sue for damages before the actual due date arrives.

196. (D) Commercially saleable under the description they were sold.
Merchantable quality is an implied condition in a contract of sale by description. It requires that the goods delivered must be fit for the general purposes for which such goods are typically used. The goods should be in such a condition that a reasonable person would accept them after a full examination, ensuring they are commercially viable and free from any hidden significant defects.

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197. (C) Ten
Historically, the Companies Act and partnership rules limited the maximum number of partners to prevent large unincorporated associations. For a banking business, the statutory limit was set at ten partners to ensure greater stability and individual responsibility in the financial sector. Any partnership exceeding this limit was required to register as a company to comply with the legal requirements for large-scale business operations.

198. (B) A past voluntary service.
Generally, a contract without consideration is void. However, a promise to compensate a person who has already voluntarily performed a service for the promisor is legally enforceable. This exception acknowledges the moral obligation created by a past benefit received. For the promise to be binding, the service must have been rendered voluntarily and for the benefit of the individual making the promise.

199. (D) The contract is void.
When both parties to an agreement are mistaken about a fundamental fact that is essential to the contract, there is no genuine agreement or meeting of minds. This bilateral mistake prevents the formation of a valid contract from the very beginning. Because the foundation of the agreement is based on a shared error, the entire arrangement is considered void and unenforceable by law.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a contract of guarantee, the surety's obligation is considered secondary because it only arises if the principal debtor fails to fulfill their promise. The primary liability rests with the debtor, and the surety acts as a backup for the creditor. Therefore, the surety's duty to pay is triggered only after the principal debtor defaults on their original obligation to the creditor.

201. (C) Novation.
A contract is discharged by operation of law in cases like death, insolvency, or the merger

164. (D) The transaction is void ab initio.
An ultra vires transaction is one that falls outside the legal capacity of the company as defined in its memorandum of association. Because the company does not have the power to enter into such an agreement, the act is considered null and void from the very beginning. Such transactions cannot be made valid or binding on the company, even if all the shareholders provide their consent.

165. (C) Proposal
A proposal, or offer, is the first essential step in creating a contract. It occurs when one person expresses to another their willingness to perform an act or refrain from doing something, with the goal of obtaining that person's agreement. This signifies a clear intention to be bound by the terms if the other party provides their absolute and unqualified acceptance of the offer.

166. (B) The agreement must be in writing and registered.
The essential elements of a partnership include an agreement between two or more persons to carry on a business and share its profits. While this agreement forms the foundation of the firm, the law does not require it to be in writing or registered to be valid. Oral partnerships are legally recognized, although written deeds are commonly used to provide clarity regarding the partners' rights.

167. (D) Winding up of a company.
A liquidator is a professional appointed to manage the winding-up process of a company. Their primary responsibility is to take control of the company's assets, realize their value, and use the proceeds to pay off creditors and shareholders in the order of priority. This role is essential for ensuring that the company's affairs are settled fairly and legally before its final dissolution.

168. (A) Nominal damages
Nominal damages are awarded by a court when a party has proven a breach of contract but has not suffered any actual financial loss. These damages consist of a very small, symbolic amount, such as one rupee. They serve to acknowledge that the plaintiff's legal right was violated, even though no substantial harm was caused, thus upholding the principle of contractual integrity in law.

169. (C) An agreement with a minor can be ratified on attaining majority.
An agreement with a minor is void ab initio, meaning it has no legal existence from the beginning. Because a void agreement cannot be made valid later, a person cannot ratify an agreement they made while they were a minor after they reach the age of majority. Any new agreement made after turning eighteen would require its own fresh consideration to be legally enforceable.

170. (A) Abuse of dominant position.
Predatory pricing involves a dominant enterprise setting its prices below the cost of production to eliminate competitors or discourage new entrants into the market. This practice is prohibited under the Competition Act because it represents an abuse of market power. By temporarily sacrificing profits to destroy competition, the enterprise aims to achieve a monopoly position that ultimately harms consumers and market efficiency.

171. (D) Understands the contract and its effects at the time of making it.
Soundness of mind is a prerequisite for entering into a valid contract. A person is considered to be of sound mind if they possess the mental capacity to comprehend the nature of the transaction and form a rational judgment regarding its impact on their interests. This determination is made at the specific moment the contract is signed, even if the person's mental state varies at other times.

172. (B) Principal and agent.
The legal relationship between partners is based on the principle of mutual agency. This means that each partner acts as both a principal for themselves and an agent for the other partners and the firm. Consequently, the acts of one partner, when performed in the ordinary course of the firm's business, are binding on all other partners, creating a shared legal responsibility and liability.

173. (C) Outsiders who deal with a firm without knowledge of irregularities.
The doctrine of indoor management is a vital protection for third parties who enter into transactions with a company. It allows them to assume that the company's internal procedures, such as board resolutions or delegated authority,

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have been properly followed. This principle ensures that legitimate business dealings are not undermined by internal administrative errors that the outsider could not have reasonably discovered.

174. (D) 1, 2 and 3
A bill of exchange involves three primary parties: the drawer, the drawee, and the payee. The drawer is the person who issues the instruction to pay. The drawee is the person who is ordered to make the payment. The payee is the individual designated to receive the funds. These roles define the legal relationships and obligations necessary for the instrument to function.

175. (A) A contract of sale
A contract of sale is characterized by the transfer of ownership of goods from the seller to the buyer in exchange for a monetary price. This transfer of 'property in goods' is the core objective of the transaction. Unlike bailment or pledge, which involve only the transfer of possession for a specific purpose, a sale results in the buyer becoming the permanent owner.

176. (B) A partner is guilty of minor misconduct not related to the business.
The court can order the dissolution of a firm on several grounds, such as a partner's insanity, persistent breach of agreement, or business losses. However, misconduct by a partner only justifies dissolution if it is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the business. Minor personal misconduct that does not interfere with the firm's operations or reputation is generally not considered a valid ground for judicial dissolution.

177. (B) Contingent contract
A contract to pay a sum of money in the event of a house fire is a contingent contract, specifically an insurance arrangement. The obligation to pay is triggered only if an uncertain future event—the fire—occurs. Unlike a wager, where parties seek to profit from a risk they created, this contract involves protecting an existing interest against a possible future loss.

178. (A) Two parallel transverse lines.
A general crossing consists of two parallel transverse lines drawn across the face of a cheque. This crossing is a directive to the paying bank that the cheque must only be paid through another bank and not in cash over the counter. This provides an important security feature by ensuring that the payment can be traced through the banking system to the recipient.

179. (C) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
The definition and requirements for consideration are established under the Indian Contract Act. This Act defines consideration as an act, abstinence, or promise performed at the desire of the promisor. Since consideration is a fundamental element for the formation of any contract, its governing principles are found in the primary statute that regulates all contractual relationships in the country.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The doctrine of ultra vires is designed to protect shareholders and creditors by ensuring that the company's capital is used only for authorized activities. By declaring acts beyond the objects clause void, the law prevents the company from engaging in unauthorized ventures that could jeopardize its financial stability. This ensures that the entity remains accountable to its constitution and those who have invested.

181. (C) Created by law in the absence of any agreement.
A quasi-contract is not a contract in the traditional sense, as it lacks a formal agreement or mutual consent. Instead, it is a legal obligation imposed by the court to prevent one party from being unjustly enriched at the expense of another. These obligations are based on the principle of equity and fairness, requiring a person to pay for benefits they have received.

182. (B) Be an agent.
While a minor is incompetent to enter into a contract as a principal, they can legally act as an agent for another person. In this capacity, the minor can represent the principal and enter into contracts that bind the principal to third parties. However, the minor cannot be held personally liable to the principal for any negligence or misconduct performed during the agency.

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183. (D) The contract or agreement between the partners.
Although the Partnership Act provides a default framework for the rights and duties of partners, these are largely determined by the specific agreement made between the partners themselves. The law allows partners significant freedom to define their own terms regarding profit sharing, management, and other internal matters through a partnership deed, which can be modified by mutual consent at any time.

184. (A) The unpaid amount, if any, on the shares held by them.
In a company limited by shares, the financial liability of each member is strictly limited to the amount they agreed to pay for their shares. If the member has already paid the full value of their shares, they cannot be required to contribute any further funds to settle the company's debts. This limited liability is a key feature that encourages investment in corporate entities.

185. (C) Only claim damages for the breach.
A warranty is a secondary or collateral stipulation in a contract of sale. Because it is not essential to the main purpose of the agreement, its breach does not provide the buyer with the right to reject the goods or cancel the contract. The buyer must accept the goods and is entitled only to seek monetary compensation for the loss caused by the seller's breach.

186. (A) Threatening criminal charges to make a person sign a contract.
Coercion involves the use of threats or forbidden acts to force someone into an agreement. Threatening to initiate criminal proceedings or commit an act prohibited by the penal code is a clear example of coercion. Such conduct prevents the formation of free consent, making the resulting contract voidable at the option of the party who was pressured into signing it through these illegal means.

187. (D) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
The statutory definition of a partnership is provided in Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act. This definition emphasizes three essential elements: an agreement between persons, the sharing of profits from a business, and the principle of mutual agency. This specific Act was enacted to provide a comprehensive legal framework for the formation, operation, and dissolution of partnership firms in India.

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188. (B) Competition Act, 2002
Bid-rigging is an anti-competitive practice where competitors agree among themselves to manipulate the outcome of a bidding process. This can involve colluding on prices, submitting non-competitive bids, or rotating successful bids. Such practices are strictly prohibited under the Competition Act because they undermine the fairness of public and private procurement, inflate costs for buyers, and eliminate genuine market competition between potential suppliers.

189. (C) Temporary illness of the agent.
An agency relationship can be terminated through various legal means, such as revocation by the principal, renunciation by the agent, or completion of the business. The death or insanity of either party also ends the agency. However, a temporary illness of the agent does not automatically terminate the relationship, as it does not permanently prevent the performance of the agency duties or duties.

190. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The doctrine of indoor management is designed to protect outsiders who act in good faith without knowledge of internal irregularities. If an individual is aware of an irregularity, they cannot claim the protection of this doctrine. Additionally, the doctrine never applies to cases of forgery, as a forged document is a nullity and cannot create any legal rights or obligations for a company.

191. (A) In writing and signed by the promisor or his agent.
A time-barred debt is one that can no longer be recovered through legal action due to the expiration of the limitation period. However, a new promise to pay such a debt is enforceable if it is made in writing and signed by the debtor or their authorized representative. This exception recognizes the moral validity of the debt despite the loss of a judicial remedy.

the buyer's possession. Finally, the transaction is completed when the buyer pays the agreed price to the seller for the goods received.

211. (C) Partnership
Mutual agency is the defining characteristic of a partnership firm. It signifies that every partner acts as both a principal for themselves and an agent for the other partners and the firm. This reciprocal relationship allows each partner to bind the others through their actions in the firm's business, creating a collective responsibility that distinguishes a partnership from other types of business organizations.

212. (D) Promisee
While a minor is generally incompetent to enter into a contract, they are not prohibited from receiving benefits. A minor can legally be a promisee or a beneficiary in an agreement, as this does not impose any personal liability on them. For instance, a contract made in a minor's favor can be enforced by the minor, even though they cannot be sued for their own promises.

213. (C) Separate Legal Entity
The landmark case of Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd. established the fundamental principle that a company is a legal person distinct from its shareholders and directors. This means the company can own property, enter into contracts, and be sued in its own name. This separation of the company from its members is the foundation of modern corporate law and the concept of limited liability.

214. (B) Void
Every agreement that restricts a person from exercising a lawful profession, trade, or business is generally declared void by the Indian Contract Act. The law aims to promote free trade and prevent individuals from being forced to give up their livelihood. While there are narrow exceptions, such as during the sale of goodwill, the general rule is that restraints on trade are not legally enforceable.

215. (D) Lien
A seller's lien is a statutory right that allows an unpaid seller to keep possession of the goods until the full price is paid. This right is available as long as the seller still has physical control of the items and the price has not been settled. It provides the seller with immediate security by preventing the buyer from taking the goods without fulfilling their payment obligation.

216. (A) Contract
A partnership is fundamentally a voluntary relationship that arises from a mutual agreement between the parties involved. It does not occur through inheritance, social status, or the automatic operation of law. Instead, the individuals must consciously decide to associate together for the purpose of carrying on a business and sharing its profits, forming the contractual basis for their shared firm and agency.

217. (C) The name of a banker across the face of the cheque.
A special crossing occurs when the name of a specific bank is written between the two parallel lines or across the face of a cheque. This is a highly restrictive instruction, as it requires the paying bank to pay the cheque only through the bank named in the crossing. This adds a significant layer of security by designating a specific financial institution for the transaction.

218. (A) Memorandum of Association
The memorandum of association is the fundamental document that defines the company's constitution and its legal powers. Any act performed by the company that is not authorized by this document is considered ultra vires, meaning it is beyond its legal capacity. Such acts are null and void and cannot be ratified by the shareholders, regardless of whether they were done in good faith.

219. (D) Undue influence
For a contract to be fully valid, the consent of the parties must be free. If consent is obtained through undue influence, where one party uses their power to dominate another, the agreement is considered flawed. The law makes such contracts voidable at the option of the aggrieved party, giving them the right to choose whether to set the agreement aside or fulfill its terms.

220. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The completion of communication is vital for determining when legal obligations arise. A proposal is communicated once it reaches the

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of rights. Novation, however, is a method of discharge through mutual agreement, where the parties consent to substitute the original contract with a new one. This involves a fresh agreement between the parties, rather than an automatic legal termination resulting from external circumstances or statutory rules.

202. (A) The actual delivery of goods.
Documents of title, such as a bill of lading or a warehouse receipt, represent the goods they describe. The transfer of these documents from one person to another is legally equivalent to the physical delivery of the goods themselves. This allows for the smooth transfer of ownership in commercial transactions, as the person holding the documents is recognized as having constructive possession of the goods.

203. (D) The business of the firm becomes unlawful.
A partnership is formed to carry on a lawful business. If an event occurs that makes the firm's business illegal, such as a change in law or the outbreak of war, the firm is compulsorily dissolved. The law does not allow the continued existence of an association that is engaged in unlawful activities, regardless of any agreement between the partners to continue their business.

204. (B) The contract is void ab initio.
Undue influence involves the use of a dominant position to obtain unfair consent. While this makes the contract voidable at the option of the aggrieved party, it does not mean the contract is void from the beginning. If the party whose consent was influenced decides to uphold the agreement, it remains a valid and enforceable contract. This distinction allows the victim to choose their remedy.

205. (B) 1 and 2 only
For an offer to be legally valid, it must be communicated to the intended recipient and its terms must be clear and certain. Without communication, there can be no acceptance, and without certainty, the contract would be too vague to enforce. An invitation to offer is not an offer itself but merely a preliminary step to encourage others to make their own proposals.

206. (D) Determine the true character of the company for tax evasion purposes.
Lifting the corporate veil is a judicial mechanism used to look beyond the company's legal facade and identify the persons responsible for its actions. This is often done to prevent the abuse of the corporate form for illegal activities like tax evasion. By disregarding the separate personality, the court can hold individuals accountable for using the company as a shield for fraudulent or improper conduct.

207. (A) Specified banker.
A cheque is a distinct type of bill of exchange that is always drawn on a specific bank and is payable only when requested. It is an unconditional order signed by the account holder, directing their bank to pay a certain sum of money. The requirement that the drawee must be a banker is what distinguishes a cheque from other bills of exchange.

208. (B) Any loss which arose naturally in the usual course of things.
When a contract is breached, the law provides for the recovery of damages that were a natural and foreseeable consequence of the breach. This includes losses that occurred in the usual course of events or those that both parties expected could happen when they made the contract. Remote, indirect, or purely speculative losses are generally not recoverable, as they were not within the parties' contemplation.

209. (B) Executory contracts.
The doctrine of frustration applies to executory contracts, where obligations are still to be performed in the future. If an unforeseen event makes these future obligations impossible, the contract is discharged. It does not apply to executed contracts where the performance is already complete, as there are no remaining duties to be frustrated. The doctrine addresses the inability to fulfill outstanding contractual promises.

210. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
A standard contract of sale follows a logical progression beginning with its formation. After the agreement is made, the property or ownership in the goods typically passes to the buyer. This is followed by the actual delivery of the goods to

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order issued by the post office, which lacks the essential characteristics of negotiability defined by the Act.

230. (B) It is enforceable by law.
An agreement is a broader term that includes any set of mutual promises. However, for an agreement to reach the level of a contract, it must be legally enforceable. This means it must satisfy all statutory requirements, such as consideration, capacity of parties, and free consent. Only those agreements that the law is willing to recognize and enforce in court are classified as contracts.

231. (D) A public notice of his retirement is given.
To terminate their liability for the firm's future acts, a retiring partner must ensure that a public notice of their retirement is issued. Without this notice, third parties may continue to deal with the firm believing the partner is still a member, and the retiring partner could still be held liable for the firm's obligations based on the principle of holding out and agency.

232. (A) Injunction
An injunction is a judicial remedy where the court orders a person to refrain from doing a particular act. In contract law, it is often used to enforce a negative stipulation, such as a promise not to work for a competitor. By granting an injunction, the court ensures that the party adheres to their negative promise, even if the entire contract cannot be specifically performed.

233. (C) A special resolution.
The objects clause of a company's memorandum defines its primary purpose and scope of authority. Because this is a fundamental constitutional provision, it cannot be changed easily. A company must pass a special resolution, requiring a seventy-five percent majority of votes from its members, to alter its objects. This ensures that any significant change in the company's business direction has broad shareholder support.

234. (B) 2 and 3 only
A contract with a minor is void from the beginning and cannot be enforced against them. However, a minor is legally allowed to act as an agent for another person or be admitted to the benefits of a partnership firm. In these roles, the minor can participate in business transactions without being personally liable for the firm's debts or the outcomes of the agency relationship.

235. (D) The fact of death is known by the acceptor before acceptance.
The death of an offeror generally revokes an offer, but only if the person receiving the offer becomes aware of the death before they provide their acceptance. If the offeree accepts the proposal without knowing that the proposer has died, a valid contract may still be formed, provided the contract is not of a personal nature that only the deceased could have performed.

236. (B) The buyer becomes insolvent and the goods are in transit.
The right of stoppage in transit is an extraordinary remedy available to an unpaid seller. It can only be used when the seller has already shipped the goods and they are still with a carrier, but not yet delivered to the buyer. If the buyer becomes insolvent during this period, the seller can order the carrier to return the goods, thus regaining their security for payment.

237. (C) Estoppel
The principle of estoppel prevents a person from denying a fact that they have previously represented as true if another person has relied on that representation. In partnership law, if an individual represents themselves as a partner or allows others to do so, they are held liable as a partner to anyone who gave credit to the firm based on that false belief.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While silence is generally not considered fraud, the law recognizes specific situations where keeping quiet is equivalent to a false statement. When a person is legally required to disclose facts, or when their silence is misleading in a way that suggests a particular state of affairs, it can constitute fraud. In these cases, the failure to speak is treated as intentional deception.

239. (A) A complete deadlock in the management of the company.
The Tribunal can order the compulsory winding up of a company on 'just and equitable' grounds in extreme circumstances. A primary example is a complete management deadlock, where the

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intended person. However, the communication of an acceptance has two stages: it is complete against the proposer as soon as it is posted, and complete against the acceptor only when it is actually received by the proposer. This ensures clarity in contract formation.

221. (C) Both before and after he became a partner.
A new partner is generally liable for the firm's debts from the date they join. However, an incoming partner can agree to take on liability for the firm's existing debts as well. While they are automatically responsible for all future obligations, their liability for past debts depends on the specific agreement made with the other partners and sometimes with the creditors of the firm.

222. (D) Ownership of the goods.
In the context of the Sale of Goods Act, the term property in goods specifically refers to the legal ownership of the items. It is distinct from mere physical possession or custody. Determining when the property passes from the seller to the buyer is crucial, as it identifies which party bears the risk of loss or damage and who has the right to sell the items.

223. (A) The contract is voidable and the aggrieved party may claim damages.
Fraud involves intentional deception that vitiates the free consent of a party. When a contract is induced by fraud, the law grants the injured party the right to rescind the agreement, making it voidable at their option. Additionally, the aggrieved party is entitled to seek monetary damages to compensate for any loss they suffered as a result of the other party's dishonest conduct.

224. (B) Official Liquidator
An Official Liquidator is a specialized officer appointed by the central government and attached to a High Court. During the process of compulsory winding up, they take charge of the company's property and manage its affairs under the court's supervision. Their role is to liquidate the company's assets and distribute the proceeds fairly among creditors and shareholders before the final dissolution occurs.

225. (B) A must account for and pay the profit to the firm.
Partners have a legal duty to act in the best interests of the firm and not to make any secret profits. If a partner uses the firm's property, name, or business connections to generate a personal gain without the consent of the other partners, they are required to share that profit with the firm. This reflects the high level of trust and mutual agency required.

226. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The history of Indian commercial law is marked by several significant enactments. The Indian Contract Act was established in 1872, providing the foundation for all agreements. The Negotiable Instruments Act followed in 1881. In the early 20th century, the Sale of Goods Act was passed in 1930, followed closely by the Indian Partnership Act in 1932, each governing specific areas of business transactions.

227. (C) The Competition Act, 2002
The Competition Act is specifically designed to regulate agreements that might harm competition in the market. This includes agreements between businesses to fix prices, limit production, or divide the market among themselves. The Act empowers the Competition Commission to investigate such arrangements and ensure they do not lead to an appreciable adverse effect on competition, protecting both the market and consumer interests.

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228. (D) True
In the study of contract law, the terms proposal and offer are used interchangeably. The Indian Contract Act uses the word proposal to describe the initial expression of willingness to enter into a contract, while English common law uses the term offer. Both represent the same legal concept: a promise that becomes a binding contract once it receives an absolute and unqualified acceptance.

229. (C) A postal order.
The Negotiable Instruments Act covers promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques, which are characterized by their transferability and the right to payment. While these instruments allow for negotiation by delivery or endorsement, a postal order is not a negotiable instrument. It is a non-transferable payment

they stand to win or lose. Such agreements are declared void by law and cannot be enforced in any court.

155. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Competition Act provides a comprehensive framework to maintain market fairness. It prohibits anti-competitive agreements that harm competition and prevents dominant enterprises from abusing their power. Additionally, it regulates combinations, such as large mergers and acquisitions, to ensure they do not lead to an appreciable adverse effect on competition. These measures collectively aim to protect consumer interests and promote healthy economic competition.

156. (B) Reconstitution of the firm.
When a partner retires, the existing partnership relationship among all members is altered, but the business itself typically continues. This process is known as the reconstitution of the firm. The old partnership comes to an end, and a new one is formed among the remaining partners. This is distinct from dissolution, which would involve the complete termination of the firm's business activities.

157. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Contract law is structured around several core principles and definitions. Free consent requires the absence of coercion or undue influence, while consideration represents the reciprocal value or quid pro quo. Capacity refers to the legal ability to contract, which is absent in minors. Frustration addresses the legal consequences of supervening impossibility, where an unforeseen event makes the performance of the contract impossible.

158. (D) Have some value in the eye of the law.
Consideration is a necessary element for a binding contract and must possess some value, though it does not need to be equal in value to the promise. It can move from the promisee or any other person, and it may take the form of an act, abstinence, or a promise. As long as the consideration is real and not illusory, the contract is valid.

159. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
In a contract for the sale of specific goods where the seller must perform an act to make them deliverable, the title passes through a defined sequence. First, the agreement is made. Then, the seller must put the goods into a deliverable state. Once this is done and the buyer is notified, the ownership or property in the goods legally passes to the buyer.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The memorandum of association is the fundamental document that defines a company's external boundaries and objects. The articles of association, however, are subordinate as they merely provide the internal rules for management. Any provision in the articles that contradicts the memorandum is void, because the memorandum establishes the primary legal framework and capacity under which the company is permitted to operate.

161. (B) Becomes impossible.
A contract that is dependent on an uncertain future event becomes void if that event becomes impossible to occur. Since the performance was contingent on that specific outcome, the failure of the condition to be fulfilled means the contract can never be performed. In such cases, the law discharges the parties from their obligations, as the basis of the agreement has effectively disappeared.

162. (A) Sleeping or dormant partner.
Public notice of retirement is generally required to protect the retiring partner from liability for the firm's future acts. However, this rule does not apply to sleeping or dormant partners. Since their involvement in the firm was never known to the public, there is no risk of third parties relying on their continued membership, making a formal public notice of their exit unnecessary.

163. (C) Either non-acceptance or non-payment.
Dishonour of a negotiable instrument occurs when the party liable fails to fulfill their obligation. For a bill of exchange, this can happen through non-acceptance, where the drawee refuses to sign, or non-payment, where the amount is not paid when due. In either case, the holder gains certain legal rights against the drawer and other prior parties to recover the amount of the instrument.

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directors or shareholders are so divided that the company can no longer function or make decisions. In such cases, the entity's continued existence becomes impossible, and the court intervenes to dissolve the company.

240. (B) Zero days
Unlike other negotiable instruments like bills of exchange or promissory notes, a cheque does not have any grace period for payment. It is a demand instrument that must be paid as soon as it is presented to the bank, provided there are sufficient funds and the cheque is otherwise in order. The standard three-day grace period is specifically excluded for all cheques.

241. (B) An intention to deceive.
Fraud is defined by the presence of a dishonest intent to mislead another person and induce them into an agreement. It involves a conscious act of providing false information or concealing the truth. Without this specific intention to deceive, a false statement might only be considered misrepresentation. The intent to defraud is what makes the action legally punishable and the contract voidable.

242. (A) The liability of members.
One of the most significant differences between a partnership and a company lies in the liability of their members. In a general partnership, the partners have unlimited personal liability for all the firm's debts. In contrast, shareholders in a limited company generally have limited liability, meaning their risk is restricted to the amount they have invested in their shares, protecting their personal assets.

243. (C) The buyer relies on the seller's skill and judgment for a purpose.
The rule of caveat emptor, or let the buyer beware, is not absolute. An important exception occurs when a buyer informs the seller of the specific purpose for which they need the goods and relies on the seller's expertise. In such cases, there is an implied condition that the goods will be reasonably fit for that purpose, shifting the responsibility back to the seller.

244. (D) The letter of acceptance is posted by the acceptor.
A proposal can be legally withdrawn by the proposer at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against them. According to the Indian Contract Act, the acceptance is considered complete as against the proposer the moment the acceptor posts the letter of acceptance. Therefore, once the letter is in the mail, the proposer can no longer revoke their offer.

245. (C) Winding up precedes dissolution.
Winding up and dissolution are two distinct stages in the termination of a company. Winding up is the operational process of realizing assets, paying debts, and settling the company's affairs through a liquidator. Dissolution is the final legal act that occurs after the winding-up process is complete, resulting in the formal end of the company's existence and its removal from the official register.

246. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Registration of a partnership firm is not mandatory under the Indian Partnership Act. However, the law encourages registration by imposing significant disadvantages on firms that remain unregistered. For example, an unregistered firm cannot bring a lawsuit against a third party to enforce its contractual rights. These legal disabilities make registration highly advisable for the protection of the firm and its members.

247. (D) Void
Agreements that restrain a person from marrying are declared void by the Indian Contract Act, as they are considered contrary to public policy. The law protects the fundamental right of an individual to marry, and any contract that attempts to permanently or temporarily restrict this right is legally unenforceable. However, this rule generally does not apply to agreements involving the restraint of marriage for minors.

248. (A) Shareholders and creditors
The doctrine of ultra vires serves to protect the investors and creditors of a company. It ensures that the company's capital is not used for unauthorized purposes that could lead to financial

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(A) Liability that is strict in nature but allows for several standard legal exceptions.
(B) Liability without any fault, where the resulting damages are capped or limited.
(C) Strict liability without any exceptions for enterprises engaged in hazardous activities.
(D) Liability that applies exclusively to government entities and public sector undertakings.

20. What is the primary difference between Strict Liability and Absolute Liability?
(A) Strict liability applies to animals, while absolute liability applies to things.
(B) Absolute liability allows for the exceptions available under strict liability.
(C) The quantum of damages is always higher in strict liability.
(D) Absolute liability, as formulated in India, does not recognize any exceptions.

21. The doctrine of sovereign immunity in torts, as it applies to the tortious liability of a public servant, traditionally means:
(A) A public servant can never be personally sued for any tort committed during their tenure.
(B) The state is always held vicariously liable for all acts performed by its various public servants.
(C) The state is not liable for torts committed by its servants in the exercise of sovereign functions.
(D) A public servant is personally liable for all acts, while the state remains completely immune.

22. The distinction between 'sovereign' and 'non-sovereign' functions of the state was significantly discussed in which case concerning the tortious liability of the government?
(A) Bhim Singh v. State of J&K
(B) Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
(C) Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar
(D) Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa

23. Which of the following statements about vicarious liability is incorrect?
(A) An employer is generally not liable for the tort of an independent contractor.
(B) The servant's act must be a wrongful act.
(C) The act must be done within the course of employment.
(D) The master's liability absolves the servant of their personal liability.

24. A public servant improperly performing a lawful act is an example of:
(A) Misfeasance
(B) Non-feasance
(C) Malfeasance
(D) Sovereign function

25. Consider the following conditions for establishing vicarious liability of a master for the tort of a servant:
1. The person committing the tort must be a servant of the defendant.
2. The tort must be committed during the course of employment.
3. The master must have directly authorized the specific wrongful act.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

26. The Latin maxim 'Qui facit per alium facit per se' is the foundation for:
(A) Vicarious liability
(B) Strict liability
(C) Absolute liability
(D) Nuisance

27. 'Non-feasance' in the context of tortious liability of a public servant refers to:
(A) The commission of an unlawful act.
(B) The improper performance of a lawful act.
(C) The exercise of a discretionary power.
(D) The failure to perform a mandatory public duty.

28. The defense of 'Volenti non fit injuria' means:
(A) The harm was caused by an Act of God.
(B) To a willing person, no injury is done.
(C) The plaintiff was also a wrongdoer.
(D) The matter has already been decided by a competent court.

29. For the defense of 'Volenti non fit injuria' to be successful, the consent must be:

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258. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A company is a separate legal person that exists independently of its members. This results in perpetual succession, meaning the company's existence is not affected by the death, retirement, or insolvency of its shareholders or directors. The company continues to live on as a legal entity until it is formally dissolved through the legal process of winding up and removal from the register.

259. (C) An unconditional undertaking to pay.
A promissory note is a written instrument containing an unconditional undertaking by the maker to pay a certain sum of money to a designated person or to the bearer. This promise must be signed by the maker and must not be subject to any conditions or events. It represents a direct and absolute obligation of the person who creates and signs the note.

260. (D) Discharges the contract.
Frustration occurs when an unforeseen event makes the performance of a contract impossible or fundamentally different from what was intended. When this happens, the contract is automatically discharged by law. Both parties are released from their future obligations, and the contract comes to an end without either party being held liable for a breach. This doctrine addresses the impact of external impossibility.

261. (C) If the company passes a special resolution to do so.
A company can choose to wind up its affairs voluntarily if its members decide to do so. This is typically achieved by passing a special resolution in a general meeting, requiring a seventy-five percent majority of votes. Voluntary winding up allows the company to settle its affairs and distribute assets without the need for a court order, provided the company is solvent and can pay its.

262. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Sale of Goods Act defines several key terms to govern commercial transactions. A condition is a fundamental requirement essential to the contract's purpose, while a warranty is a secondary or collateral stipulation. Property in goods refers to the legal ownership of the items. Finally, caveat emptor is the principle that places the responsibility on the buyer to examine the goods before purchase.

263. (D) Contract that becomes void
Some contracts are valid and enforceable when they are first made, but later become unenforceable due to changes in law or circumstances. For example, if the performance becomes impossible or unlawful after the agreement is signed, the contract ceases to be valid and is classified as a contract that has become void. This terminates the parties' future obligations under the original agreement.

264. (A) A person disqualified from contracting by any law.
Capacity to contract is a fundamental requirement for a valid agreement. Certain individuals are legally disqualified from entering into contracts, such as insolvents or those whose status prevents them from making binding promises under specific statutes. If a person is disqualified by law, any agreement they enter into is not recognized as a valid contract, regardless of their age or mental state.

265. (C) Utmost good faith.
The relationship between partners is based on the highest degree of trust and confidence, known as uberrimae fidei or utmost good faith. Partners are legally bound to act honestly, disclose all relevant information to each other, and not make any secret profits at the firm's expense. This mutual trust is essential for the effective management of the shared business and the principle of agency.

266. (A) Unlimited liability
A company is characterized by several key features, including perpetual succession, a separate legal personality, and the use of a common seal. However, unlike a general partnership, a company typically provides limited liability to its members. This means that the personal assets of the shareholders are protected, and their risk is limited to the amount they have invested in the company's shares.

267. (D) Need not perform any promise therein contained.
When a party rightfully rescinds a voidable contract, they effectively cancel the entire

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to pay debts, acting against national interests, or failing to file financial statements for five years. However, the resignation of the board of directors is an internal management issue that can usually be resolved by appointing new directors and does not, by itself, constitute a ground for compulsory winding up.

287. (A) Surety
In a contract of guarantee, the surety is the person who provides the undertaking to be responsible for another's debt. They promise the creditor that if the principal debtor fails to perform their obligation, the surety will fulfill the promise or discharge the liability. The surety provides a form of security that gives the creditor greater assurance that the obligation will be met.

288. (B) Surety
[Note: This question appears to have a typographical error in the provided correct answer. Based on legal principles, a contract with a person of unsound mind is void. However, to match the provided input verbatim:] A contract with a person of unsound mind is void. This is because such individuals lack the mental capacity to understand the agreement's terms and its impact on their interests. Without this understanding, there can be no valid meeting of minds, making the agreement legally null and void.

289. (B) Prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition.
The main goal of the Competition Act is to ensure a fair and competitive marketplace in India. It achieves this by prohibiting anti-competitive agreements, preventing the abuse of dominant market positions, and regulating large-scale combinations like mergers. These measures are designed to protect consumer interests, encourage innovation, and ensure that all businesses have a fair opportunity to participate in the market.

290. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Registration of a partnership firm is optional, but it is highly beneficial due to the legal protections it provides. While an unregistered firm exists legally, it cannot sue third parties in court. The validity of the partnership agreement between the partners themselves is not affected by non-registration, but this fact is a separate characteristic rather than the reason for the optional nature of registration.

291. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Company law is defined by several important doctrines. Ultra vires describes acts beyond a company's legal powers. Indoor management allows outsiders to assume internal procedures were correctly followed. Lifting the veil involves disregarding the separate corporate personality to find the individuals responsible for an act. Constructive notice presumes that anyone dealing with a company has knowledge of its registered public documents.

292. (D) Supervening impossibility
The doctrine of frustration is based on the concept of supervening impossibility. This occurs when an event happens after the formation of a contract that makes its performance physically or legally impossible. In such cases, the law recognizes that the fundamental basis of the agreement has changed, and the parties are automatically discharged from their future obligations under the now-frustrated contract.

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293. (C) Right to interest on capital.
Partners enjoy several statutory rights, such as profit sharing and access to books. However, a partner is not naturally entitled to receive interest on the capital they have contributed to the firm. Such interest can only be claimed if there is a specific agreement between the partners or if it is a common practice in that particular trade, as capital contribution is a core duty.

294. (B) Proposal
In an auction sale, each bid made by a participant is considered a proposal or an offer to purchase the item at the specified price. The auctioneer's call for bids is merely an invitation to make an offer. A binding contract is only formed when the auctioneer accepts a bid, usually by the fall of the hammer, finalizing the agreement with the highest bidder.

295. (A) 1 and 2 only
A minor is generally not liable for any contracts they enter into, as their agreements are void ab initio. However, a minor can enforce an agreement if it is entirely for their benefit and

outsider cannot rely on the doctrine to uphold the transaction.

277. (C) Dissolution
Dissolution is the legal term used to describe the termination of a partnership firm. It signifies the end of the business relationship among all the partners and the cessation of the firm's commercial activities. Following dissolution, the firm's assets are sold, its liabilities are settled, and any remaining surplus is distributed, marking the final conclusion of the partnership as a legal entity.

278. (B) Forbidden by law
An agreement is legally void if its underlying purpose or the consideration exchanged is prohibited by law. This includes agreements to commit crimes, violate statutory regulations, or engage in activities that are contrary to public policy. Since the object of the agreement is unlawful, the court will not recognize it as a valid contract or provide any remedy for its breach.

279. (D) The goods are of a perishable nature.
An unpaid seller has the right to resell the goods in certain circumstances to recover the price. This right is automatically available if the goods are perishable, as they would lose their value if not sold quickly. In other cases, the seller must give notice to the buyer of their intention to resell, providing the buyer with a final opportunity to pay.

280. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The principle of mutual agency is fundamental to partnership law. Every partner acts as an agent for the firm and their fellow partners when conducting the business of the firm. Consequently, any act performed by a partner to carry out the firm's usual business in a normal way is legally binding on all partners, creating a collective responsibility for those actions.

281. (C) The intention of the party making the statement.
The key distinction between fraud and misrepresentation lies in the mental state of the person making the false statement. Fraud involves a deliberate and dishonest intention to deceive the other party. In contrast, misrepresentation occurs when a person makes an innocent false statement, genuinely believing it to be true at the time. This difference in intent determines the legal consequences and remedies.

282. (A) The company's name is struck off the register upon dissolution.
A company's life cycle formally ends when the Registrar of Companies strikes its name from the official register. This follows the completion of the winding-up process, during which all assets are liquidated and debts are paid. Once the company is dissolved and its name is removed, it ceases to exist as a separate legal entity and can no longer conduct business or hold property.

283. (D) Limited liability
A partnership is characterized by the existence of a business, the sharing of profits, and the principle of mutual agency. However, limited liability is not a standard feature of a general partnership. Instead, all partners face unlimited personal liability for the firm's debts. This means that their personal property can be used to settle the firm's obligations if the business assets are insufficient.

284. (B) Irrevocable nature of acceptance once communicated.
The analogy between an acceptance and a lighted match highlights the transformative effect of acceptance on a proposal. Once a proposal is accepted and the acceptance is communicated, it becomes an irrevocable agreement. Just as a lighted match cannot be easily undone once it sets off the gunpowder, an acceptance finalizes the contract and creates binding legal obligations that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn.

285. (C) Gets no title to the goods.
According to the principle of nemo dat quod non habet, a seller who is not the owner cannot transfer valid ownership to the buyer. If the seller lacks a legal title to the goods, the buyer generally does not acquire any ownership rights, even if they acted in good faith. This rule protects the interests of the true owner against the unauthorized sale of their property.

286. (D) The company's board of directors has resigned.
Compulsory winding up is ordered by the Tribunal for serious reasons, such as inability

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instability. By limiting the company's actions to its stated objects, the doctrine provides security to those who have provided funds, knowing that their money will be used for specified activities.

249. (C) To receive a duplicate instrument if the original is lost.
A holder in due course enjoys several legal advantages, such as a title free from defects and the ability to enforce payment against all prior parties. They can also complete an inchoate or incomplete instrument. However, the right to obtain a duplicate of a lost instrument is a general right of any holder under certain conditions and is not a privilege unique to a holder.

250. (A) A pre-estimate of probable loss from a breach, agreed by parties.
Liquidated damages are a specific sum of money that the parties to a contract agree upon in advance to be paid in case of a breach. This amount represents a genuine and reasonable pre-estimate of the potential loss. By specifying these damages in the contract, the parties aim to avoid the difficulty and expense of proving the actual loss in court later.

251. (D) Mutual agency
Mutual agency is the truest and most conclusive test of a partnership. It refers to the relationship where each partner has the authority to act as an agent for the other partners and bind them through their actions in the firm's business. While sharing profits is a necessary element, it is the reciprocal power to represent one another that legally defines the partnership relation.

252. (B) An agreement to sell
Future goods are those that the seller does not yet possess or manufacture at the time the contract is made. Because the goods are not in a deliverable state or even in existence, a present sale is not possible. Therefore, any contract involving future goods is legally classified as an agreement to sell, where the transfer of ownership is postponed to a later date.

253. (C) The Doctrine of Indoor Management
The doctrine of indoor management is a principle of company law that protects outsiders dealing with a company. It states that individuals are not required to inquire into whether the company's internal regulations or procedures have been followed. As long as the transaction appears to be in order based on the company's public documents, the outsider can assume that all internal requirements were met.

254. (D) Voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.
Misrepresentation involves an innocent false statement that induces a person to enter into a contract. Because the consent was based on incorrect information, it is not considered free consent. The law allows the party who was misled to either continue with the agreement or rescind it. If they choose to cancel the contract, it becomes void, otherwise, it remains legally binding.

255. (A) 1 and 2 only
A valid acceptance must match the terms of the offer exactly, meaning it must be absolute and unqualified. Furthermore, it must be communicated to the offeror to finalize the agreement. An acceptance cannot be made before an offer exists, as there would be no proposal to accept. Both communication and exact agreement are necessary for a contract to be legally formed.

256. (B) Adjudication of all partners, or all but one, as insolvent
A firm is compulsorily dissolved by law if all the partners, or all except one, are declared insolvent. In such a situation, the partnership can no longer continue because a partnership requires at least two competent people to carry on the business. Since insolvent individuals lose their legal capacity to manage property and contracts, the firm's existence must be brought to an end immediately.

257. (B) Not enforceable as the terms are not certain.
An agreement to enter into a future agreement is generally not enforceable because it lacks the necessary certainty required for a contract. Since the specific terms of the future deal have not yet been decided, the court cannot determine the parties' obligations. Such arrangements are seen as mere negotiations or agreements to agree, which do not create a binding legal relationship.

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does not impose any liability. While a minor can be a promisee, the law of restitution only allows for the recovery of specific traceable goods, rather than money advanced to the minor.

296. (A) Document of title to goods.
A bill of lading is a vital commercial document issued by a carrier to acknowledge the receipt of goods for shipment. It serves as a document of title, meaning the person holding it is legally entitled to possession of the goods. This allows the ownership of the goods to be transferred during transit by simply endorsing and delivering the document to another person.

297. (C) Void
Every contract must have a lawful object to be enforceable. An agreement to perform an act that is illegal or forbidden by law is void from its inception. Because the purpose of the agreement violates the legal standards of the state, no court will recognize its existence or provide any assistance in enforcing its terms. Such agreements are a complete nullity in the eyes of law.

298. (A) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
The doctrine of indoor management serves as an important exception to the doctrine of constructive notice. While constructive notice presumes that outsiders are aware of a company's public rules, indoor management protects them from being affected by internal failures to follow those rules. This principle ensures that legitimate business transactions are not invalidated by private administrative errors that an outsider could not reasonably discover.

299. (D) Likely to prejudicially affect the carrying on of the business.
A court may order the dissolution of a partnership if a partner is guilty of misconduct. For this to happen, the misconduct must be serious and directly related to the business, or it must be likely to harm the firm's reputation or operations. Personal misconduct that does not interfere with the firm's commercial activities is generally not seen as a sufficient reason for judicial dissolution.

300. (B) Compensatory
The primary goal of awarding damages in a breach of contract case is to provide compensation to the injured party. This means providing a sum of money that covers the actual loss suffered as a direct result of the breach. The aim is not to punish the breaching party, but rather to place the plaintiff in the same financial position they would have been in.

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CHAPTER 05
Law of Torts

1. What is the most accurate definition of a tort?
(A) A specific breach of a contractual obligation between private parties.
(B) A civil wrong remediable by unliquidated damages, not being a breach of contract or trust.
(C) A criminal act against the public interest that is punishable by the state.
(D) A private dispute arising from a complex family or matrimonial relationship.

2. Which of the following statements correctly describes an essential element of a tort?
(A) There must be a wrongful act or omission by the defendant.
(B) The defendant must have a malicious intention to cause harm.
(C) The plaintiff must suffer actual financial loss.
(D) The act must be a violation of a specific statute.

3. The maxim 'injuria sine damno' refers to a situation where:
(A) There is damage without the violation of a legal right.
(B) There is both a violation of a legal right and resulting harm.
(C) There is a violation of a legal right without any actual harm or loss.
(D) The harm caused is too remote to be actionable.

4. The case of Ashby v. White, where a qualified voter was wrongfully prevented from voting, is a classic example of which legal maxim?
(A) Damnum sine injuria
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Res ipsa loquitur
(D) Injuria sine damno

5. What does the doctrine of 'vicarious liability' primarily mean?
(A) A person is held solely liable for their own direct wrongful acts.
(B) The state is held strictly liable for the professional acts of its employees.
(C) A person is held legally liable for the wrongful acts committed by another person.
(D) Liability that arises only from a formal contractual relationship or agreement.

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6. Which of the following is NOT an essential element for a cause of action in tort?
(A) A wrongful act or omission.
(B) The presence of malice or ill will.
(C) The existence of a legal duty.
(D) A breach of the legal duty.

7. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : A master is liable for the torts committed by his servant in the course of employment.
Reason (R) : The legal maxim respondeat superior (let the superior be responsible) is the basis for the master's liability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. A factory owner builds a well on their land, which causes the water level in a neighbour's well to drop, resulting in financial loss for the neighbour. The factory owner acted lawfully on their own property. This scenario is an example of:
(A) Damnum sine injuria
(B) Injuria sine damno
(C) Strict liability
(D) Nuisance

9. The term 'unliquidated damages' in the context of tort law means:

(A) Damages that have already been paid.
(B) Damages that are predetermined by a contract.
(C) Damages that are determined by the court based on the harm suffered.
(D) Damages that are symbolic and not financial.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the nature of tort law:
1. Tort law is primarily concerned with compensating the victim.
2. The source of duties in tort is the law itself, not an agreement between parties.
3. A single act can be both a tort and a crime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

11. Which statement about the law of torts is incorrect?
(A) It is a part of civil law.
(B) It is based on common law principles and precedents.
(C) It provides remedies for civil wrongs.
(D) The primary remedy in tort is imprisonment.

12. The fundamental principle of tort law is 'ubi jus ibi remedium', which means:
(A) The act itself speaks for itself.
(B) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
(C) Let the superior answer.
(D) To a willing person, injury is not done.

13. Who defined tort as an infringement of a right in rem of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party?
(A) Salmond
(B) Winfield
(C) Fraser
(D) Pollock

14. The rule of 'Strict Liability' was laid down in which landmark case?
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(C) Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
(D) Rylands v. Fletcher

15. Match the principles in List I with the leading cases in List II.
List I: Principle
P. Absolute Liability
Q. Vicarious Liability of State
R. Strict Liability
S. Duty of Care in Negligence
List II: Leading Case
1. Rylands v. Fletcher
2. Donoghue v. Stevenson
3. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
4. Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

16. A truck driver, employed by company 'X', deviates from his authorised route to visit a friend. During this deviation, he negligently causes an accident. This act of deviation is known as:
(A) A detour in the course of employment.
(B) A frolic of his own.
(C) An act of necessity.
(D) A non-natural use of the vehicle.

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17. Which of the following is NOT a recognized exception to the rule of Strict Liability?
(A) Act of God
(B) Financial inability of the defendant
(C) Consent of the plaintiff
(D) Statutory authority

18. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The principle of absolute liability has no exceptions.
Reason (R) : This principle was evolved to hold enterprises engaged in hazardous activities strictly liable for any harm caused.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. The principle of 'Absolute Liability' as propounded in India means:

agreement. Once the contract is rescinded, both parties are released from their respective obligations. The party who cancels the contract does not have to fulfill any of their promises, and the other party must also stop their performance. The goal is to restore the parties to their original pre-contractual positions.

268. (B) Can be a promise to do something or to abstain from doing something.
Consideration is defined as the exchange of value that supports a contract. It can take many forms, including performing a specific act or promising to refrain from doing something that one has a legal right to do. This flexibility allows for a wide range of reciprocal commitments, as long as the consideration is provided at the request of the promisor and has legal value.

269. (C) English Sale of Goods Act, 1893
The Indian Sale of Goods Act was modeled after the English Sale of Goods Act of 1893. It adopted many of the principles and concepts from the English statute to provide a structured legal framework for the sale of movable property in India. This historical link ensures that many of the legal interpretations and precedents are consistent with the common law tradition of commercial regulation.

270. (D) All of the above
For an agreement to be recognized as a valid contract, it must satisfy several essential requirements simultaneously. These include the presence of competent parties, free consent without any coercion or fraud, and the existence of a lawful object and consideration. If any of these elements are missing, the agreement fails to meet the legal standards necessary to become an enforceable and binding contract.

271. (A) Doctor and patient
Undue influence is often presumed in relationships where one party holds a position of authority or trust over the other, known as a fiduciary relationship. The relationship between a doctor and a patient is a classic example, as the patient is in a vulnerable position and may be easily influenced by the doctor's professional advice or dominant position when making contractual decisions.

272. (B) Is a partner who takes no active part and is unknown.
A dormant or sleeping partner is a full member of the firm who contributes capital and shares in the profits but does not participate in the daily management of the business. Furthermore, their connection with the firm is not known to the public. While they remain liable for the firm's debts, they are not required to provide public notice when they retire from the partnership.

273. (B) Ignore the corporate entity and look at the reality behind it.
While a company is normally treated as a separate legal person, the doctrine of lifting the corporate veil allows the court to look past this personality. This is done to identify the actual individuals responsible for the company's actions, especially in cases of fraud, tax evasion, or illegal conduct. This ensures that the corporate form is not used as a shield for misconduct.

274. (A) On demand.
A cheque is a type of bill of exchange that is characterized by its immediate accessibility. By law, a cheque is always payable on demand, meaning the bank must pay the amount as soon as the cheque is presented by the holder. It cannot be made payable after a certain period or upon the happening of a future event, unlike other negotiable instruments.

275. (C) An existing contract is substituted by a new one.
Novation is a method of discharging a contract by replacing it with a completely new agreement. This can involve changing the terms of the original contract or substituting one of the parties with a new person. For novation to be valid, all parties must provide their consent to the new arrangement, and the old contract is then considered terminated and replaced by the new.

276. (D) Where the outsider had knowledge of internal irregularities.
The doctrine of indoor management is designed to protect outsiders who act in good faith and assume that the company's internal rules have been followed. However, this protection is not available to an individual who is actually aware of an internal irregularity or has been put on notice that something is wrong. In such cases, the

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(A) Implied and general.
(B) Given under compulsion.
(C) Free and voluntary.
(D) Given without knowledge of the risk.

30. Arrange the following general defenses in the typical conceptual order they are considered in a tort case:
1. Proving the plaintiff consented to the risk (Volenti non fit injuria).
2. Arguing the event was an inevitable accident.
3. Establishing the defendant's act was a necessity.
4. Showing the plaintiff was also at fault (contributory negligence).

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

31. An 'inevitable accident' as a defense in tort is an event which:
(A) Could not have been avoided by any reasonable care and caution.
(B) Is caused by natural forces.
(C) Was intended by the defendant but had an unintended result.
(D) Involves a mistake of law.

32. The defense of 'Act of God' (vis major) requires the event to be:
(A) An ordinary natural occurrence.
(B) An extraordinary natural event that could not have been foreseen or guarded against.
(C) A result of human intervention combined with natural forces.
(D) Any accident that happens outdoors.

33. Which of the following is an example of a situation where the defense of 'necessity' might be applicable?
(A) A person speeds to get to a party on time.
(B) A person throws another's property out of a boat to save it from sinking in a storm.
(C) A shopkeeper overcharges for goods because of high demand.
(D) A driver hits a pedestrian while talking on the phone.

34. The maxim 'Plaintiff the wrongdoer' as a defense implies that:
(A) The plaintiff's wrongful act must be directly connected to the harm they suffered.
(B) Any plaintiff who has ever committed a wrong cannot sue in tort.
(C) The plaintiff's moral character is in question.
(D) The plaintiff was trespassing at the time of injury, which is an automatic bar to recovery.

35. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Statutory authority can be a complete defense to an action in tort.
Reason (R) : An individual cannot complain of a tortious act if it is done under the authority of a statute.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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36. In the context of remoteness of damages, the 'test of reasonable foresight' asks:
(A) Whether the defendant could have directly predicted the exact sequence of events and results.
(B) Whether any physical damage at all was foreseeable by the parties involved at the time.
(C) Whether the damage was a direct and immediate physical consequence of the defendant's act.
(D) Whether a reasonable person in the defendant's position could have foreseen the kind of damage.

37. The 'test of directness' for remoteness of damage, as established in Re Polemis, states that a defendant is liable for:
(A) Only the foreseeable consequences of their act.
(B) Only the consequences that were intended.
(C) All the direct consequences of their wrongful act, whether foreseeable or not.
(D) Only physical damage, not economic loss.

78. If a circus keeps a tiger which escapes and injures someone, the liability is:
(A) Based on negligence.
(B) Based on contract.
(C) Non-existent as the person assumed the risk by going to the circus.
(D) Strict.

79. The principle of sovereign immunity for torts committed by government servants has been significantly diluted in India, especially for:
(A) Sovereign functions like defense.
(B) Acts of making laws.
(C) Commercial or non-sovereign functions of the state.
(D) Foreign policy decisions.

80. Consider the following statements regarding valid defenses in a tort action:
1. The plaintiff gave valid consent to the act (Volenti non fit injuria).
2. The act was done in private defense using reasonable force.
3. The defendant was mistaken about the facts, but not the law.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. A surgeon, while performing an emergency operation on an unconscious patient to save their life, is protected by which defense?
(A) Necessity
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Inevitable accident
(D) Private defense

82. The key difference between the defenses of 'inevitable accident' and 'Act of God' is that:
(A) Act of God involves natural forces, while inevitable accident does not.
(B) Act of God requires the event to be extraordinary and not just unavoidable by reasonable care.
(C) Inevitable accident is a complete defense, while Act of God is not.
(D) There is no material difference between the two.

83. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for the defense of 'Volenti non fit injuria'?
(A) The consent must be freely given.
(B) The plaintiff must have knowledge of the risk.
(C) The consent must be given in writing.
(D) The consent must not be obtained by fraud or compulsion.

84. In a rescue case, the defense of 'Volenti non fit injuria' is generally not available against the rescuer because:
(A) The rescuer was not acting freely and voluntarily but under a moral or legal compulsion.
(B) The rescuer did not have full knowledge of the risk.
(C) The defendant's negligence created the emergency situation.
(D) The rescuer is considered a public servant.

85. Which statement accurately describes the 'thin skull' or 'eggshell skull' rule?
(A) It is a defense for the defendant if the plaintiff was unusually fragile.
(B) It is a principle of causation that holds the defendant liable for the full extent of the plaintiff's injuries, even if they are unforeseeably severe due to a pre-existing condition.
(C) It limits the defendant's liability to what a normal person would have suffered.
(D) It is only applicable in cases of intentional torts.

86. Novus actus interveniens (or nova causa interveniens) refers to:
(A) The plaintiff's pre-existing condition.
(B) A new intervening act that breaks the chain of causation.
(C) The defendant's initial negligent act.
(D) The final damage suffered by the plaintiff.

87. In Lord Atkin's 'neighbour principle', who is considered one's 'neighbour'?
(A) Only persons living in the immediate vicinity.
(B) Persons who are so closely and directly affected by my act that I ought reasonably to have them in contemplation.
(C) Only persons with whom one has a

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48. The 'last opportunity rule' in contributory negligence refers to:
(A) The plaintiff having the last chance to avoid the accident.
(B) The defendant having the last chance to avoid the accident despite the plaintiff's negligence.
(C) The final chance to settle the case before trial.
(D) The statute of limitations for filing a negligence claim.

49. In modern tort law, in cases of contributory negligence, courts typically:
(A) Dismiss the case entirely.
(B) Apportion the damages between the plaintiff and defendant based on their respective degrees of fault.
(C) Hold the defendant fully liable.
(D) Apply the 'last opportunity rule' strictly.

50. Consider the following essential conditions for the application of res ipsa loquitur:
1. The thing causing the damage must be under the control of the defendant.
2. The accident must be of a kind that does not ordinarily happen without negligence.
3. There must be no direct evidence as to why or how the event occurred.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. Private nuisance is best defined as:
(A) Any act that annoys a large number of people.
(B) A physical trespass onto another person's property.
(C) An unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land.
(D) A single event that causes significant damage.

52. The primary difference between public nuisance and private nuisance is that public nuisance:
(A) Is a crime and affects the community at large.
(B) Only affects one person.
(C) Always involves physical damage to property.
(D) Is never actionable in tort.

53. For an individual to bring a civil action for a public nuisance, they must prove:
(A) That the act was intentional and carried out with a specific malicious motive.
(B) That the nuisance occurred on public property or in a common public area.
(C) That they suffered special or particular damage over and above the general public.
(D) That at least ten other people were also directly affected by the same act.

54. Defamation is an injury to a person's:
(A) Body
(B) Property
(C) Liberty
(D) Reputation

55. The two forms of defamation are:
(A) Assault and Battery.
(B) Trespass and Nuisance.
(C) Libel and Slander.
(D) Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment.

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56. Libel is defamation in a _____ form, while slander is in a _____ form.
(A) spoken; written
(B) permanent; transient
(C) transient; permanent
(D) public; private

57. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : For defamation to be actionable, the defamatory statement must be published.
Reason (R) : Publication means communicating the statement to at least one person other than the plaintiff.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

122. Which of the following is NOT an essential of defamation?
(A) The statement must be defamatory.
(B) The statement must refer to the plaintiff.
(C) The statement must be published.
(D) The statement must cause financial loss.

123. A bad review of a restaurant published in a newspaper is likely to be defended as:
(A) Absolute privilege
(B) Justification (truth)
(C) Fair comment on a matter of public interest
(D) Innuendo

124. Match the specific torts in List I with the key elements in List II.
List I: Specific Tort
P. Negligence
Q. Nuisance
R. Defamation
S. Strict Liability
List II: Key Element
1. Unreasonable interference with land
2. Injury to reputation
3. Breach of duty of care
4. Escape of a dangerous thing
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

125. The definition of 'service' under the Consumer Protection Act is very wide, but it excludes:
(A) Banking and financing.
(B) Services rendered free of charge or under a contract of personal service.
(C) Housing construction.
(D) Transport and telecommunication.

126. A consumer complaint must generally be filed within what period from the date on which the cause of action has arisen?
(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Three years
(D) Six months

127. The objective of the Consumer Protection Act is to:
(A) Protect the interests of manufacturers.
(B) Provide better protection of the interests of consumers.
(C) Regulate prices of goods and services.
(D) Promote competition among sellers.

128. An 'unfair trade practice' under consumer law could include:
(A) Offering goods at a discounted price.
(B) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard or quality.
(C) Advertising a product extensively.
(D) Refusing to sell a product to a customer.

129. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Medical services for which payment is made are covered under the Consumer Protection Act.
Reason (R) : A patient who pays for medical treatment is a 'consumer' and the hospital/ doctor provides a 'service'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

130. The principle 'Scienti non fit injuria' (knowledge of the risk is not consent to the risk) is an important qualification to which defense?
(A) Necessity
(B) Act of God
(C) Volenti non fit injuria
(D) Inevitable Accident

131. In the context of tort law, 'motive' is generally:
(A) The most important element in establishing liability.
(B) Irrelevant in establishing liability, though it may affect damages.
(C) The same as 'intention'.
(D) Only relevant in cases of negligence.

132. The wrongful act in tort must be one recognized by:
(A) Morality
(B) Religion
(C) The law
(D) Social custom

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69. What is the fundamental difference between a tort and a crime?
(A) A tort is a wrong against an individual, while a crime is a wrong against the state.
(B) A tort is always intentional, while a crime can be unintentional.
(C) The remedy for a tort is punishment, while the remedy for a crime is compensation.
(D) There is no difference; all torts are crimes.

70. The pigeon-hole theory, which suggests that the law of torts consists of a set of specific, named torts, is associated with which jurist?
(A) Winfield
(B) Salmond
(C) Pollock
(D) Blackstone

71. Winfield's theory of tort posits that:
(A) All injuries done to another person are torts unless there is some justification recognized by law.
(B) There is a fixed number of torts, and the plaintiff must find a 'pigeon-hole' for their claim.
(C) Tortious liability arises only from a breach of contract.
(D) Malice is the most essential element of every tort.

72. If a defendant has a legal duty to act but fails to do so, resulting in harm to the plaintiff, this is known as a:
(A) Wrongful act of commission.
(B) Breach of trust.
(C) Breach of contract.
(D) Wrongful act of omission.

73. Match the concepts in List I with the descriptions in List II.
List I: Concept
P. Malfeasance
Q. Misfeasance
R. Non-feasance
S. Vicarious Liability
List II: Description
1. Omission to perform a legal duty
2. Commission of an unlawful act
3. Improper performance of a lawful act
4. Liability for the act of another
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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74. A master is generally NOT liable for the tort of an independent contractor. Which of the following is an exception to this rule?
(A) When the contractor is paid a high fee.
(B) When the work delegated is inherently dangerous or involves strict liability.
(C) When the contractor uses their own tools.
(D) When the employer does not supervise the work.

75. In the context of vicarious liability, the course of employment includes:
(A) Only acts expressly authorized by the master.
(B) Only acts performed during working hours.
(C) Acts which are wrongful ways of doing what the servant is employed to do.
(D) The servant's travel from home to work.

76. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India rejected the exceptions to the rule of strict liability.
Reason (R) : The Court established the principle of absolute liability for enterprises engaged in hazardous activities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. Non-natural use of land is an essential element for the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher. Which of the following constitutes a non-natural use?
(A) Having a domestic water pipe system in a house.
(B) Storing large quantities of industrial chemicals in a residential area.
(C) Planting trees in a garden.
(D) Having an electric wiring system in a building.

38. The landmark case The Wagon Mound (No. 1) is significant because it replaced the test of directness with:
(A) The test of absolute liability.
(B) The test of reasonable foresight.
(C) The test of contributory negligence.
(D) The eggshell skull rule.

39. The 'eggshell skull rule' means that:
(A) The defendant is not liable if the plaintiff had a pre-existing vulnerability.
(B) The damage is too remote if the plaintiff was unusually sensitive.
(C) The defendant is only liable for injuries an ordinary person would have suffered.
(D) The defendant must take their victim as they find them, including any unusual frailties.

40. Which statement regarding general defenses in tort is incorrect?
(A) An Act of God and an inevitable accident are the same thing.
(B) Mistake of law is generally not a valid defense.
(C) Private defense allows for the use of reasonable force to protect person or property.
(D) Volenti non fit injuria requires knowledge and acceptance of the risk.

41. Match the defenses in List I with the key elements in List II.
List I: Defense
P. Volenti non fit injuria
Q. Act of God
R. Inevitable Accident
S. Statutory Authority
List II: Key Element
1. Extraordinary natural event
2. Free consent to risk
3. Lawful authority
4. Unavoidable by reasonable care
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

42. The three essential elements of negligence are:
(A) Duty of care, breach of that duty, and resulting damage.
(B) Intention, act, and damage.
(C) Malice, publication, and defamation.
(D) Unlawful interference, damage, and unreasonableness.

43. The 'neighbour principle' for determining the duty of care was established in which seminal case?
(A) Rylands v. Fletcher
(B) Bourhill v. Young
(C) Home Office v. Dorset Yacht Co. Ltd.
(D) Donoghue v. Stevenson

44. The standard of care in negligence is that of:
(A) A highly cautious and prudent person.
(B) A reasonable person of ordinary prudence.
(C) The defendant's own personal standard of judgment.
(D) A person with the highest level of skill in a particular profession.

45. The maxim 'Res ipsa loquitur' is a rule of:
(A) Law
(B) Procedure
(C) Evidence
(D) Damages

46. When does the principle of 'res ipsa loquitur' apply?
(A) When the plaintiff can provide direct and conclusive evidence of the defendant's negligence.
(B) In all cases of professional medical or legal negligence regardless of the circumstances.
(C) When the defendant explicitly admits to the negligent act during the preliminary hearings.
(D) When the cause is unknown, but the accident would not ordinarily occur without negligence.

47. Contributory negligence is:
(A) The plaintiff's own failure to take reasonable care for their safety, contributing to their harm.
(B) A complete defense that absolves the defendant of all liability.
(C) Negligence by a third party that contributes to the plaintiff's injury.
(D) A tort committed by two or more people acting together.

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contractual relationship.
(D) All citizens of the country.

88. A higher standard of care is expected from:
(A) A person professing a special skill, such as a doctor or an architect.
(B) A child.
(C) An inexperienced person.
(D) An elderly person.

89. A doctor leaving a surgical instrument inside a patient's body after an operation is a prime example of a situation where the principle of _____ can be applied.
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Contributory negligence
(C) Res ipsa loquitur
(D) Novus actus interveniens

90. Which of the following is a key element of 'private nuisance'?
(A) The interference must be direct and physical.
(B) The interference must be unreasonable.
(C) The interference must be a one-time event.
(D) The plaintiff must own the property, not just occupy it.

91. The concept of 'sensitive plaintiff' in nuisance law means that:
(A) If the plaintiff is unusually sensitive, they have a stronger case.
(B) The defendant must take extra care if they know the plaintiff is sensitive.
(C) Sensitivity is irrelevant in nuisance cases.
(D) An act is not a nuisance if it only affects a person with abnormal sensitivity.

92. The remedy of 'abatement' in nuisance means:
(A) Filing a lawsuit for damages.
(B) The victim taking reasonable steps to remove the nuisance themselves.
(C) Obtaining a court order to stop the nuisance.
(D) Accepting the nuisance in exchange for compensation.

93. What is 'innuendo' in the context of defamation?
(A) A statement that is obviously defamatory on its face.
(B) The publication of the defamatory statement.
(C) An implied or hidden meaning in words that makes them defamatory.
(D) The defense that the statement was true.

94. Communication of a defamatory statement by a husband to his wife:
(A) Is considered publication and is actionable.
(B) Is not considered publication as husband and wife are treated as one entity in law for this purpose.
(C) Is protected by qualified privilege.
(D) Is slander but not libel.

95. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : A statement made in a parliamentary debate, even if false and malicious, is not actionable for defamation.
Reason (R) : Statements made in Parliament are protected by absolute privilege to ensure freedom of speech.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. 'Qualified privilege' as a defense to defamation can be defeated if the plaintiff proves that the defendant acted with:
(A) Negligence
(B) Malice
(C) Ignorance
(D) Haste

97. Under the Consumer Protection Act, who cannot be considered a 'consumer'?
(A) A person who buys a car for personal use.
(B) A person who buys goods for the purpose of reselling them.
(C) A person who avails banking services.
(D) A person who hires a taxi for a family trip.

98. An appeal from the order of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission lies to the:
(A) President of India
(B) Prime Minister's Office
(C) Supreme Court of India

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58. The defense of 'justification' or 'truth' in a defamation action requires the defendant to prove that:
(A) The statement was substantially true.
(B) They believed the statement to be true.
(C) The statement was made in the public interest.
(D) The statement was an opinion, not a fact.

59. The defense of 'fair comment' protects:
(A) Any statement of fact, as long as it is made fairly.
(B) Malicious statements about public figures.
(C) Honest expressions of opinion on a matter of public interest based on true facts.
(D) Private communications between two individuals.

60. 'Absolute privilege' provides a complete defense to defamation, regardless of malice, in which of the following situations?
(A) Newspaper articles about politicians.
(B) Statements made during parliamentary and judicial proceedings.
(C) Job references given by a former employer.
(D) Comments made on social media.

61. Under the Consumer Protection Act, a 'consumer' is a person who:
(A) Buys goods for resale or for any commercial purpose.
(B) Manufactures goods.
(C) Sells services to others.
(D) Buys goods or avails services for a consideration.

62. What constitutes a 'defect' in goods under the Consumer Protection Law?
(A) A fault, imperfection, or shortcoming in the quality, quantity, potency, purity, or standard.
(B) A high price.
(C) Unavailability of the product in the market.
(D) A delay in delivering the goods.

63. A 'deficiency' in service under Consumer Protection Law means:
(A) The service was too expensive.
(B) The service provider was impolite.
(C) Any fault, imperfection, shortcoming, or inadequacy in the quality, nature, and manner of performance.
(D) The consumer did not like the service.

64. Which of the following is NOT a consumer right recognized under Consumer Protection Law?
(A) The right to safety.
(B) The right to be informed.
(C) The right to be heard.
(D) The right to get goods for free.

65. The three-tier quasi-judicial machinery for consumer dispute redressal consists of:
(A) Local Court, High Court, Supreme Court.
(B) District Forum, State Commission, National Commission.
(C) Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad, State Government.
(D) Arbitrator, Mediator, Conciliator.

66. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is for claims up to:
(A) Twenty lakh rupees.
(B) Fifty lakh rupees.
(C) One crore rupees.
(D) Ten crore rupees.

67. Which of the following situations would be covered under the Consumer Protection Act?
(A) A person buying raw materials to manufacture products for sale.
(B) A patient receiving free medical treatment at a government hospital.
(C) A contract for personal service under a master-servant relationship.
(D) A person buying a laptop for personal use which turns out to be faulty.

68. Arrange the following steps in a typical consumer complaint procedure in their correct sequence:
1. Filing a complaint before the appropriate consumer forum.
2. Hearing of the case and passing of an order.
3. Sending a notice to the opposite party.
4. Appeal to a higher commission, if required.

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

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guilty).
(C) The mental state of the defendant is always irrelevant.
(D) The plaintiff's conduct is more important.

111. The defense of 'private defense' must be:
(A) Pre-emptive and aggressive.
(B) Punitive in nature.
(C) Proportionate to the threat faced.
(D) Applied only after suffering injury.

112. In Smith v. Baker, a worker was injured by a crane despite having complained about the risk. The House of Lords held that mere knowledge of risk does not amount to consent. This case is a key authority on:
(A) Inevitable accident
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Contributory negligence
(D) Act of God

113. If a railway company is authorized by statute to run trains, and sparks from the engine cause a fire on adjacent land without any negligence, the company can plead the defense of:
(A) Act of God
(B) Necessity
(C) Statutory Authority
(D) Private Defense

114. If the damage caused by a negligent act is of a type that was unforeseeable, the defendant is not liable. This principle was established in:
(A) Re Polemis
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)

115. A professional, such as a doctor, is judged by the standard of:
(A) The highest expert in the field.
(B) A reasonable person on the street.
(C) The reasonably competent practitioner in that profession.
(D) Their own personal level of experience and skill.

116. Consider the following statements regarding a successful action in negligence. The plaintiff must prove:
1. The defendant owed them a duty of care.
2. The defendant breached that duty of care.
3. The plaintiff suffered legally recognized damage as a result of the breach.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

117. 'Nervous shock' in tort law refers to:
(A) A recognizable psychiatric illness caused by the defendant's negligence.
(B) A minor emotional upset.
(C) Any fear or anxiety experienced during an accident.
(D) The physical impact from an electric shock.

118. In modern law, the rule of contributory negligence operates to:
(A) Bar the plaintiff's claim completely.
(B) Reduce the plaintiff's damages.
(C) Increase the defendant's liability.
(D) Shift the burden of proof.

119. Which of the following is likely to be considered a 'private nuisance'?
(A) Obstructing a public highway.
(B) A factory emitting noxious fumes that affect an entire neighborhood.
(C) A neighbor constantly playing loud music late at night, interfering with one's sleep.
(D) Selling contaminated food to the public.

120. In nuisance, the 'locality' principle means that:
(A) The location of the court hearing the case is important.
(B) What may be a nuisance in a quiet residential area may not be so in an industrial area.
(C) The nuisance must be local and not widespread.
(D) The law of nuisance is different in different states.

121. The statement Lawyers are thieves is an example of:
(A) Actionable defamation of an individual lawyer.
(B) Group defamation, which is generally not actionable by an individual member.
(C) Slander per se.
(D) Fair comment.

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(D) High Court of the concerned state

99. The Consumer Protection Act is said to be _____ in nature.
(A) Punitive
(B) Compensatory and remedial
(C) Declaratory
(D) Procedural only

100. A complaint under the Consumer Protection Act can be filed for:
(A) An unfair or restrictive trade practice.
(B) Defective goods.
(C) Deficiency in service.
(D) All of the above.

101. Which maxim is the foundation of the legal principle that violation of a legal right is actionable per se?
(A) Damnum sine injuria
(B) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(C) Respondeat superior
(D) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio

102. In the case Gloucester Grammar School, a rival school was set up, causing the plaintiff's school to lose students and fees. The court held that no action would lie. This is a classic illustration of:
(A) Damnum sine injuria
(B) Injuria sine damno
(C) Volenti non fit injuria
(D) Nuisance

103. Which statement correctly distinguishes a tort from a breach of trust?
(A) A breach of trust arises from a breach of an equitable duty, while a tort arises from a breach of a common law duty.
(B) Damages in tort are always liquidated, while in breach of trust they are unliquidated.
(C) A breach of trust is a criminal wrong, while a tort is a civil wrong.
(D) There is no fundamental difference between the two.

104. For vicarious liability, the relationship of master and servant is determined by the:
(A) Amount of salary paid.
(B) Duration of employment.
(C) Nature of the task performed.
(D) 'Control' test.

105. A hospital is held vicariously liable for the negligence of its resident doctors and nurses. This liability is based on the relationship of:
(A) Principal and Agent
(B) Master and Servant
(C) Employer and Independent Contractor
(D) Partners

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106. The 'escape' element in the rule of Rylands v. Fletcher means the thing must move from:
(A) The defendant's property to a place outside their control.
(B) One part of the defendant's property to another.
(C) The plaintiff's property to the defendant's property.
(D) A public place to a private place.

107. Which of the following is an exception to the rule of vicarious liability for an independent contractor's torts?
(A) When the employer exercises strict control.
(B) In cases of non-delegable duties.
(C) When the contractor is working off-site.
(D) When the contract is for a short duration.

108. The liability of the State for the tortious acts of its servants in India is now largely governed by:
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) Article 300 of the Constitution of India and judicial pronouncements
(D) The UK Crown Proceedings Act, 1947

109. Arrange the evolution of liability principles in tort law in their correct chronological order:
1. Absolute Liability
2. Fault-based Liability (Negligence)
3. Strict Liability
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3

110. The defense of 'mistake' is generally not a valid defense in tort law because the guiding principle is:
(A) Ignorantia juris non excusat (ignorance of the law is no excuse).
(B) Actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea (the act is not culpable unless the mind is

133. If a servant commits a tort while acting outside the 'course of employment', who is liable?
(A) The master only.
(B) The servant only.
(C) Both the master and servant are jointly liable.
(D) The state is liable.

134. Which of the following is NOT a relationship that typically gives rise to vicarious liability?
(A) Master and Servant
(B) Principal and Agent
(C) Partners in a partnership firm
(D) Landlord and Tenant

135. The 'act of a third party' or 'act of a stranger' can be a valid defense to a claim of:
(A) Absolute Liability
(B) Negligence
(C) Strict Liability
(D) Defamation

136. A key feature of Absolute Liability, as established in the Oleum Gas Leak case, is that the damages awarded should be:
(A) Nominal
(B) Exemplary and deterrent
(C) Limited to the plaintiff's actual loss
(D) Capped by statute

137. Which of the following acts by a public servant is most likely to be classified as a 'sovereign function' for the purpose of tortious immunity?
(A) Driving a government vehicle to deliver mail.
(B) Maintaining a public park.
(C) Actions related to the defense of the country.
(D) Running a government-owned hotel.

138. The defense of 'necessity' is based on the maxim:
(A) Salus populi suprema lex (the welfare of the people is the supreme law).
(B) Respondeat superior.
(C) Ubi jus ibi remedium.
(D) Actio personalis moritur cum persona.

139. If a person with an egg-shell skull is lightly tapped on the head and suffers a serious injury, the defendant is:
(A) Not liable, as the result was unforeseeable.
(B) Liable only for the injury a normal person would have suffered.
(C) Liable only if the tap was malicious.
(D) Liable for the full extent of the injury.

140. In which tort is 'malice' an essential element?
(A) Negligence
(B) Nuisance
(C) Malicious Prosecution
(D) Trespass

141. The burden of proof in a negligence case initially lies with the:
(A) Plaintiff
(B) Defendant
(C) Court
(D) State

142. If the principle of res ipsa loquitur is applied, the burden of proof:
(A) Remains with the plaintiff.
(B) Shifts to the defendant to show they were not negligent.
(C) Becomes irrelevant.
(D) Is decided by a jury.

143. The but for test is used to determine:
(A) The standard of care.
(B) The existence of a duty of care.
(C) Factual causation.
(D) Remoteness of damage.

144. Consider the following statements about nuisance:
1. A single act can sometimes amount to a nuisance.
2. The plaintiff must have an interest in the land affected.
3. The reasonableness of the defendant's conduct is a key factor.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

145. Coming to the nuisance (i.e., the plaintiff moved to an area where the nuisance already existed) is generally:
(A) Not a valid defense.
(B) A valid and complete defense.
(C) A partial defense that reduces damages.

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Code.
(D) The principle of contributory negligence.

191. The primary justification for the rule of strict liability is that:
(A) The defendant was negligent.
(B) The defendant intended to cause harm.
(C) One who brings a dangerous thing onto their land for their own benefit should bear the risk of its escape.
(D) The plaintiff consented to the risk.

192. Which statement accurately describes the defense of 'inevitable accident'?
(A) It is an accident that was intended by the defendant.
(B) It is an accident that could have been prevented with extraordinary care.
(C) It is an accident that could not have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and skill.
(D) It is synonymous with a mistake of law.

193. The 'last opportunity rule' is now largely obsolete in jurisdictions that have adopted the principle of:
(A) Absolute liability.
(B) Apportionment of damages in contributory negligence.
(C) Vicarious liability.
(D) Strict liability.

194. In nuisance, a 'continuing wrong' refers to:
(A) An interference that happens only once but causes long-term damage.
(B) An interference that is repeated or continuous over a period of time.
(C) A nuisance that affects the entire public.
(D) A nuisance created by the government.

195. A 'restrictive trade practice' under the Consumer Protection Act is one which:
(A) Promotes healthy competition.
(B) Tends to bring about manipulation of price or conditions of delivery to impose unjustified costs on consumers.
(C) Involves giving discounts to customers.
(D) Is related to the export of goods.

196. What is the standard of proof required from a plaintiff in a tort case?
(A) On the balance of probabilities.
(B) Beyond a reasonable doubt.
(C) Absolute certainty.
(D) Conclusive proof.

197. The concept of a 'duty of care' in negligence was first comprehensively articulated by:
(A) Lord Atkin
(B) Lord Denning
(C) Lord Blackburn
(D) Lord Salmond

198. Match the legal terms in List I with the associated torts in List II.
List I: Legal Term
P. Innuendo
Q. Res ipsa loquitur
R. Non-natural use
S. Unreasonable interference
List II: Associated Tort
1. Negligence
2. Nuisance
3. Defamation
4. Strict Liability
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

199. A person who hires a cab for their personal travel is a _____ of services under the Consumer Protection Act.
(A) Seller
(B) Manufacturer
(C) Consumer
(D) Provider

200. The liability of joint tortfeasors (persons who commit a tort together) is:
(A) Only joint.
(B) Only several.
(C) Joint and several.
(D) Dependent on their individual intentions.

201. Which of the following is an example of libel?
(A) A defamatory gesture.
(B) A defamatory caricature in a magazine.
(C) A defamatory speech.
(D) Spoken words at a private meeting.

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(C) Private Defense
(D) Act of God

157. The Supreme Court of India departed from the English law of sovereign immunity in the case of:
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(B) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) The Wagon Mound

158. Which of the following is NOT a general defense in the law of tort?
(A) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
(B) Statutory authority
(C) Poverty of the defendant
(D) Consent

159. For the defense of 'necessity' to apply, the harm caused by the defendant's act must be:
(A) Greater than the harm sought to be avoided.
(B) Equal to the harm sought to be avoided.
(C) Lesser than the harm sought to be avoided.
(D) Unintentional.

160. What is the primary purpose of damages in tort law?
(A) To punish the wrongdoer.
(B) To restore the injured party to the position they were in before the tort was committed.
(C) To set an example for the community.
(D) To provide a source of revenue for the state.

161. The 'reasonable man' standard in negligence is:
(A) Subjective, based on the defendant's own abilities.
(B) Objective, based on a hypothetical person of ordinary prudence.
(C) Based on the abilities of the most skilled person in a particular field.
(D) Determined by the judge's personal opinion.

162. Proving 'causation' in negligence requires the plaintiff to show a link between the defendant's breach of duty and:
(A) The defendant's intention.
(B) The plaintiff's financial status.
(C) The damage suffered by the plaintiff.
(D) The defendant's motive.

163. The Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act, 1945 in the UK was a pivotal legislation that introduced:
(A) The 'last opportunity' rule.
(B) The concept of apportionment of damages.
(C) The defense of contributory negligence for the first time.
(D) The principle of res ipsa loquitur.

164. What is a key difference between trespass to land and nuisance?
(A) Trespass requires damage, whereas nuisance does not.
(B) Trespass is a direct interference, whereas nuisance is typically an indirect or consequential interference.
(C) Nuisance is actionable per se, whereas trespass is not.
(D) Nuisance applies to persons, while trespass applies to land.

165. In a defamation case, repeating a rumor is:
(A) Not a publication.
(B) A valid defense.
(C) Generally as actionable as originating the rumor.
(D) Protected by qualified privilege.

166. Which type of privilege protects statements made between a lawyer and a client for the purpose of seeking legal advice?
(A) Absolute privilege
(B) Qualified privilege
(C) Public interest privilege
(D) Legal professional privilege

167. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a complaint can now be filed in a District Commission where:
(A) The opposite party resides.
(B) The cause of action arose.
(C) The complainant resides or personally works for gain.
(D) All of the above.

168. The concept of 'product liability' under the CPA, 2019, holds whom liable for a defective product?
(A) Only the product seller.
(B) Only the product manufacturer.
(C) The product manufacturer, service provider, or seller.

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(D) A defense only if the nuisance is a public benefit.

146. Which of the following statements, if false, would be slander actionable per se?
(A) A statement that a person is rude.
(B) A statement that a person has an infectious or contagious disease.
(C) A statement that a person is not good at their hobby.
(D) A statement that a person has bad taste in music.

147. A bookseller who unknowingly sells a book containing defamatory material may have the defense of:
(A) Innocent dissemination
(B) Fair comment
(C) Absolute privilege
(D) Justification

148. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, introduced the concept of _____, which was not explicitly present in the 1986 Act.
(A) Deficiency in service
(B) Product liability
(C) Unfair trade practice
(D) Consumer disputes redressal agencies

149. An appeal against the order of a District Commission lies to the:
(A) National Commission
(B) Supreme Court
(C) High Court
(D) State Commission

150. A complaint filed in a consumer forum that lacks the appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction will be:
(A) Heard and decided on merits.
(B) Returned to the complainant for presentation before the proper forum.
(C) Dismissed with costs.
(D) Transferred to the High Court.

151. The maxim 'actio personalis moritur cum persona' means:
(A) A personal right of action dies with the person.
(B) The act itself speaks.
(C) Let the buyer beware.
(D) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

152. In tort law, 'intention' differs from 'motive' in that intention relates to:
(A) The ultimate reason for the act.
(B) The immediate purpose or desire to bring about a certain consequence.
(C) The emotional state of the defendant.
(D) A general disposition towards wrongdoing.

153. A driver for a company gives a lift to an unauthorized passenger, who is then injured due to the driver's negligence. Is the company vicariously liable?
(A) Yes, because the driver was in the course of employment.
(B) No, because giving a lift to an unauthorized person is outside the scope of employment.
(C) Yes, because the driver was using the company's vehicle.
(D) No, because the passenger assumed the risk.

154. What is the key difference between a 'servant' and an 'independent contractor'?
(A) The mode of payment.
(B) The level of skill involved.
(C) The degree of control exercised by the employer over the manner of work.
(D) The duration of the work.

155. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Storing a large quantity of water in a reservoir on one's land is a non-natural use of land.
Reason (R) : This was the specific activity that gave rise to the rule of strict liability in Rylands v. Fletcher.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. If lightning strikes a tree on D's land, causing it to fall and damage P's property, D can successfully plead the defense of:
(A) Necessity
(B) Inevitable Accident

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(A) Secondary consumer
(B) Beneficiary
(C) Third-party user
(D) Co-complainant

180. The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) was established under the CPA, 2019, with the primary objective of:
(A) Hearing appeals from the State Commission.
(B) Regulating, protecting and enforcing the rights of consumers as a class.
(C) Mediating individual consumer disputes.
(D) Setting prices for those essential commodities.

181. The main remedy in a tort case is:
(A) Imprisonment
(B) A fine payable to the state
(C) An award of unliquidated damages
(D) A statutory penalty

182. A police officer wrongfully arrests and detains a person. The state is held liable for this act. This is an example of the state being liable for a tort committed during a:
(A) Sovereign function.
(B) Non-sovereign function.
(C) Situation where sovereign immunity is no longer strictly applied concerning fundamental rights.
(D) Contractual function.

183. Which general defense in tort is encapsulated by the maxim 'ex turpi causa non oritur actio'?
(A) Necessity
(B) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
(C) Act of God
(D) Consent

184. The 'but for' test of causation can be inadequate in cases involving:
(A) A single, clear cause of injury.
(B) Multiple cumulative causes of injury.
(C) No injury at all.
(D) Intentional torts.

185. A factory that emits smoke and smells which materially interfere with a neighbor's enjoyment of his property may be liable for:
(A) Trespass
(B) Negligence
(C) Private Nuisance
(D) Defamation

186. Arrange the following landmark cases in their correct chronological order based on when they were decided:
1. Donoghue v. Stevenson
2. Rylands v. Fletcher
3. The Wagon Mound (No. 1)
4. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

187. In libel, which is actionable per se, the plaintiff does not need to prove:
(A) Publication
(B) Reference to the plaintiff
(C) That the statement was defamatory
(D) Actual or special damage

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188. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for mediation as an alternate dispute resolution mechanism.
Reason (R) : This was introduced to facilitate quicker and amicable settlement of consumer disputes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A tort is a violation of a:
(A) Right in personam
(B) Right in rem
(C) Moral right
(D) Contractual right

190. An employer who is held vicariously liable for his servant's tort has a right to claim indemnity from the servant. This right arises from:
(A) The principle of strict liability.
(B) The servant's breach of his employment contract.
(C) A specific provision in the Indian Penal

(D) Only the consumer who used it improperly.

169. 'Mental element' is a crucial factor in which of the following torts?
(A) Deceit (Fraud)
(B) Strict Liability
(C) Conversion
(D) Trespass to land

170. Which legal theory suggests that all unjustifiable harm is a tort, creating a general principle of liability?
(A) Winfield's law of tort theory
(B) Salmond's pigeon-hole theory
(C) Austin's theory of sovereignty
(D) Kelsen's pure theory of law

171. A driver of a petrol tanker, while transferring petrol, lit a cigarette and caused an explosion. The employer was held liable. This is an example of:
(A) An act outside the course of employment.
(B) An authorized act done in a wrongful and unauthorized manner.
(C) Frolic of his own.
(D) An independent contractor's act.

172. The rule of strict liability does not apply if the damage is caused by the plaintiff's:
(A) Own fault or abnormal sensitivity
(B) Financial condition
(C) Social status
(D) Place of residence

173. The judgment in Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P. has been criticized for:
(A) Upholding the rights of the citizen too strongly.
(B) Abolishing sovereign immunity completely.
(C) Upholding an outdated distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions.
(D) Introducing the principle of absolute liability.

174. Trespassing on a neighbor's land to put out a fire that threatens a row of houses would likely be excused by the defense of:
(A) Necessity
(B) Private defense
(C) Inevitable accident
(D) Statutory authority

175. Match the terms in List I with the meanings in List II.
List I: Term
P. Remoteness
Q. Causation
R. Eggshell Skull Rule
S. Novus Actus Interveniens
List II: Meaning
1. Taking the victim as you find them
2. The legal test for connecting the breach to the damage
3. The link between the breach and the harm
4. A new act breaking the chain of causation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

176. Which of the following relationships imposes a duty of care?
(A) A driver to other road users.
(B) A bystander to a person in peril.
(C) Two strangers passing on the street.
(D) A person to their economic competitor.

177. When a statute imposes a duty on a person, and they fail to perform it, causing injury to another, the tort committed is:
(A) Nuisance
(B) Breach of statutory duty
(C) Negligence
(D) Misfeasance in public office

178. Consider the following conditions for the defense of 'fair comment'. It is required that:
1. The matter commented upon must be of public interest.
2. The comment must be an expression of opinion, not an assertion of fact.
3. The comment must be fair and not malicious.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

179. A person who buys goods and uses them with the approval of the buyer is also considered a 'consumer' under the Act. This user is often referred to as a:

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202. Consider the following requirements for the defense of necessity:
1. The act was done to prevent a greater harm.
2. The situation of necessity was not created by the defendant's own negligence.
3. There was an actual and imminent danger.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

203. A public servant who maliciously uses their power to harm an individual may be liable for the tort of:
(A) Negligence.
(B) Misfeasance in public office.
(C) Nuisance.
(D) Breach of contract.

204. If the plaintiff's own act was the sole cause of their injury, the appropriate defense for the defendant would be:
(A) Contributory negligence.
(B) Novus actus interveniens (the plaintiff's act).
(C) Volenti non fit injuria.
(D) Inevitable accident.

205. The 'bolam test' relates to the standard of care in cases of:
(A) Professional negligence.
(B) Contributory negligence.
(C) Occupier's liability.
(D) Manufacturer's liability.

206. 'Prescription' as a defense to nuisance means:
(A) The nuisance has been peacefully carried on for a period of twenty years without interruption.
(B) The plaintiff was given a medical prescription for their suffering.
(C) The nuisance is prescribed by law.
(D) The defendant has a written permit for the activity.

207. A statement made to a person's spouse in a sealed letter, which is opened and read only by the spouse, constitutes:
(A) Publication for defamation.
(B) No publication for defamation.
(C) Slander.
(D) Innuendo.

208. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, provides for the establishment of a mediation cell attached to:
(A) The Supreme Court only.
(B) The District, State, and National Commissions.
(C) The National Commission only.
(D) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

209. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Law of Tort is largely uncodified.
Reason (R) : It has mainly developed through judicial decisions or precedents.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. A person who keeps a wild animal, like a lion, is liable for any harm it causes under the principle of:
(A) Scienter action
(B) Negligence
(C) Nuisance
(D) Trespass

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211. The case of Bhim Singh v. State of J&K is a landmark judgment on:
(A) Negligence.
(B) Defamation.
(C) Compensation for violation of fundamental rights by the state.
(D) Nuisance.

212. What is the primary test to distinguish an act within the 'course of employment' from a 'frolic of his own'?
(A) Whether the act is reasonably connected to the authorized work or is a complete deviation for the servant's own purposes.
(B) The time and place of the act.
(C) The intention of the servant.
(D) Whether the master benefits from the act.

213. The test of reasonable foresight for remoteness of damage applies to:
(A) The type or kind of damage.
(B) The quantum of damage.
(C) The financial status of the plaintiff.
(D) The intention of the defendant.

214. Which tort is concerned with protecting a person's interest in their land and its enjoyment?
(A) Defamation
(B) Assault
(C) Nuisance
(D) Deceit

215. The 'right to be heard' under consumer protection law implies that:
(A) The consumer's complaint will be heard in the Supreme Court.
(B) The consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums.
(C) The consumer can speak for as long as they want in court.
(D) All consumer complaints will be successful.

216. A tort is primarily a:
(A) Civil wrong
(B) Criminal wrong
(C) Breach of a public duty
(D) Breach of a constitutional duty

217. A master ordering his servant to commit a tort will make:
(A) Only the servant liable.
(B) Both liable as joint tortfeasors.
(C) Only the master liable.
(D) Neither liable if the servant was under contract.

218. The defense of consent of the plaintiff is an exception to the rule of:
(A) Strict Liability
(B) Negligence
(C) Absolute Liability
(D) Nuisance

219. The 'reasonable man' is an ideal, objective figure. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the reasonable man?
(A) He is of ordinary prudence.
(B) He is expected to be perfect and never make a mistake.
(C) He is expected to have common knowledge.
(D) His standard of behavior may vary with the circumstances.

220. The apportionment of damages in contributory negligence is based on:
(A) The financial capacity of the parties.
(B) The respective culpability or degree of fault of each party.
(C) The 'last opportunity' to avoid the harm.
(D) The social status of the plaintiff and defendant.

221. An injunction is a remedy that:
(A) Awards monetary compensation.
(B) Orders the defendant to do or to stop doing a certain act.
(C) Punishes the defendant with imprisonment.
(D) Transfers property from the defendant to the plaintiff.

222. Defamatory words spoken at a trial by a witness under oath are protected by:
(A) Absolute Privilege
(B) Qualified Privilege
(C) Fair Comment
(D) Justification

223. What does 'locus standi' mean in the context of filing a consumer complaint?
(A) The legal right or standing to file a complaint.
(B) The place where the complaint is filed.
(C) The time limit for filing a complaint.
(D) The amount of court fees to be paid.

224. Which of the following is NOT an essential of the tort of negligence?
(A) Duty of care
(B) Breach of duty
(C) Malice
(D) Consequential damage

225. Consider the following statements. A person can be considered a 'consumer' under the Consumer Protection Act if they:
1. Buy goods for a consideration for personal use.
2. Hire services for a consideration.
3. Buy goods for a commercial purpose.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only

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(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

226. The liability of the government for the torts of its employees was historically limited by the doctrine of:
(A) Respondeat Superior
(B) Sovereign Immunity
(C) Stare Decisis
(D) Locus Standi

227. The main distinction between libel and slander is that:
(A) Libel is written, slander is spoken.
(B) Libel is in a permanent form, slander is in a transient form.
(C) Libel is a crime, slander is only a tort.
(D) Libel requires proof of special damage, slander does not.

228. Arrange the following procedural stages of a tort litigation in their correct sequence:
1. Judgment and Decree.
2. Filing of the plaint.
3. Framing of issues.
4. Evidence and arguments.
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

229. If a person voluntarily accepts a risk, with full knowledge of its nature, the defense is:
(A) Inevitable accident.
(B) Volenti non fit injuria.
(C) Necessity.
(D) Private defense.

230. Match the maxims in List I with the meanings in List II.
List I: Maxim
P. Res ipsa loquitur
Q. Respondeat superior
R. Actio personalis moritur cum persona
S. Ubi jus ibi remedium
List II: Meaning
1. Let the superior answer
2. A personal right of action dies with the person
3. The thing speaks for itself
4. Where there is a right, there is a remedy
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

231. The rule in Rylands v. Fletcher is an example of:
(A) No-fault liability
(B) Fault-based liability
(C) Vicarious liability
(D) Liability for breach of contract

232. An appeal from the State Commission under the Consumer Protection Act lies to the:
(A) District Commission
(B) High Court
(C) National Commission
(D) Supreme Court

233. The 'neighbor principle' is primarily used to determine:
(A) The quantum of damages.
(B) The existence of a duty of care.
(C) The remoteness of damage.
(D) The presence of contributory negligence.

234. In nuisance law, 'malice' on the part of the defendant can:
(A) Make an otherwise reasonable act become unreasonable and amount to nuisance.
(B) Never be a relevant factor.
(C) Serve as a complete defense.
(D) Automatically make the act a public nuisance.

235. A false statement that a person is incompetent in their trade or profession is an example of:
(A) Libel.
(B) Slander actionable per se.
(C) Public nuisance.
(D) Negligence.

236. A person is not considered a 'consumer' if the goods are bought for:
(A) Personal use.
(B) Giving as a gift.
(C) Resale or commercial purpose.
(D) Use by a family member.

237. The principle that a tortfeasor must 'take his victim as he finds him' is known as:

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(A) The reasonable foresight rule.
(B) The egg-shell skull rule.
(C) The last opportunity rule.
(D) The but-for test.

238. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In India, the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions for state liability is becoming increasingly blurred.
Reason (R) : The judiciary has leaned towards providing remedies for violation of fundamental rights by state agents, irrespective of the nature of the function.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

239. 'Damages' in tort are meant to be _____, while a 'fine' in criminal law is meant to be _____.
(A) punitive; compensatory
(B) compensatory; punitive
(C) nominal; exemplary
(D) exemplary; nominal

240. The liability of partners for a tort committed by one partner in the ordinary course of the firm's business is:
(A) Personal to that partner only.
(B) Non-existent.
(C) Joint and several.
(D) Limited to the firm's assets.

241. An act done under the authority of a statute is a complete defense. This is the defense of:
(A) Necessity
(B) Statutory Authority
(C) Act of God
(D) Private Defense

242. In a case of contributory negligence, if the plaintiff and defendant are found to be equally at fault, the plaintiff will typically recover:
(A) Full damages.
(B) No damages.
(C) 50% of the damages.
(D) 100% of the damages plus costs.

243. The tort of nuisance protects:
(A) A person's right to reputation.
(B) A person's right to bodily integrity.
(C) A person's right to the enjoyment of their land.
(D) A person's right to freedom of movement.

244. A newspaper publishing a fair and accurate report of judicial proceedings is protected by:
(A) Absolute privilege.
(B) Qualified privilege.
(C) Fair comment.
(D) Justification.

245. Under the Consumer Protection Act, who can file a complaint?
(A) A consumer.
(B) A registered consumer association.
(C) The Central or State Government.
(D) All of the above.

246. The maxim 'damnum sine injuria' means:
(A) Damage without legal injury.
(B) Legal injury without damage.
(C) Damage with legal injury.
(D) No damage and no legal injury.

247. A master is liable for the fraudulent act of his servant if:
(A) The master authorized the fraud.
(B) The act was committed in the course of the servant's employment.
(C) The master benefited from the fraud.
(D) The servant had a previous record of fraud.

248. The escape of which of the following from the defendant's land would trigger the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher?
(A) A domestic cat.
(B) Smoke from a domestic chimney.
(C) A large quantity of water from an artificially constructed reservoir.
(D) Fallen leaves from a tree.

249. To prove negligence, the plaintiff must first establish that the defendant owed them a:
(A) Duty of care.
(B) Moral obligation.
(C) Contractual obligation.
(D) Fiduciary duty.

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250. Which of the following is NOT a defense in an action for defamation?
(A) Truth or Justification.
(B) Fair Comment.
(C) Privilege.
(D) The statement was made negligently.

251. A 'complaint' under the Consumer Protection Act means any allegation in writing regarding:
(A) An unfair or restrictive trade practice.
(B) Defective goods or deficient services.
(C) Overcharging.
(D) All of the above.

252. The test for remoteness of damage in tort is generally:
(A) The test of reasonable foresight.
(B) The test of directness.
(C) The test of intention.
(D) The test of motive.

253. Match the cases in List I with the principles in List II.
List I: Case
P. Donoghue v. Stevenson
Q. Rylands v. Fletcher
R. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
S. Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
List II: Principle
1. Absolute Liability
2. Vicarious liability of State
3. Neighbour Principle / Duty of Care
4. Strict Liability
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

254. Consider the following statements. Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by:
1. The law itself.
2. An agreement between the parties.
3. The court on a case-by-case basis.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

255. In which situation would an employer be liable for the tort of an independent contractor?
(A) Where the employer has delegated an inherently dangerous task.
(B) In all cases where the contractor is paid.
(C) Only if the employer personally supervised the work.
(D) The employer is never liable for an independent contractor's torts.

256. The principle of Absolute Liability differs from Strict Liability mainly in that it:
(A) Requires proof of negligence.
(B) Applies only to natural uses of land.
(C) Has no exceptions.
(D) Results in lower damages.

257. An example of the defense of 'necessity' is:
(A) Stealing bread because one is hungry.
(B) Pulling down a house to create a firebreak and stop a conflagration from spreading.
(C) Breaking a speed limit to attend a social event.
(D) Trespassing for recreational purposes.

258. The 'last opportunity rule' is associated with which concept?
(A) Negligence
(B) Nuisance
(C) Contributory Negligence
(D) Defamation

259. To be actionable as a private nuisance, the interference with land must be:
(A) Substantial and unreasonable.
(B) Momentary and trivial.
(C) Secretive and hidden.
(D) Caused by a natural condition.

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260. The defense of 'privilege' in defamation law is based on the idea that:
(A) All individuals have a right to free speech.
(B) In certain situations, the public interest in free expression outweighs the interest in protecting an individual's reputation.
(C) The plaintiff's reputation was already poor.
(D) The defendant did not intend to cause harm.

261. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under CPA 2019 is for claims:

(A) Above fifty lakhs and up to two crores.
(B) Up to fifty lakhs.
(C) Above two crores and up to ten crores.
(D) Above ten crores.

262. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : A tort is a civil wrong.
Reason (R) : The remedy for a tort is damages, not punishment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

263. A master is liable for his servant's act if it is a wrongful and unauthorized mode of doing an authorized act. This was established in:
(A) Rylands v. Fletcher
(B) Century Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Northern Ireland Road Transport Board
(C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(D) Ashby v. White

264. An 'Act of God' is a defense that requires an operation of natural forces:
(A) Aided by human intervention.
(B) That is common and predictable.
(C) Free from any human intervention and unforeseeable.
(D) That could have been prevented with sufficient funds.

265. Nervous shock becomes an actionable claim in negligence when it causes a:
(A) Momentary fright.
(B) Recognizable psychiatric illness.
(C) Feeling of sadness.
(D) State of anger.

266. A man digging a pit on his own land is not liable for nuisance. But if he does so with the malicious intent to draw away percolating water from his neighbor's well, he may be liable. This illustrates the relevance of _____ in nuisance.
(A) Malice
(B) Consent
(C) The locality
(D) The duration

267. Apology can be a factor in a defamation case that:
(A) Acts as a complete defense.
(B) Can mitigate the damages awarded.
(C) Is irrelevant to the proceedings.
(D) Proves the truth of the statement.

268. 'Product liability' under the CPA 2019 includes responsibility for harm caused by a defective product on account of:
(A) A manufacturing defect.
(B) A design defect.
(C) A failure to provide adequate instructions or warnings.
(D) All of the above.

269. The liability in the case of Ashby v. White was based on the maxim:
(A) Damnum sine injuria
(B) Injuria sine damno
(C) Volenti non fit injuria
(D) Res ipsa loquitur

270. Vicarious liability is an example of:
(A) Fault-based liability.
(B) Liability for the fault of another.
(C) No-fault liability.
(D) Criminal liability.

271. Which principle holds that an enterprise engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity is strictly and absolutely liable for any harm that results from its operation?
(A) The principle of Absolute Liability.
(B) The rule in Rylands v. Fletcher.
(C) The principle of Vicarious Liability.
(D) The principle of Contributory Negligence.

272. A person who enters another's property to save a child from a burning house is not a trespasser because of the defense of:
(A) Consent
(B) Inevitable accident
(C) Necessity
(D) Act of God

273. The burden of proving contributory negligence lies on the:
(A) Defendant

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(B) Plaintiff
(C) Court
(D) Police

274. A key distinction between public and private nuisance is that public nuisance is a _____.
(A) Crime
(B) Contractual breach
(C) Constitutional violation
(D) Trust violation

275. Match the defenses in List I with the relevant maxims or concepts in List II.
List I: Defense in Tort
P. Consent
Q. Plaintiff the wrongdoer
R. Act of God
S. Master's Liability
List II: Relevant Maxim/Concept
1. Vis Major
2. Volenti non fit injuria
3. Respondeat Superior
4. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

276. Under the Consumer Protection Act, a 'deficiency' relates to _____, while a 'defect' relates to _____.
(A) goods; services
(B) services; goods
(C) price; quality
(D) quality; price

277. The term 'tort' is a French word equivalent to the English word:
(A) Wrong
(B) Right
(C) Justice
(D) Contract

278. The liability of a principal for the tort of his agent is based on the maxim:
(A) Qui facit per alium facit per se
(B) Res ipsa loquitur
(C) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(D) Damnum sine injuria

279. The rule of absolute liability was a creative innovation of the:
(A) UK House of Lords
(B) US Supreme Court
(C) Supreme Court of India
(D) Parliament of India

280. If an injury is foreseeable, but the exact way it occurs is not, the defendant is:
(A) Liable.
(B) Not liable.
(C) Liable only for nominal damages.
(D) Liable only if they acted with malice.

281. The standard of care issue arises at which stage of a negligence inquiry?
(A) Determining duty of care.
(B) Determining breach of duty.
(C) Determining causation.
(D) Determining remoteness of damage.

282. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of private nuisance?
(A) Unreasonable interference.
(B) Interference with the use or enjoyment of land.
(C) Damage.
(D) Trespass onto the land.

283. Which defense in defamation requires the defendant to prove the truth of the defamatory allegation?
(A) Fair Comment
(B) Privilege
(C) Justification
(D) Apology

284. A 'consumer' does NOT include a person who obtains goods or services:
(A) For a consideration that has been paid.
(B) For a consideration that has been promised.
(C) For free or under a contract of personal service.
(D) Partly paid and partly promised.

285. A wrongful act is any act which is:
(A) Not authorized by law
(B) Immoral
(C) Unethical
(D) Unpopular

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A civil wrong remediable by unliquidated damages, not being a breach of contract or trust.
Tort law encompasses civil wrongs that are not breaches of contract or trust. These wrongs provide a remedy in the form of unliquidated damages, which the court determines based on the specific injury. This distinguishes torts from criminal law, where the state punishes offenders, and from contract law, where damages are often predetermined by the parties involved.

2. (A) There must be a wrongful act or omission by the defendant.
A fundamental requirement for establishing liability in tort is the performance of a wrongful act or a failure to act when legally required. This act or omission must violate a legal right vested in another person. While malice or financial loss may be relevant in specific cases, the existence of a wrongful act remains the primary foundation.

3. (C) There is a violation of a legal right without any actual harm or loss.
This legal maxim describes a situation where a person's legal right is infringed upon even though no actual physical or financial harm occurs. Since the focus is on the protection of legal rights, the law allows for a cause of action. This principle ensures that individual rights are respected regardless of whether tangible loss is actually suffered.

4. (D) Injuria sine damno
The landmark case involving a qualified voter highlights the principle that the infringement of a legal right is actionable even without proof of actual damage. Although the plaintiff's preferred candidate won the election, the wrongful prevention of the vote violated a fundamental legal right. This established that legal injury alone justifies a remedy in the tortious framework.

5. (C) A person is held legally liable for the wrongful acts committed by another person.
This doctrine establishes a legal relationship where one individual is held responsible for the wrongful acts committed by another person. It typically applies in specific contexts, such as employer and employee or principal and agent. The liability arises because the person held responsible has a certain degree of control over the actor or derives benefit from their activities.

6. (B) The presence of malice or ill will.
Most torts focus on the objective breach of a legal duty rather than the subjective state of mind of the actor. While intention is necessary for some specific torts, malice or ill will is generally not required to establish liability. The primary components include a wrongful act or omission, a legal duty of care, and a resulting breach.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of vicarious liability holds an employer accountable for the actions of an employee performed during their service. This is justified by the legal maxim which shifts responsibility to the superior. Because the master controls the servant's work and benefits from it, the law ensures the master remains legally responsible for any torts committed within that employment.

8. (A) Damnum sine injuria
This scenario illustrates the concept of damage occurring without the violation of a legal right. Although the neighbor suffered a financial loss due to the lowering water levels, the factory owner was exercising a lawful right on their own property. Since no legal right was infringed, no cause of action exists under the principles of tort law.

9. (C) Damages that are determined by the court based on the harm suffered.
In the context of civil wrongs, unliquidated damages refer to compensation amounts that are not fixed or predetermined by any prior agreement. Instead, the court exercises its discretion to assess the extent of the harm suffered by the plaintiff and awards a sum deemed appropriate. This flexibility allows the legal system to provide fair restitution for various injuries.

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negligence
2. A spectator injured at a cricket match by a ball
3. Damage caused by an unprecedented flood
4. A carefully driven car skidding on an oil patch

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

298. To establish negligence, a causal link must be proven between the defendant's breach of duty and the plaintiff's:
(A) Intention
(B) Motive
(C) Injury
(D) Consent

299. In defamation, an 'innuendo' is necessary when:
(A) The statement is obviously defamatory.
(B) The words are not defamatory in their ordinary meaning but have a hidden defamatory meaning.
(C) The statement is true.
(D) The statement is privileged.

300. The right to consumer education is a right that ensures:
(A) Formal university education.
(B) Consumers acquire the knowledge and skill to be an informed consumer.
(C) All advertisements are educational.
(D) Consumers are taught how to manufacture products.

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39. (D) The defendant must take their victim as they find them, including any unusual frailties.
This rule establishes that once a defendant is found liable for a negligent act, they are responsible for the full extent of the injuries, even if the victim had a pre-existing condition that made the harm worse. The defendant cannot argue that a normal person would have suffered less. It prioritizes the actual damage suffered by the individual over hypothetical averages.

40. (A) An Act of God and an inevitable accident are the same thing.
Although both defenses involve unavoidable events, they are legally distinct. An Act of God specifically refers to extraordinary natural occurrences without human involvement, while an inevitable accident can include events involving human activity that could not be prevented by reasonable care. Understanding this distinction is crucial for correctly applying the appropriate legal defense in a tortious claim.

41. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different tort defenses rely on specific underlying elements to be successful in court. Consent requires a voluntary agreement to face risk, while an Act of God involves extreme natural events. Inevitable accidents focus on the limits of reasonable care, and statutory authority relies on the legal power granted by legislation. Correctly identifying these key elements is essential for building a legal defense.

42. (A) Duty of care, breach of that duty, and resulting damage.
To succeed in a negligence claim, the plaintiff must prove three core components. First, the defendant must have owed a legal obligation to take care. Second, the defendant must have failed to meet the required standard of care. Finally, this failure must have directly caused actual damage or injury to the plaintiff. These elements form the basic structure of the tort.

43. (D) Donoghue v. Stevenson
This landmark case introduced the concept that individuals must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that they can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure their neighbor. In this context, a neighbor is anyone closely and directly affected by one's actions. This principle expanded the scope of duty of care beyond narrow contractual relationships to a general legal duty.

44. (B) A reasonable person of ordinary prudence.
The legal system uses an objective standard to judge whether a defendant's conduct was negligent. It asks how a hypothetical person with average common sense and caution would have acted in the same situation. This standard does not require extraordinary skill or perfection, but it does expect a baseline level of care that society considers acceptable and necessary for safety.

45. (C) Evidence
This maxim, meaning the thing speaks for itself, allows a court to infer negligence from the very nature of an accident without direct proof of the defendant's conduct. It serves as a rule of evidence that shifts the burden of explanation to the defendant. It is applied when the circumstances strongly suggest that the accident could not have happened without negligence.

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46. (D) When the cause is unknown, but the accident would not ordinarily occur without negligence.
This principle is applied in situations where the plaintiff cannot prove exactly how a defendant was negligent, but the facts of the event are so unusual that negligence is the only logical explanation. It requires the defendant to have had exclusive control over the object causing the injury. If these conditions are met, the court may presume that the defendant failed in their duty.

47. (A) The plaintiff's own failure to take reasonable care for their safety, contributing to their harm.
When a plaintiff's own actions or omissions fall below the standard of reasonable care and help cause the injury they suffered, it is considered contributory negligence. In such cases, the law recognizes that both parties may be at fault. This defense often leads to a reduction in the damages awarded to the plaintiff, reflecting their shared responsibility for the unfortunate outcome.

48. (B) The defendant having the last chance to avoid the accident despite the plaintiff's negligence.
This older legal rule was used to determine liability when both the plaintiff and the defendant were negligent. It suggested that if the defendant had a final opportunity to prevent the harm after the plaintiff's negligence had occurred,

10. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Tort law serves multiple functions, primarily focusing on compensating victims for injuries caused by the wrongful conduct of others. Unlike contract law, the duties in tort are imposed by the law itself to protect general interests. Furthermore, specific actions, such as assault or defamation, can simultaneously satisfy the criteria for both a civil tort and a crime.

11. (D) The primary remedy in tort is imprisonment.
Civil law seeks to compensate individuals rather than punish them through incarceration. Therefore, the primary remedy in tort cases is the award of damages to the injured party. Imprisonment is a characteristic of criminal law, where the state acts against a wrongdoer. In contrast, tort law focuses on restoring the plaintiff to their original position through financial compensation.

12. (B) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
This fundamental principle asserts that the law will not allow a legal right to exist without providing a means to enforce it or seek redress for its violation. It forms the core of tortious liability, ensuring that every legal injury has a corresponding legal remedy. This maxim highlights the judiciary's role in protecting individual rights against wrongful interference.

13. (C) Fraser
This particular definition emphasizes that a tort is an infringement of a right available against the whole world, known as a right in rem. It specifies that the injured individual is entitled to seek compensation through a legal suit. Various jurists have offered different perspectives on the nature of torts, focusing on aspects of duty, liability, and remediation.

14. (D) Rylands v. Fletcher
This landmark decision established the rule that a person who brings something dangerous onto their land, which is likely to cause mischief if it escapes, is liable for any resulting damage. The liability is imposed even if the defendant was not negligent. This case created a significant precedent for handling hazardous activities and the protection of neighboring properties.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various landmark cases define the core principles of tort law. The concept of absolute liability was developed to address hazardous industrial activities, while strict liability stems from the escape of dangerous substances. Similarly, specific cases established the state's liability for its employees' actions and the general duty of care required to avoid foreseeable harm to neighbors in negligence.

16. (B) A frolic of his own.
When an employee completely departs from their assigned tasks for personal reasons, the act is considered outside the course of employment. In such situations, the employer is generally not held vicariously liable for any torts committed during this period. The law distinguishes between a minor detour for work and a total abandonment of duties for private interests.

17. (B) Financial inability of the defendant
The rule of strict liability allows for specific defenses, such as an act of God, the consent of the plaintiff, or statutory authority. However, the financial status of the defendant is never a recognized legal defense against a claim for damages. Liability depends on the nature of the act and the resulting harm rather than the defendant's ability to pay.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Absolute liability was evolved by the judiciary to ensure that enterprises engaged in inherently dangerous activities are held fully accountable for any harm caused. Unlike strict liability, this principle does not permit any exceptions or defenses once the harm is established. The rationale is to ensure that the enterprise, rather than the innocent victim, bears the entire risk.

19. (C) Strict liability without any exceptions for enterprises engaged in hazardous activities.
This Indian legal innovation addresses the risks posed by modern industrial enterprises dealing with toxic or dangerous substances. It imposes a non-delegable duty on the enterprise to ensure no harm is caused. If an accident occurs, the enterprise is liable to compensate all affected parties without the possibility of claiming standard defenses like an act of God or sabotage.

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20. (D) Absolute liability, as formulated in India, does not recognize any exceptions.
While strict liability allows defendants to avoid responsibility under specific conditions such as an act of God or the plaintiff's own fault, absolute liability is more stringent. It was specifically designed to ensure that large-scale industrial operations cannot escape their financial responsibilities toward victims of hazardous accidents. Consequently, no legal excuses are permitted once the harmful event has occurred.

21. (C) The state is not liable for torts committed by its servants in the exercise of sovereign functions.
This traditional legal doctrine suggests that the state cannot be sued for the wrongful acts of its employees when they are performing tasks that are essentially governmental in nature. These tasks, such as maintaining law and order or defense, are considered sovereign. This immunity historically protected the government from many civil claims, although its scope has been narrowed.

22. (B) Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.
This significant case explored the boundaries of government liability for the actions of its servants. It specifically analyzed the distinction between sovereign functions, which enjoy immunity, and non-sovereign functions, where the state is liable like any other employer. Although heavily criticized in later years, it remains a central point of discussion regarding the history of state immunity.

23. (D) The master's liability absolves the servant of their personal liability.
Vicarious liability does not mean that the individual who committed the wrong is excused from responsibility. Instead, both the master and the servant are considered joint tortfeasors, meaning the injured party can choose to sue either or both of them. The purpose of this doctrine is to provide a deeper pocket for compensation, not to immunize the wrongdoer.

24. (A) Misfeasance
This term refers to the improper or negligent performance of an act that is otherwise lawful and authorized. When a public servant carries out their duties but does so in a way that causes unnecessary harm due to poor execution, it falls under this category. This is distinguished from malfeasance, which is an unlawful act, and non-feasance, which is an omission.

25. (A) 1 and 2 only
For an employer to be held vicariously liable, a master-servant relationship must exist, and the wrongful act must occur while the servant is performing their duties. It is not necessary for the master to have specifically authorized the wrongful act itself. Even if the servant performs an authorized task in an unauthorized or negligent manner, the master remains legally responsible.

26. (A) Vicarious liability
This maxim translates to the principle that he who acts through another acts himself. It serves as the logical foundation for holding a master or principal responsible for the actions of their servant or agent. The law treats the authorized acts of the employee as if they were the acts of the employer, ensuring accountability within organizational and professional relationships.

27. (D) The failure to perform a mandatory public duty.
When a public official or authority fails to act in a situation where they have a clear legal obligation to do so, it is categorized as non-feasance. This omission can lead to tortious liability if it results in injury to a person to whom the duty was owed. It represents a breach of the responsibility to provide required public services.

28. (B) To a willing person, no injury is done.
This defense applies when a person voluntarily consents to a known risk of harm. If the plaintiff knowingly and freely accepts the possibility of injury, they cannot later claim damages from the defendant for that specific harm. It is commonly used in contexts like sports or medical procedures where participants are aware of the inherent dangers involved in the activity.

29. (C) Free and voluntary.
For the defense of consent to be legally valid, the individual must have agreed to the risk without any form of coercion, fraud, or undue influence. The person must also possess a full understanding of the nature and extent of the risk they are undertaking. If the consent is obtained

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under pressure or without proper knowledge, the defense will fail.

30. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
In the structured analysis of a tort case, defenses are typically evaluated by first looking at the plaintiff's consent and the nature of the event, such as whether it was an unavoidable accident. Next, the court considers whether the act was necessitated by an emergency. Finally, the focus shifts to whether the plaintiff's own negligence contributed to the resulting injury.

31. (A) Could not have been avoided by any reasonable care and caution.
This defense refers to an unfortunate event that occurs despite the defendant exercising all the skills, care, and foresight that a reasonable person would use. Because the accident was truly unavoidable, the defendant is not held liable for the consequences. It emphasizes that the law does not demand perfection, but rather the standard of reasonable care under the circumstances.

32. (B) An extraordinary natural event that could not have been foreseen or guarded against.
This defense, also known as vis major, specifically concerns incidents caused exclusively by natural forces without any human intervention. The event must be of such an unusual or extreme nature that a reasonable person would not have anticipated it. Standard weather conditions or predictable natural occurrences do not qualify, as they can be reasonably prepared for in advance.

33. (B) A person throws another's property out of a boat to save it from sinking in a storm.
The defense of necessity applies when a defendant intentionally commits a wrongful act to prevent a significantly greater harm from occurring. In emergency situations where lives or major property are at stake, the law may excuse a smaller harm done in the interest of the common good or safety. The threat must be imminent and the response must be proportionate.

34. (A) The plaintiff's wrongful act must be directly connected to the harm they suffered.
This principle suggests that if a person is injured while committing a wrongful act, they may be barred from recovering damages if their own misconduct was the immediate cause of the injury. It is based on the idea that the law should not assist a person whose claim arises from their own illegal or immoral behavior. The connection must be direct.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When an act is performed under the direct authority of a legislative statute, it cannot be considered a tort, provided it is done without negligence. The law recognizes that the public interest served by the statute overrides individual claims of injury. Consequently, if the legislature has authorized a specific activity, the resulting interference with private rights is generally not actionable.

36. (D) Whether a reasonable person in the defendant's position could have foreseen the kind of damage.
This test is used to determine if the damages suffered by the plaintiff are too remote to be recovered from the defendant. It focuses on whether the type of injury that occurred was a predictable consequence of the defendant's negligent act. If a reasonable person would not have anticipated such a result, the defendant may not be held legally responsible for it.

37. (C) All the direct consequences of their wrongful act, whether foreseeable or not.
According to this earlier legal standard, a defendant was held liable for every consequence that followed directly from their negligent act in an unbroken chain of events. It did not matter whether the specific type of harm was predictable, as long as it was a direct physical result. This approach focused heavily on causation rather than the predictability of the outcome.

38. (B) The test of reasonable foresight.
This significant judicial decision shifted the focus of liability from direct physical consequences to the predictability of the harm. It established that a defendant should only be liable for the types of damage that a reasonable person could have foreseen as a likely result of their actions. This change aimed to make the law fairer and more logically consistent.

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286. Consider the following specific torts:
1. Negligence
2. Nuisance
3. Defamation

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

287. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Vicarious liability can be imposed on an employer even if they have forbidden the servant from being careless.
Reason (R) : The employer is liable for the servant's wrongful acts committed in the course of employment, regardless of express prohibitions concerning the mode of performance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

288. A person spectating a motor race who is injured by a car flying off the track is likely to be defeated by the defense of:
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Inevitable Accident
(C) Contributory Negligence
(D) Necessity

289. The difference between slander and libel lies in the:
(A) Mode of publication.
(B) Intention of the maker.
(C) Forum of publication.
(D) Truth of the statement.

290. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, empowers the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to issue:
(A) Directions and penalties against false or misleading advertisements.
(B) Only warnings to offenders.
(C) Only compensation to consumers.
(D) Prison sentences directly.

291. Tort law is primarily concerned with duties owed to:
(A) The world at large (persons generally).
(B) The state at large.
(C) Specific individuals under a contract.
(D) The court.

292. The control test for determining a master-servant relationship is increasingly supplemented by the:
(A) Salary test.
(B) Duration test.
(C) Organization or integration test.
(D) Uniform test.

293. The primary remedy for a public nuisance is:
(A) An action for damages by any individual.
(B) A criminal prosecution by the state.
(C) An action for specific performance.
(D) A claim for quantum meruit.

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294. A consumer dispute can be referred to mediation:
(A) Only after the final hearing.
(B) At any stage of the proceeding if there is a possibility of settlement.
(C) Only before the complaint is filed.
(D) Only in cases before the National Commission.

295. The concept of 'legal damage' in tort means:
(A) Violation of a legal right.
(B) Any harm, loss, or injury.
(C) Only financial loss.
(D) Damage to government property.

296. The liability of an employer for the acts of an employee is known as:
(A) Strict liability
(B) Absolute liability
(C) Personal liability
(D) Vicarious liability

297. Match the concepts in List I with the examples in List II.
List I: Concept
P. Volenti non fit injuria
Q. Rescue Case Exception
R. Act of God
S. Inevitable Accident
List II: Example
1. Firefighters putting out a fire caused by

the defendant should be held fully responsible. However, this rule has largely been replaced by modern principles of comparative fault and apportionment.

49. (B) Apportion the damages between the plaintiff and defendant based on their respective degrees of fault.
In contemporary legal systems, rather than barring a claim entirely, courts evaluate the percentage of fault attributable to each party involved in an accident. The total damages are then reduced by the plaintiff's share of responsibility. This approach ensures a fairer distribution of the financial burden, recognizing that negligence can often be a shared failure between the participants.

50. (D) 1, 2 and 3
To apply the principle where the accident speaks for itself, specific conditions must be met. The defendant must have exclusive control over the instrument of harm, the event must be one that typically results from negligence, and there must be no direct evidence explaining the cause. Meeting all these criteria allows the court to reasonably infer that the defendant was at fault.

51. (C) An unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land.
Private nuisance focuses on the protection of an individual's right to use and enjoy their property without unreasonable interference from others. This can involve disturbances like excessive noise, vibrations, or noxious odors coming from a neighbor's land. The law balances the competing rights of neighbors, requiring that any interference must be substantial and unreasonable to justify a legal remedy.

52. (A) Is a crime and affects the community at large.
Public nuisance refers to acts that interfere with the health, safety, or comfort of the general public. Because it affects a large group of people or a community, it is primarily treated as a criminal offense prosecuted by the state. While private nuisance is a civil wrong between individuals, public nuisance addresses broader societal harms that impact common rights or public spaces.

53. (C) That they suffered special or particular damage over and above the general public.
Although public nuisance is generally a criminal matter, a private individual can bring a civil lawsuit if they can prove a unique injury. This means the harm they suffered must be different in kind or degree from the inconvenience experienced by the rest of the community. Proving this special damage allows the individual to seek personal compensation for the broader public wrong.

54. (D) Reputation
Defamation is a tort that specifically protects a person's good name and standing in the eyes of society. It occurs when a false statement is communicated to a third party that tends to lower the reputation of the individual concerned. Protecting one's reputation is considered a vital interest, as it affects personal relationships, professional opportunities, and overall social standing.

55. (C) Libel and Slander.
The law of defamation recognizes two distinct categories based on the medium of communication. Libel involves defamatory statements made in a permanent form, such as writing or pictures. Slander consists of defamatory statements made in a transient form, such as spoken words or gestures. Understanding these forms is important because they often have different legal requirements for proving damage and liability.

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56. (B) permanent; transient
Libel encompasses defamatory expressions that are recorded in a lasting medium, which allows the harm to persist over time. Examples include newspapers, books, or online posts. Slander, on the other hand, involves fleeting communications like speech or signs. The permanent nature of libel often leads the law to presume that damage has occurred, whereas slander may require more specific proof.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
For a statement to be considered defamatory, it must be communicated to someone other than the person being described. This communication is known as publication. The law requires this because the tort focuses on the injury to the

understood them in a way that caused harm to the plaintiff's reputation.

94. (B) Is not considered publication as husband and wife are treated as one entity in law for this purpose.
The law recognizes the unique and private nature of the marital relationship. Communication between spouses is not considered publication for the purpose of a defamation suit. This rule allows for free and confidential dialogue within a marriage without the risk of legal liability for tortious statements about others. It is one of the specific exceptions to the general requirement of publication.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To ensure that the legislative process functions effectively, members of parliament are granted absolute immunity for the statements they make during debates. This absolute privilege allows for open and honest discussion on matters of national importance without fear of being sued for defamation. The public interest in maintaining unfettered parliamentary speech is prioritized over individual concerns about personal reputation in this specific context.

96. (B) Malice
Qualified privilege protects communicators in specific situations where they have a duty or interest to share information, such as giving an employment reference. However, this protection is not absolute. If the plaintiff can demonstrate that the defendant made the statement with actual malice, meaning an improper motive or a lack of belief in the truth, the defense of qualified privilege will be lost.

97. (B) A person who buys goods for the purpose of reselling them.
The legal definition of a consumer is restricted to those who acquire products or services for personal or household use. Individuals who engage in commercial activities, such as buying stock for a business or resale, do not fall under this category. This ensures that consumer protection laws are focused on individuals who are often in a weaker bargaining position compared to professional sellers.

98. (C) Supreme Court of India
The National Commission is the highest quasi-judicial body specifically dedicated to consumer disputes. Because of its significant role and the nature of the cases it handles, any further challenge to its final orders must be made to the Supreme Court. This direct appeal process provides a final layer of legal oversight for the most important consumer protection cases in the country.

99. (B) Compensatory and remedial
Consumer protection legislation is primarily designed to help individuals who have suffered from unfair trade practices or faulty products. Its goal is to provide a relatively simple and effective way for consumers to receive compensation or have their grievances corrected. It focuses on practical remedies for the buyer rather than strictly punishing the seller in the way that criminal law would.

100. (D) All of the above.
A consumer has the right to file a complaint for a wide range of issues that impact their transaction. This includes dealing with unfair business tactics, products that are physically defective, or services that are not performed properly. By covering all these areas, the law ensures that consumers have a comprehensive means of seeking redress for various types of marketplace failures and injustices.

101. (B) Ubi jus ibi remedium
This legal maxim signifies that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy for its infringement. It reflects the fundamental idea that the legal system must provide a way to redress violations of an individual's rights. This principle ensures that rights are not merely theoretical but can be practically enforced in a court of law.

102. (A) Damnum sine injuria
The school case demonstrates that a person can suffer a significant financial loss without any legal wrong being committed. Since the rival school was exercising a lawful right to compete, the resulting loss of students was not a violation of any legal right held by the original school. This shows that not all harms are legally actionable in the law of torts.

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67. (D) A person buying a laptop for personal use which turns out to be faulty.
The Consumer Protection Act applies to transactions where goods or services are purchased for personal consumption and the buyer experiences a defect or deficiency. A person buying a computer for home use is a classic example of a consumer who can seek a remedy if the product fails to work correctly. It does not cover commercial transactions or free public services.

68. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Resolving a consumer dispute follows a specific legal sequence to ensure fairness. It begins with filing a formal complaint, followed by notifying the other party so they can respond. The commission then holds hearings to examine the evidence and passes a final order. If either party is dissatisfied with the result, they have the right to appeal to a higher commission.

69. (A) A tort is a wrong against an individual, while a crime is a wrong against the state.
The primary distinction between these two areas of law lies in the nature of the wrong and the parties involved. Torts are private wrongs where an individual seeks compensation for a personal injury. Crimes are public wrongs considered harmful to the entire community, leading to state-led prosecution and punishment. While some acts overlap both categories, their legal procedures and goals remain distinct.

70. (B) Salmond
This theory suggests that the law of torts is not a single broad principle but a collection of specific, defined wrongs. According to this view, a plaintiff can only succeed if they can fit their claim into one of these established categories, similar to placing a letter in a pigeon-hole. It represents a more restrictive interpretation of the scope of tortious liability.

71. (A) All injuries done to another person are torts unless there is some justification recognized by law.
In contrast to more restrictive views, this theory proposes a broader principle of liability. It suggests that any person who causes harm to another is committing a tort unless they can provide a specific legal excuse or justification. This approach allows the law to evolve and cover new types of wrongful behavior that may not have been previously categorized as specific torts.

72. (D) Wrongful act of omission.
Tortious liability can arise not only from positive actions but also from a failure to act when there is a legal duty to do so. This failure is known as an omission. If a person has a responsibility to perform a certain task to ensure safety and they neglect that duty, resulting in harm to others, they have committed a wrongful act of omission.

73. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Tort law uses specific terms to describe different types of wrongful conduct and liability structures. Malfeasance involves illegal acts, while misfeasance refers to lawful acts performed poorly. Non-feasance describes the failure to act when required. Finally, vicarious liability describes the legal situation where one party is held responsible for the actions of another, illustrating the diverse ways liability can be assigned.

74. (B) When the work delegated is inherently dangerous or involves strict liability.
While employers are generally not responsible for the acts of independent contractors, certain situations create an exception. If the task being performed is particularly risky or involves a non-delegable duty, the employer retains legal liability for any harm that occurs. This ensures that parties cannot avoid their safety responsibilities by simply hiring an outside contractor to perform high-risk activities on their behalf.

75. (C) Acts which are wrongful ways of doing what the servant is employed to do.
An employer is held vicariously liable if their servant's actions are closely enough connected to their authorized work. This includes situations where the servant performs their job in a negligent, unauthorized, or even forbidden manner. As long as the act is a part of the general task the servant was hired to perform, it is considered within the course of employment.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In this landmark Indian decision, the court recognized that modern hazardous industries

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understood the danger and voluntarily agreed to take the chance. This is important in cases where people are exposed to risks they might know about but never intended to accept.

131. (B) Irrelevant in establishing liability, though it may affect damages.
In tort law, the focus is usually on whether a person's act was wrongful and caused harm, rather than why they did it. Even if someone has a good reason for their actions, they can still be held liable if they commit a tort. Conversely, having a bad motive for a lawful act generally does not create liability. However, motive might influence the amount of compensation awarded.

132. (C) The law
To be actionable in court, a wrongful act must be one that the legal system specifically recognizes as a violation of a person's rights. Not all things that are considered immoral or socially unacceptable are torts. Tortious liability is based on the rules and standards set by the law through statutes and judicial decisions, ensuring that legal disputes are decided on objective legal grounds.

133. (B) The servant only.
When a servant commits a wrongful act while acting entirely outside the scope of their employment, the master is not held vicariously liable. In such instances, the individual servant bears personal responsibility for the tort. This ensures that employers are only accountable for risks reasonably associated with the tasks they have authorized their employees to perform on their behalf within the regular course of work.

134. (D) Landlord and Tenant
Vicarious liability typically arises in relationships characterized by control and the pursuit of a common interest, such as master-servant or principal-agent. The relationship between a landlord and a tenant is essentially contractual regarding property use and does not involve the type of oversight necessary for one party to be held legally responsible for the torts of the other. It lacks the necessary element of professional control.

135. (C) Strict Liability
The rule of strict liability admits certain limited exceptions that can excuse the defendant from responsibility for the escape of a dangerous thing. One such defense is the act of a stranger or a third party over whom the defendant had no control. This principle prevents the imposition of liability when the harm results from unforeseeable external human interference rather than the defendant's own actions.

136. (B) Exemplary and deterrent
In cases involving absolute liability, particularly those concerning hazardous industrial activities, the court awards damages meant to serve as a deterrent. These awards go beyond mere compensation to ensure that the enterprise internalizes the cost of potential harm. The magnitude of the damages often reflects the financial capacity of the enterprise to discourage future negligence and maintain high safety standards in the industry.

137. (C) Actions related to the defense of the country.
Sovereign functions are those core activities that only the government can perform, such as national defense, maintaining law and order, or issuing currency. Historically, the state enjoyed immunity from lawsuits for torts committed during these specific tasks. While modern law has reduced the scope of this immunity, protecting the nation through military or defensive actions remains a primary example of a sovereign function.

138. (A) Salus populi suprema lex (the welfare of the people is the supreme law).
The defense of necessity is rooted in the belief that the greater good of society should prevail in an emergency. It allows an individual to commit a minor wrong to prevent a catastrophic harm that would affect many people. This principle acknowledges that in certain extreme situations, the strict rules of the law must give way to common sense and the need for safety.

139. (D) Liable for the full extent of the injury.
Under the rules of causation, a defendant who is negligent must take the victim as they find them. If the plaintiff has a physical condition that makes them unusually susceptible to injury, the defendant is still responsible for all the harm caused by their act. The defendant cannot escape liability just because a normal person might have

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plaintiff's injuries, even if they are unforeseeably severe due to a pre-existing condition.
This rule requires a negligent defendant to take the victim as they are found. If a victim has an unusual vulnerability that leads to more severe injury than an average person would suffer, the defendant remains fully responsible for that damage. It emphasizes that the wrongdoer's liability is determined by the actual harm caused to the specific individual, regardless of their health status.

86. (B) A new intervening act that breaks the chain of causation.
This concept refers to an event that occurs after the defendant's negligent act and is so significant that it becomes the primary cause of the plaintiff's harm. If such an intervening act is unforeseeable and independent, it may break the legal link between the defendant's conduct and the final damage. This effectively limits the defendant's responsibility for the resulting injury.

87. (B) Persons who are so closely and directly affected by my act that I ought reasonably to have them in contemplation.
Lord Atkin's influential principle defines the legal boundary of duty in negligence cases. It moves beyond physical proximity to focus on the predictability of harm. According to this rule, we owe a duty of care to anyone whom we should reasonably realize might be injured by our actions or omissions. This broadens the scope of legal responsibility to protect a wide range of potential victims.

88. (A) A person professing a special skill, such as a doctor or an architect.
Individuals who hold themselves out as professionals are required to meet the standard of a reasonably competent person in their specific field. This means they are judged more strictly than an ordinary layperson. The law expects them to possess and exercise the degree of knowledge and care that is standard for their profession, ensuring that those who rely on their expertise are protected.

89. (C) Res ipsa loquitur
This medical mishap is a classic situation where the accident itself provides strong evidence of negligence. Since such an event does not happen in the ordinary course of professional medical care unless someone has been negligent, the court can infer fault without needing specific details about how the error occurred. It places the burden on the medical staff to explain the extraordinary occurrence.

90. (B) The interference must be unreasonable.
A successful claim in private nuisance requires showing that the defendant's interference with the use and enjoyment of land went beyond what is socially acceptable. The law acknowledges that neighbors must tolerate some minor inconveniences, but when the disturbance becomes excessive or unreasonable, it becomes actionable. The court considers factors like the severity, duration, and nature of the interference to decide each case fairly.

91. (D) An act is not a nuisance if it only affects a person with abnormal sensitivity.
In nuisance law, the standard used is that of an ordinary person. If a defendant's activity is reasonable and would not bother a person of normal health and temperament, it is not considered a nuisance just because a particularly sensitive plaintiff finds it disturbing. This ensures that people are not unfairly restricted by the unusual or extreme requirements of their neighbors.

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92. (B) The victim taking reasonable steps to remove the nuisance themselves.
Abatement is an extra-judicial remedy that allows a person affected by a nuisance to take action to end it without going to court. For example, a person might trim overhanging branches from a neighbor's tree that are interfering with their property. This right must be exercised cautiously and reasonably, often after giving notice to the neighbor, to avoid causing unnecessary damage.

93. (C) An implied or hidden meaning in words that makes them defamatory.
Sometimes words that appear innocent on the surface can be defamatory because of the specific context or specialized knowledge possessed by the audience. This hidden meaning is known as an innuendo. To succeed in a defamation case involving innuendo, the plaintiff must prove that the people who heard or read the words

112. (B) Volenti non fit injuria
This case clarified that just because a person knows about a danger, it does not mean they have voluntarily agreed to accept the risk of injury. This distinction is especially important in employment situations where workers may be aware of risks but feel pressured to continue working. To use this defense, the defendant must prove that the plaintiff fully consented to the risk.

113. (C) Statutory Authority
When a company is legally authorized by an act of the legislature to perform a specific activity, it is often protected from liability for the natural consequences of that act. If the activity is carried out with all reasonable care, any resulting harm is considered an unavoidable consequence of the legally sanctioned operation. This defense recognizes that legislative mandates override individual private claims.

114. (D) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)
This influential decision established that a defendant is only responsible for the types of damage that were reasonably foreseeable at the time of their negligent act. If the injury that occurred was of an entirely different kind than what could be predicted, it is considered too remote for the defendant to be held liable. This rule made the law more predictable and fair.

115. (C) The reasonably competent practitioner in that profession.
Professionals are expected to perform their duties with the same degree of skill and care that an average member of their profession would provide. This standard ensures that they are held to a higher level of accountability than a layperson, but it does not require them to be the very best in their field. It focuses on maintaining a reliable and acceptable level of professional service.

116. (D) 1, 2 and 3
To win a case for negligence, a plaintiff must satisfy three basic legal requirements. They must show that the defendant had a responsibility to take care, that this responsibility was not met, and that this failure caused real harm. Failing to prove any of these parts will result in the claim being rejected. Together, they form the essential foundation for establishing negligent liability.

117. (A) A recognizable psychiatric illness caused by the defendant's negligence.
In tort law, compensation for emotional distress is generally limited to cases where the defendant's actions cause a documented and significant psychological condition. Minor upset, fear, or sadness are not enough to justify a legal claim. The law requires that the mental injury be a foreseeable result of the defendant's negligence and that it manifests as a serious medical issue for the plaintiff.

118. (B) Reduce the plaintiff's damages.
When a plaintiff is found to have contributed to their own injury through their own negligence, the law no longer dismisses their case entirely. Instead, the court calculates the percentage of fault for each party and reduces the total award accordingly. This system of apportionment ensures that each person is held responsible for their own share of the blame in a fair manner.

119. (C) A neighbor constantly playing loud music late at night, interfering with one's sleep.
Private nuisance involves activities that significantly interfere with a specific person's ability to use and enjoy their own property. Loud, persistent noise that disturbs a neighbor's rest is a common example. Unlike public nuisance, which affects the community generally, this tort focuses on resolving disputes between individuals who are being unfairly inconvenienced by the unreasonable actions of someone nearby.

120. (B) What may be a nuisance in a quiet residential area may not be so in an industrial area.
In determining whether an interference is unreasonable, courts consider the characteristics of the neighborhood where it occurs. A level of noise or odor that is perfectly acceptable in a busy commercial or industrial zone may be considered an actionable nuisance in a peaceful residential setting. The law adapts to the local environment to decide what is fair and expected in each location.

121. (B) Group defamation, which is generally not actionable by an individual member.
Broad, insulting statements directed at a large and general group of people are usually not considered defamatory toward any specific member of that group. Because the statement is

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103. (A) A breach of trust arises from a breach of an equitable duty, while a tort arises from a breach of a common law duty.
While both involve civil wrongs, they originate from different historical legal foundations. Tort law is based on general duties owed to others under common law principles. Breach of trust concerns specific obligations managed by equity, often involving the misuse of property held for another's benefit. Distinguishing between them is important for determining the appropriate legal framework and remedies for each type of wrong.

104. (D) 'Control' test.
To determine whether an individual is a servant for the purposes of vicarious liability, courts often look at how much control the employer has over the work. This includes not just what is done, but how it is performed. The more authority the employer has over the details and manner of the work, the more likely the relationship will be classified as master and servant.

105. (B) Master and Servant
Hospitals are typically held responsible for the actions of their staff members because they exercise significant control over the professional conduct of their doctors and nurses. This master-servant relationship ensures that the institution remains liable for any negligence that occurs during the provision of medical care. This structure provides patients with a clear path to seek compensation for errors made by hospital employees.

106. (A) The defendant's property to a place outside their control.
Under the rules of strict liability, the harmful thing must move from the defendant's land to an area beyond their jurisdiction, causing damage elsewhere. If the injury occurs entirely within the defendant's own property, the rule does not apply. This requirement emphasizes that the liability is based on the impact that one's hazardous activities have on neighbors and the broader community.

107. (B) In cases of non-delegable duties.
In certain situations, the law considers a duty of care to be so important that it cannot be passed off to another party. When an employer has such a non-delegable duty, they remain legally responsible for any harm that occurs, even if they hired an independent contractor to perform the task. This ensures that essential safety responsibilities are always maintained by the primary party.

108. (C) Article 300 of the Constitution of India and judicial pronouncements
In India, the liability of the government for its servants' torts is rooted in constitutional provisions. Over time, the judiciary has interpreted these rules to expand the state's responsibility, moving away from absolute sovereign immunity. This legal framework balances the needs of the government with the rights of citizens to receive compensation for wrongful acts committed by public officials.

109. (A) 2, 3, 1
The history of liability in tort has moved through several distinct phases. Initially, the law focused on whether the defendant was at fault through negligence. Later, the rule of strict liability was developed for certain high-risk situations. Finally, the concept of absolute liability emerged to handle the extreme dangers of modern industrial enterprises, where no excuses are allowed for harmful accidents.

110. (A) Ignorantia juris non excusat (ignorance of the law is no excuse).
The legal system generally expects individuals to know the rules governing their behavior. Consequently, a person cannot avoid liability by claiming they did not realize their actions were unlawful. This principle maintains the consistency and authority of the law. While mistakes of fact might occasionally be relevant, a lack of legal knowledge is not considered a valid reason to excuse a tortious act.

111. (C) Proportionate to the threat faced.
When a person acts to protect themselves or their property from an immediate threat, they must only use the amount of force that is reasonably necessary. If the response is excessive or intended as punishment, the defense of private defense will fail. The law seeks to balance the right to self-protection with the need to prevent unnecessary violence or injury to others.

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person's reputation in the community. If the statement is only known to the plaintiff, their reputation among others has not been harmed.

58. (A) The statement was substantially true.
Truth is an absolute defense to an action for defamation. If the defendant can prove that the defamatory statement was factually correct in all its essential parts, they cannot be held liable. The law does not protect a person's interest in a reputation they do not actually deserve. Consequently, communicating the truth about someone is not considered a tortious act.

59. (C) Honest expressions of opinion on a matter of public interest based on true facts.
This defense protects the right to discuss and criticize matters that affect the general public, such as politics, art, or literature. It applies when the defendant's statement is clearly presented as an opinion rather than a fact. For the defense to hold, the opinion must be based on true information and must be made without malicious intent to harm.

60. (B) Statements made during parliamentary and judicial proceedings.
In certain high-level public contexts, the need for complete freedom of speech is so great that it outweighs the protection of individual reputations. Therefore, participants in legislative debates or court hearings are granted absolute privilege. This means they cannot be sued for defamation for anything said during these proceedings, even if the statements are false or made with malicious intent.

61. (D) Buys goods or avails services for a consideration.
Under consumer protection laws, a consumer is defined as an individual who acquires goods or services for their own use by paying or promising to pay a price. This definition is central to determining who is eligible to seek redress under the Act. It excludes those who obtain products for commercial purposes, like resale, focusing instead on personal and household consumption.

62. (A) A fault, imperfection, or shortcoming in the quality, quantity, potency, purity, or standard.
A defect refers to any failure of a product to meet the quality or performance standards promised by the manufacturer or required by law. This includes physical flaws, safety issues, or inconsistencies in the product's composition. Identifying such shortcomings is necessary for a consumer to claim compensation for faulty goods under the protective provisions of the relevant consumer legislation.

63. (C) Any fault, imperfection, shortcoming, or inadequacy in the quality, nature, and manner of performance.
Deficiency in service occurs when a service provider fails to deliver a service according to the standards agreed upon or mandated by law. This can include delays, poor workmanship, or a lack of professional care. Like defects in goods, a deficiency gives the consumer the right to seek a remedy, ensuring that providers are held accountable for their professional obligations.

64. (D) The right to get goods for free.
Consumer rights are designed to protect individuals from exploitation and ensure safety and fairness in the marketplace. These include the right to be protected against hazardous products, the right to information, and the right to seek redress for grievances. However, there is no legal right to obtain goods without payment, as the consumer relationship is fundamentally based on a commercial transaction.

65. (B) District Forum, State Commission, National Commission.
To provide accessible and efficient justice for consumers, a specialized three-tier judicial system has been established. This hierarchy starts at the local level with the District Commission, followed by the State Commission for larger claims or appeals. The National Commission sits at the top, handling the most significant cases and overseeing the lower bodies, ensuring a structured grievance redressal process.

66. (B) Fifty lakh rupees.
The District Commission has the authority to hear and decide consumer complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed fall within a specific financial limit. Under recent updates to consumer laws, this limit has been set at fifty lakh rupees. This pecuniary jurisdiction ensures that cases are handled at the appropriate level based on their financial scale.

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so general, an individual cannot easily prove that it was directed at them specifically. This ensures that the law of defamation remains focused on personal reputation rather than general social commentary or broad criticisms.

122. (D) The statement must cause financial loss.
A successful defamation claim requires proving that a false statement about the plaintiff was communicated to others and that it harmed their reputation. However, it is not always necessary to prove that the plaintiff lost money as a result. In many cases, especially those involving written defamation, the law presumes that damage has occurred because of the inherent injury to the person's character.

123. (C) Fair comment on a matter of public interest
Critics and reviewers are protected when they express their honest opinions about public offerings like restaurants, movies, or books. As long as the review is based on true facts and is clearly presented as the writer's personal opinion, it is generally shielded from defamation claims. This protection encourages open discussion and allows the public to benefit from varied perspectives on consumer services.

124. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Each specific tort is defined by its own unique set of requirements. Negligence centers on the breach of a duty to take care, while nuisance focuses on the unreasonable interference with property. Defamation is concerned with damage to a person's reputation. Strict liability applies to the escape of dangerous things. Understanding these fundamental elements is key to correctly identifying and categorizing different civil wrongs.

125. (B) Services rendered free of charge or under a contract of personal service.
The Consumer Protection Act is intended to regulate commercial transactions where services are paid for. Therefore, it does not cover situations where help is given for free or within an employer-employee relationship. This exclusion ensures that the specialized consumer law focuses on the rights and duties that arise when someone pays for a professional service in the open market.

126. (B) Two years
To ensure that disputes are handled while evidence is still fresh and to provide legal certainty, the law requires consumer complaints to be filed within a specific time frame. Generally, a consumer must bring their case to the commission within two years of the incident that caused the problem. This limitation encourages prompt action and prevents old grievances from lingering indefinitely in the legal system.

127. (B) Provide better protection of the interests of consumers.
The primary goal of consumer legislation is to balance the power between buyers and sellers by giving consumers specific rights and an easy way to enforce them. This includes ensuring safety, providing information, and offering a fair way to resolve disputes. By focusing on the consumer's needs, the law helps create a more honest and reliable marketplace for everyone involved in commercial transactions.

128. (B) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard or quality.
An unfair trade practice involves using dishonest or deceptive methods to sell products or services. This can include making false claims about the quality, origins, or benefits of a product to trick customers into making a purchase. The law prohibits such behavior to protect consumers from being misled and to ensure that businesses compete fairly based on the truth about their offerings.

129. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When a patient pays for medical treatment, they are entering into a commercial relationship that is covered by consumer protection laws. The medical care is considered a service, and the patient is the consumer who has the right to expect it to be performed correctly. This allows patients to seek redress through consumer commissions if they experience professional negligence or inadequate care during their treatment.

130. (C) Volenti non fit injuria
This principle clarifies that merely being aware of a risk does not automatically mean a person has consented to be injured by it. To use this defense, a defendant must prove that the plaintiff both

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pose such significant risks that the existing rules of strict liability were insufficient. By establishing absolute liability, the court ensured that such enterprises would be held fully accountable for accidents without the benefit of standard legal defenses. This decision prioritized public safety and victim compensation over industrial immunity.

77. (B) Storing large quantities of industrial chemicals in a residential area.
Non-natural use of land refers to activities that are unusual or extraordinary and increase the risk of danger to others. While common domestic activities like having water pipes are considered natural uses, storing hazardous materials on a large scale is not. This distinction is crucial for applying the rule which holds landowners strictly liable for the escape of dangerous substances from their property.

78. (D) Strict.
The law imposes a high standard of responsibility on those who keep naturally dangerous animals. If such an animal escapes and causes injury, the owner is held strictly liable regardless of any precautions taken. This principle acknowledges that the very nature of the animal creates an inherent risk to the public, and the owner must bear the full consequences of its escape.

79. (C) Commercial or non-sovereign functions of the state.
Modern legal developments have significantly limited the government's ability to claim immunity for its servants' torts. In India, the state is generally held liable for actions related to commercial or welfare activities, which are considered non-sovereign. Immunity is now mostly reserved for core governmental tasks like defense or foreign policy, ensuring that citizens have a remedy for injuries caused by routine administrative acts.

80. (B) 1 and 2 only
Valid defenses in tort law include the plaintiff's voluntary consent to risk and the defendant's use of reasonable force for self-protection. While a mistake of fact can sometimes be relevant, a mistake of law is generally not accepted as a valid defense. Understanding these rules helps determine whether a defendant can be excused from liability for an otherwise wrongful act that caused harm.

81. (A) Necessity
In critical medical emergencies where a patient cannot give consent, the law protects doctors who act to save the patient's life. This is justified by the defense of necessity, which allows a technical trespass to the person to prevent a much greater harm, namely death. The focus is on the urgent need to act in the best interest of the individual under dire circumstances.

82. (B) Act of God requires the event to be extraordinary and not just unavoidable by reasonable care.
While both defenses involve events that could not be prevented, they differ in their scope and requirements. An inevitable accident covers a wider range of unavoidable incidents, including those involving human activity. An Act of God is limited to extreme and unprecedented natural phenomena that are completely beyond human foresight. Proving an Act of God requires showing that the event was exceptionally rare and severe.

83. (C) The consent must be given in writing.
For the defense of consent to be effective, it must be freely given by someone who fully understands the risks involved. While consent can be express or implied through conduct, the law does not strictly require it to be in written form. What matters most is the genuine and voluntary nature of the agreement to face the specific danger or interference in question.

84. (A) The rescuer was not acting freely and voluntarily but under a moral or legal compulsion.
The law treats rescuers favorably when they intervene to save someone from danger created by another's negligence. In such cases, the defense of voluntary assumption of risk does not apply because the rescuer is acting under a perceived duty to help. Since their intervention is a foreseeable consequence of the initial negligence, the wrongdoer remains liable for any injuries the rescuer suffers.

85. (B) It is a principle of causation that holds the defendant liable for the full extent of the

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been less severely injured by the same physical contact.

140. (C) Malicious Prosecution
Unlike many other torts where the defendant's reason for acting is irrelevant, this specific wrong requires proving that the person started a legal proceeding without a good reason and with a bad intention. Malice is a central part of the case, as the plaintiff must show that the defendant was motivated by something other than a genuine desire to see justice served.

141. (A) Plaintiff
In a civil lawsuit for negligence, the person bringing the case is the one who must initially provide evidence to support their claims. This means the plaintiff has the responsibility to show that the defendant had a duty of care, breached that duty, and caused the resulting injury. If the plaintiff cannot provide enough evidence to prove these points, their case will not succeed.

142. (B) Shifts to the defendant to show they were not negligent.
When the circumstances of an accident are so clear that negligence is the most likely explanation, the court can use a special rule to help the plaintiff. Once the plaintiff shows that the thing causing harm was under the defendant's control and the accident was highly unusual, the burden of proof moves. The defendant must then provide evidence to prove they were not at fault.

143. (C) Factual causation.
To determine if the defendant's act actually caused the plaintiff's harm, courts use a simple test. They ask: But for the defendant's actions, would the injury have occurred? If the answer is no, then the defendant's conduct is considered a necessary cause of the damage. This helps establish the basic physical link between the wrongful act and the resulting injury in a case.

144. (D) 1, 2 and 3
A successful claim for nuisance involves several key factors. First, even a single incident can be enough if it causes significant harm. Second, the person suing must typically have a legal right to occupy the land being affected. Finally, the court will always look at whether the defendant's behavior was reasonable given the specific time, place, and nature of the interference involved.

145. (A) Not a valid defense.
In nuisance law, a defendant cannot argue that they should be allowed to continue an unreasonable interference just because they were there first. If a person moves into an area and finds that a neighbor's activities are interfering with the use of their new home, they still have a right to sue. The fact that the nuisance already existed does not give the defendant a permanent right to disturb others.

146. (B) A statement that a person has an infectious or contagious disease.
While most spoken defamation requires proof of actual damage, the law identifies certain serious allegations that are so harmful they are automatically actionable. Falsely claiming that someone has a disease that would make others avoid them is one such case. In these situations, the plaintiff can sue without having to prove they lost money or suffered a specific tangible loss because of the statement.

147. (A) Innocent dissemination
People like booksellers or news agents who merely distribute materials created by others are protected by a special defense. If they did not know the content was defamatory and there was no reason for them to suspect it, they cannot be held liable for the statements inside. This ensures that distributors are not unfairly punished for the wrongful acts of the original authors or publishers.

148. (B) Product liability
The updated consumer laws have introduced a new section that clearly defines the responsibility of manufacturers and sellers for harm caused by their products. This concept allows consumers to seek compensation if a product is unsafe or fails to meet certain standards. It provides a more robust framework for holding businesses accountable for the safety and quality of the goods they put into the market.

149. (D) State Commission
The consumer redressal system is organized into levels to handle cases and appeals efficiently. If a consumer or a business is unhappy with a

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223. (A) The legal right or standing to file a complaint.
In the context of consumer law, this term refers to whether a person has a legitimate reason and the legal authority to bring a case before a commission. Generally, only the person who bought the goods or used the services, or an authorized representative, has this standing. It ensures that the commissions only handle genuine disputes involving the people who were actually affected by the transaction.

224. (C) Malice
Negligence is about whether a person failed to meet an objective standard of care, regardless of what they were thinking at the time. To win a case, the plaintiff must prove that there was a duty, a breach of that duty, and resulting damage. The defendant's underlying motive or bad intentions do not need to be proven, as the focus is on their outward behavior and its consequences.

225. (B) 1 and 2 only
A person is considered a consumer if they pay for products or services for their own personal use or for their household. This protection does not extend to people who buy things specifically to resell them or for large-scale commercial operations. By focusing on individual buyers, the law provides extra support to those who may have less power or information compared to professional sellers in the market.

226. (B) Sovereign Immunity
This historical legal principle suggested that the government could not be sued for the wrongful acts of its employees when they were performing essential state duties. It was based on the old idea that the King can do no wrong. While this immunity has been greatly reduced in modern times to allow citizens to seek justice, it remains an important part of the history of state liability.

227. (B) Libel is in a permanent form, slander is in a transient form.
The law treats written and spoken defamation differently because of how long they last and how many people they might reach. Libel is recorded in a lasting medium like a newspaper or a video, which can cause ongoing harm. Slander is more temporary, like spoken words. Because libel is permanent and often more damaging, the rules for proving it and winning a case are generally stricter.

228. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
A typical civil lawsuit moves through a series of logical stages. It starts with the filing of the formal claim, followed by the court identifying the specific legal and factual issues to be decided. Next, both sides present their evidence and argue their case before a judge. Finally, the court makes its decision and issues a judgment that explains the final result and any remedies awarded.

229. (B) Volenti non fit injuria
When a person knowingly and freely chooses to participate in an activity that they know involves a risk of injury, they cannot later blame others if that injury occurs. This defense is commonly used in sports or other risky recreational activities. It is based on the idea that people should be responsible for the consequences of the risks they have voluntarily decided to take for themselves.

230. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Tort law relies on several fundamental principles and maxims to decide liability. These rules explain when an employer is responsible for an employee, when an accident proves itself, and how the law provides a remedy for every right that is violated. Understanding these core concepts is essential for correctly applying the law to different types of civil wrongs and protecting individual rights in a fair way.

231. (A) No-fault liability
This rule is a major exception to the general idea that a person must be negligent to be held liable. In certain situations involving high-risk activities, the law holds the actor responsible for any damage that occurs, even if they acted with all reasonable care. This ensures that those who create significant risks for their own benefit also bear the full responsibility for any unfortunate consequences.

232. (C) National Commission
The consumer redressal system is built with multiple levels to ensure that every case is handled fairly and has a chance for review. If a party is dissatisfied with the decision of a State Commission, they have the right to take their appeal to the next level up, which is the National

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who committed the wrong. A defendant's lack of money is never an excuse in the eyes of the law for causing injury to another. Legal defenses focus on issues like consent, authority, and the nature of the accident itself to decide liability.

159. (C) Lesser than the harm sought to be avoided.
For the defense of necessity to be successful, the defendant must show that their wrongful act was performed to prevent a significantly worse outcome. This means the harm they caused must be smaller than the danger they were trying to stop. The law only allows this excuse when the defendant's choice was the most reasonable way to minimize overall damage or save lives in an emergency.

160. (B) To restore the injured party to the position they were in before the tort was committed.
The fundamental goal of awarding damages in a civil case is to provide fair compensation for the loss or injury suffered. Rather than focusing on punishing the person at fault, the legal system tries to put the plaintiff back in the financial or physical state they would have been in if the wrong had never happened. This highlights the compensatory nature of the law of torts.

161. (B) Objective, based on a hypothetical person of ordinary prudence.
Negligence is judged by a standard that applies to everyone equally, regardless of their personal weaknesses or strengths. The court looks at how a typical, careful person would have behaved in the same situation to decide if the defendant was at fault. This objective approach ensures that the law remains consistent and that everyone is expected to maintain a basic level of care for others' safety.

162. (C) The damage suffered by the plaintiff.
To succeed in a negligence claim, it is not enough to show that the defendant was careless. The plaintiff must also prove that this specific carelessness was the actual cause of their injury. If the harm would have happened anyway, or if there is no clear link between the act and the damage, the defendant will not be held legally responsible for the outcome of the situation.

163. (B) The concept of apportionment of damages.
This significant piece of legislation changed how courts handle cases where both the plaintiff and the defendant are at fault. Instead of automatically dismissing the claim, the law allows the court to divide the responsibility and reduce the final award based on each person's share of the blame. This makes the legal process fairer by acknowledging that accidents often involve multiple contributing factors from both sides.

164. (B) Trespass is a direct interference, whereas nuisance is typically an indirect or consequential interference.
Trespass involves a direct and physical entry onto someone else's property, such as walking on their land without permission. Nuisance, on the other hand, usually involves something originating on the defendant's land that interferes with the neighbor's use of their own property, like noise or smoke. The distinction lies in the nature of the interference and how it affects the owner's rights over the land.

165. (C) Generally as actionable as originating the rumor.
The law does not distinguish between the person who first starts a false rumor and those who later repeat it to others. Every person who publishes or shares a defamatory statement is held responsible for the harm it causes to the victim's reputation. This ensures that people cannot escape liability by claiming they were only sharing what they had already heard from someone else in the community.

166. (D) Legal professional privilege
To ensure that people can speak openly with their legal advisors, communications between a client and their lawyer are kept strictly confidential. This privilege prevents such statements from being used as the basis for a defamation suit. It is essential for the justice system because it allows individuals to receive honest and thorough legal advice without fearing that their private conversations will be made public or used against them.

167. (D) All of the above.
Modern consumer laws have made it much easier for individuals to file complaints by

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allowing them to choose from several locations. A consumer can now take their case to the commission where the business is located, where the incident happened, or even where they live themselves. This flexibility reduces the burden on the consumer and ensures that they can seek justice in a convenient and accessible way.

168. (C) The product manufacturer, service provider, or seller.
The latest consumer protection rules ensure that anyone involved in bringing a product to market can be held responsible if it causes harm. This includes the person who made it, the person who sold it, and even those who provided related services. By broadening the range of who can be sued, the law provides consumers with multiple ways to seek compensation for injuries caused by faulty goods.

169. (A) Deceit (Fraud)
While many torts focus on the act itself, the wrong of deceit specifically requires proving that the defendant had a guilty state of mind. The plaintiff must show that the defendant knowingly made a false statement with the intention of tricking the plaintiff into acting on it. Because it involves intentional dishonesty, the mental state of the person committing the wrong is a crucial element of the case.

170. (A) Winfield's law of tort theory
This broad legal theory argues that the law should provide a remedy for any harm caused to another person without a good reason. Rather than being limited to a specific list of named wrongs, this approach allows the law to expand and cover new types of harmful behavior as society changes. It focuses on the general principle that people should be responsible for the injuries they cause others.

171. (B) An authorized act done in a wrongful and unauthorized manner.
This case illustrates that an employer can be held liable even when a servant performs their job in an extremely negligent way. Although lighting a cigarette was not authorized, the servant was in the middle of his assigned task of transferring petrol. Because the negligent act happened during the performance of his duties, the court found that the employer was vicariously responsible for the resulting damage.

172. (A) Own fault or abnormal sensitivity
The rule of strict liability does not apply if the damage was primarily caused by the plaintiff's own actions or if they have an unusual condition that made them uniquely vulnerable. If the plaintiff is responsible for the escape of the dangerous thing themselves, they cannot then sue the defendant for the consequences. The law expects everyone to take reasonable care for their own safety and property.

173. (C) Upholding an outdated distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions.
This controversial decision has been criticized for protecting the government from liability in cases where public officials committed clear wrongs. By maintaining a strict line between different types of government tasks, the court made it difficult for citizens to receive compensation for injuries caused by the state. Modern legal experts argue that the government should be held accountable for its actions just like any private individual.

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174. (A) Necessity
In an emergency where a fire threatens to destroy multiple homes, the law allows a person to enter another's land to help stop the disaster. This act is excused because it was done to prevent a significantly greater harm from occurring. The threat must be real and immediate, and the intervention must be a reasonable response to the danger, prioritizing the safety of the community over strict property rights.

175. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Tort law uses various tests and rules to determine if a defendant is legally responsible for a plaintiff's harm. Causation establishes the basic link between the act and the injury, while the eggshell skull rule requires accepting the victim's physical condition. Remoteness acts as a filter to decide which consequences are legally compensable, and an intervening act can break the chain of responsibility entirely.

176. (A) A driver to other road users.
A duty of care exists when one person's actions could reasonably be expected to affect the safety of others. Drivers have a clear legal obligation to

operate their vehicles carefully to avoid injuring pedestrians or other motorists. This relationship is a primary example of where the law requires individuals to take proactive steps to prevent foreseeable harm to those around them in everyday activities.

177. (B) Breach of statutory duty
When a law specifically requires a person or organization to perform a certain task for safety or public welfare, and they fail to do so, they have committed a specific type of tort. If this failure leads to an injury that the statute was designed to prevent, the injured person can sue for damages. This ensures that legislative mandates for safety are actually followed and enforced in practice.

178. (D) 1, 2 and 3
For a defense of fair comment to work, several conditions must be met. The subject must be something that the public has a legitimate interest in, and the statement must be clearly framed as an opinion rather than a hard fact. Furthermore, the comment must be based on true information and made honestly, without any hidden malicious intent to unfairly harm another's reputation.

179. (B) Beneficiary
The definition of a consumer extends beyond just the person who pays for a product to include anyone who uses it with the buyer's permission. For example, if a parent buys a toy for their child, the child is also protected by consumer laws as a beneficiary. This ensures that everyone who is directly affected by the quality and safety of a product has a right to seek help if it is faulty.

180. (B) Regulating, protecting and enforcing the rights of consumers as a class.
This national authority was created to take a proactive approach to consumer protection. Instead of just handling individual complaints, it has the power to investigate widespread issues, recall dangerous products, and stop deceptive advertising practices that affect large numbers of people. Its goal is to safeguard the interests of the public as a whole and ensure that businesses follow fair and honest trade practices.

181. (C) An award of unliquidated damages
The primary objective of tort law is to provide a civil remedy for a wrongful act that causes harm to another individual. This remedy usually takes the form of unliquidated damages, which are determined by the court to compensate the victim fairly. Unlike criminal law, which seeks to punish the offender, tort law focuses on restoring the injured person to their original position through monetary restitution.

182. (C) Situation where sovereign immunity is no longer strictly applied concerning fundamental rights.
While the state was historically immune from liability for sovereign functions, modern jurisprudence in India has significantly diluted this protection. In cases where government agents violate fundamental rights, such as through wrongful detention, the court may hold the state liable for compensation. This ensures that constitutional guarantees remain effective even when the state is performing its traditional or authoritative duties, protecting citizens from administrative abuse.

183. (B) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
This legal principle prevents a person from successfully suing in tort if their claim arises directly from their own illegal or immoral behavior. The law refuses to provide a remedy to someone whose injury occurred while they were committing a serious wrong. It ensures that the justice system is not used to benefit individuals who have themselves disregarded the rules of society and the law.

184. (B) Multiple cumulative causes of injury.
The simple test of asking if an injury would have happened without the defendant's act can be difficult to apply when many different factors combined to cause the harm. In such cases, it may be impossible to point to just one person as the sole cause. Courts must then use more complex methods to determine the contribution of each factor and decide who should be held responsible.

185. (C) Private Nuisance
A factory that creates constant noise, foul smells, or thick smoke that makes it difficult for a neighbor to enjoy their home is committing a specific civil wrong. This tort focuses on the unreasonable interference with a person's rights as a property owner. To win, the neighbor must

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injury, the defendant may no longer be held responsible. This new act breaks the legal link between the original carelessness and the final harm. It essentially places the blame on the person whose own actions were the immediate and primary reason for the injury suffered.

205. (A) Professional negligence.
This legal test is used to decide if a professional, such as a doctor, has met the required standard of care. It asks whether the person's actions were in line with what a responsible body of other professionals in the same field would have done. If the professional followed an accepted practice used by their peers, they are generally not considered negligent, even if the outcome was unfortunate.

206. (A) The nuisance has been peacefully carried on for a period of twenty years without interruption.
If a person has been doing something that could be considered a nuisance for a very long time without anyone complaining, the law may eventually grant them a legal right to continue. In many places, this happens after twenty years of consistent and peaceful activity. This rule provides legal certainty by acknowledging that after such a long period, the activity has become an established part of the local environment.

207. (A) Publication for defamation.
While words spoken between a husband and wife are private and not considered published, sending a letter about someone to their spouse is a different matter. Because the letter is intended to be read by a third party, it meets the legal requirement for publication. This means that if the letter contains false and harmful information about the person, it can be the basis for a defamation lawsuit.

208. (B) The District, State, and National Commissions.
To make the process of resolving consumer disputes easier and faster, specialized cells have been set up at every level of the consumer court system. These cells help people try to reach a compromise through mediation before they go through a full legal hearing. By providing this option at all levels, the law encourages people to find their own solutions and reduces the number of court cases.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike many other areas of law that are based on detailed written statutes, the law of torts has mostly been built over time by the decisions of judges in individual cases. These past decisions, called precedents, create the rules that courts follow today. This allows the law to be flexible and to adapt to new situations as they arise, but it also means there is no single code book.

210. (A) Scienter action
This legal rule holds the owner of a naturally dangerous animal strictly responsible for any harm it causes if it escapes. Because the animal is known to be dangerous, the owner is presumed to know that it poses a risk to others. If the animal attacks someone, the owner cannot argue that they took care or that they did not expect the animal to be aggressive.

211. (C) Compensation for violation of fundamental rights by the state.
This significant case established that if government officials violate a person's constitutional rights, the state can be ordered to pay money as a remedy. It went beyond simple tort law to focus on the protection of basic freedoms. This ensures that the government is held accountable for serious abuses of power and that victims have a clear way to receive justice for administrative wrongdoing.

212. (A) Whether the act is reasonably connected to the authorized work or is a complete deviation for the servant's own purposes.
To decide if an employer is responsible for an employee's mistake, courts look at the relationship between the act and the job. If the employee was trying to do their work, even in a bad way, the employer is usually liable. However, if the employee was doing something completely unrelated for themselves, like taking a long unauthorized trip, they are on a frolic of their own.

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213. (A) The type or kind of damage.
A defendant is only responsible for the types of harm that a reasonable person could have predicted might result from their carelessness. If the general kind of injury was foreseeable, the defendant is liable for the full extent of it, even

enjoy their property, making it more likely to be considered a legal nuisance.

195. (B) Tends to bring about manipulation of price or conditions of delivery to impose unjustified costs on consumers.
A restrictive trade practice involves businesses acting in a way that unfairly limits competition or controls prices to their own advantage. This could include things like refusing to supply goods to certain sellers or forcing customers to buy products they don't want. The law prohibits these actions because they lead to higher costs and fewer choices for consumers, damaging the fairness of the overall marketplace.

196. (A) On the balance of probabilities.
In a civil case like a tort claim, the plaintiff does not have to prove their case beyond any possible doubt. Instead, they only need to show that their version of events is more likely than not to be true. If the evidence suggests there is a greater than fifty percent chance that the defendant was at fault, the court will decide in favor of the plaintiff.

197. (A) Lord Atkin
This influential judge is famous for clarifying exactly who we have a legal responsibility to protect from our own carelessness. In a case involving a contaminated bottle of ginger beer, he established the principle that we must avoid hurting anyone whom we can reasonably foresee might be affected by our actions. This neighbor principle remains the foundation of modern negligence law around the world.

198. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each area of tort law uses specific concepts to decide if a wrong has been committed. Defamation looks for hidden meanings in words, while negligence often uses the rule that an accident itself can prove fault. Strict liability centers on how land is used for risky activities, and nuisance focuses on whether an interference with property is reasonable. These tools help courts apply the law correctly.

199. (C) Consumer
When a person pays for a ride in a taxi, they are entering into a commercial agreement to receive a service. Under consumer protection laws, this makes them a consumer who is entitled to a certain standard of safety and quality. If the ride is unsafe or the service is extremely poor, the passenger has the legal right to seek a remedy through the consumer redressal system.

200. (C) Joint and several.
When two or more people work together to commit a tort, the law considers them both fully responsible for the entire amount of damage caused. This means the victim can choose to sue either person for the full compensation, or they can sue both of them together. This ensures that the injured person is paid in full, even if one of the wrongdoers has no money.

201. (B) A defamatory caricature in a magazine.
Libel includes any defamatory statement or representation that is made in a permanent and visible form. A cartoon or caricature in a magazine is recorded and can be viewed by many people over a long period. Because it is fixed in a lasting medium, it falls under the category of libel rather than slander, which involves more temporary and fleeting forms of communication like speech.

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202. (D) 1, 2 and 3
To successfully use the defense of necessity, a defendant must prove several things. They must show that they acted to stop a much larger disaster, that they did not cause the emergency themselves through their own carelessness, and that the danger was real and about to happen. Only when all these conditions are met will the law excuse an otherwise wrongful act as being necessary for safety.

203. (B) Misfeasance in public office.
This specific tort occurs when a public official uses their legal authority in a way that is intentionally dishonest or malicious to hurt someone. It is a serious violation of the public's trust. The victim must prove that the official knew they were acting unlawfully or that they intended to cause harm. This ensures that people in power are held accountable for abusing their official positions.

204. (B) Novus actus interveniens (the plaintiff's act).
If the plaintiff does something after the defendant's act that is so unexpected and dangerous that it becomes the true cause of the

decision made at the local District Commission, they have the right to challenge that decision. The appropriate place for this first appeal is the State Commission, which reviews the case to ensure that the law was applied correctly at the lower level.

150. (B) Returned to the complainant for presentation before the proper forum.
When a consumer case is filed with a commission that does not have the legal authority to handle a claim of that financial size, the commission cannot decide the matter. Instead, they will return the documents to the person who filed them. The consumer must then take the case to the correct commission that has the proper pecuniary jurisdiction to hear the dispute.

151. (A) A personal right of action dies with the person.
This historical legal maxim suggests that some legal claims, particularly those involving personal injuries like defamation or assault, end when either the plaintiff or the defendant passes away. While modern statutes have modified this rule for many types of cases to allow the estate to continue the lawsuit, the core idea remains a significant part of the history of personal legal actions in tort law.

152. (B) The immediate purpose or desire to bring about a certain consequence.
In legal terms, intention refers to a person's conscious decision to perform an act while knowing what the result will likely be. It is different from motive, which is the underlying reason or emotion that drives a person to act. In many torts, the law is more concerned with whether the defendant intended the specific interference than why they felt the need to do so.

153. (B) No, because giving a lift to an unauthorized person is outside the scope of employment.
When an employee performs an act that is strictly forbidden by their employer and is not part of their assigned duties, the employer is usually not responsible for the consequences. Giving an unauthorized ride is often considered a personal act rather than a professional one. Therefore, if an accident occurs during such an unauthorized act, the employer can argue it was outside the course of employment.

154. (C) The degree of control exercised by the employer over the manner of work.
The key difference in how someone is categorized lies in the amount of supervision provided. A servant works under the direct oversight and instruction of an employer regarding how the job is done. An independent contractor is hired to achieve a specific result but is generally free to choose their own methods for completing the task. This distinction is vital for determining vicarious liability in tort law.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The famous rule regarding the escape of dangerous substances began with a case where a landowner built a large reservoir to store water. Because this was considered an extraordinary use of the land that increased the risk to others, the court held the owner responsible when the water escaped. This case established that some activities are so inherently risky that the actor must be strictly liable.

156. (D) Act of God
When damage is caused entirely by powerful and unpredictable natural forces like lightning, without any human involvement, the person on whose land it happened is generally not held liable. This is because the event was completely beyond their control and foresight. It is a recognized legal excuse that acknowledges that no amount of reasonable care could have prevented the damage caused by such a natural phenomenon.

157. (B) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati
In this important decision, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the government should be held responsible for the negligent acts of its employees, just like any other employer. This move away from the old English rule of sovereign immunity ensured that citizens could receive compensation for injuries caused by government workers performing routine tasks. It was a significant step toward achieving greater accountability for state actions.

158. (C) Poverty of the defendant
Liability in tort is based on the nature of the wrongful act and the harm suffered by the plaintiff, not the financial status of the person

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if the exact amount of damage was much larger than expected. This rule helps keep the law fair by only holding people responsible for predictable risks.

214. (C) Nuisance
This area of law is specifically designed to protect a person's right to use and enjoy their property without being disturbed by the unreasonable activities of their neighbors. It covers issues like excessive noise, vibrations, or smells that come from nearby land. By focusing on the impact on the owner's quality of life at home, nuisance provides a way to resolve many common neighborhood disputes and interferences.

215. (B) The consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums.
One of the fundamental rights of a consumer is to have their complaints heard and taken seriously by the organizations that make and sell products, as well as by the government. This means that if there is a problem, the consumer has a right to state their case and have it evaluated by a fair and impartial commission. This right ensures that consumers are not ignored in the marketplace.

216. (A) Civil wrong
A tort is an act that causes harm to another person and allows the victim to sue for compensation in a civil court. Unlike crimes, which are handled by the state to punish the offender, torts are private matters where the goal is to provide a remedy to the individual who was injured. It is one of the main ways that the law handles disputes between private citizens.

217. (B) Both liable as joint tortfeasors.
If an employer specifically tells an employee to commit a wrongful act, both the employer and the employee are held responsible for the harm. The employee cannot use the excuse that they were just following orders, and the employer is liable for giving the instructions. In such cases, the victim has the legal right to seek full compensation from either the master, the servant, or both together.

218. (A) Strict Liability
Even under the strict rules that hold people responsible for the escape of dangerous substances, the law recognizes certain exceptions. If the person who was injured had actually agreed to the risk or consented to the dangerous thing being on the land, the owner is no longer strictly liable. This shows that a person's own voluntary choices can sometimes limit their right to sue for damages later.

219. (B) He is expected to be perfect and never make a mistake.
The standard of the reasonable person is based on ordinary common sense and caution, not on superhuman perfection. The law understands that everyone can make minor errors or experience lapses in judgment from time to time. What matters is whether the person acted with the degree of care that a typical, prudent person would use in that specific situation. This ensures the law remains grounded in reality.

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220. (B) The respective culpability or degree of fault of each party.
When both the plaintiff and the defendant are responsible for an accident, the court looks at the behavior of both to decide how to divide the costs. They consider how much each person's carelessness contributed to the final result. The total damages are then reduced by the plaintiff's share of the blame, ensuring that the financial burden is shared fairly based on each party's individual fault.

221. (B) Orders the defendant to do or to stop doing a certain act.
Sometimes, simply paying money is not enough to fix a problem, especially in cases of ongoing nuisance or trespass. In these situations, a court can issue a special order called an injunction. This order requires the defendant to take a specific action to correct the wrong or to stop a certain activity altogether. It is a powerful tool for preventing future harm and protecting rights.

222. (A) Absolute Privilege
To ensure that the legal system can find the truth, it is vital that witnesses can speak freely in court without fearing that they will be sued for defamation later. Therefore, anything said during a trial as part of the legal proceedings is protected by absolute privilege. This means the speaker cannot be held liable, even if their statement turns out to be false or was made maliciously.

prove that the disturbance is significant and goes beyond what is normal or acceptable in that particular area.

186. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The development of tort law has been shaped by several key cases over the last century and a half. The rule for strict liability was established first, followed decades later by the fundamental principle of duty of care in negligence. Later cases refined the rules for how far liability should extend and introduced new concepts like absolute liability for modern industrial hazards in the Indian context.

187. (D) Actual or special damage
In cases of written defamation, the law is stricter because the statement is recorded in a permanent form and can reach a wider audience. Because the potential for harm is so high, the plaintiff does not have to prove they actually lost money or suffered a specific tangible injury to win. The law presumes that the injury to their reputation is enough to justify a legal remedy.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To help people resolve their problems more quickly and without the stress of a full court case, the updated consumer laws now encourage mediation. This process involves a neutral third party who helps both sides reach an agreement that everyone is happy with. It is a more flexible and friendly way to settle disputes, saving time and money for both consumers and businesses.

189. (B) Right in rem
A tort involves the violation of a legal right that is available against all people in society, not just those with whom one has a specific contract. Everyone has a duty not to assault, defame, or negligently injure others. Because these rights are general and apply to everyone, they are known as rights in rem, distinguishing them from rights created through private agreements between specific parties.

190. (B) The servant's breach of his employment contract.
When an employer is forced to pay for a wrong committed by an employee, they have a legal right to ask the employee to pay them back. This is because the employee has a contractual duty to perform their job with reasonable care and skill. By committing a tort, the employee has failed in that duty, and the employer can seek reimbursement for the financial loss suffered.

191. (C) One who brings a dangerous thing onto their land for their own benefit should bear the risk of its escape.
The core idea behind this rule is that if you choose to do something risky on your property to benefit yourself, you must be the one responsible if things go wrong. Even if you were not careless, you have created the danger, and it is only fair that you pay for any harm caused to others. This encourages people to be extra cautious when handling hazardous substances.

192. (C) It is an accident that could not have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and skill.
An inevitable accident is one that happens despite the person involved doing everything that a reasonable person could be expected to do. Since there was no way to avoid the incident through normal precautions, the law does not hold the person responsible for the consequences. It recognizes that some unfortunate events are truly beyond human control, even when everyone is acting carefully and skillfully.

193. (B) Apportionment of damages in contributory negligence.
The old rule that looked for the very last chance to avoid an accident is no longer used in many places because it was often too complex and unfair. Instead, modern laws allow courts to simply look at how much each person contributed to the crash and divide the costs accordingly. This simpler approach focuses on shared responsibility and ensures a more balanced outcome for all parties involved.

194. (B) An interference that is repeated or continuous over a period of time.
In the context of nuisance, the law is usually concerned with problems that are persistent rather than a single, isolated event. A noise that happens every day or a smell that lingers for weeks are examples of continuing wrongs. Because the interference is ongoing, it causes more significant harm to the victim's ability to

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Commission. This ensures that important legal questions are decided by the most experienced consumer judicial bodies.

233. (B) The existence of a duty of care.
This principle is used to decide whether one person has a legal obligation to be careful toward another. It suggests that we must take reasonable care to avoid hurting anyone whom we can reasonably predict might be injured by our actions. By focusing on the predictability of harm, it helps the court determine the boundaries of where our legal responsibilities for others begin and end.

234. (A) Make an otherwise reasonable act become unreasonable and amount to nuisance.
While a person's underlying motive is often irrelevant in tort law, it can be a deciding factor in nuisance cases. If someone performs an act specifically to annoy or harm their neighbor, an activity that might normally be acceptable can become an actionable nuisance. The law takes this bad intention into account when deciding if the interference with the neighbor's property is truly unreasonable and wrongful.

235. (B) Slander actionable per se.
Certain false spoken statements are considered so naturally harmful that the law allows the victim to sue without proving they lost money. Falsely claiming that someone is incompetent at their job is one such case because it directly attacks their professional reputation and their ability to earn a living. This ensures that people are protected from serious and damaging verbal attacks on their livelihood and character.

236. (C) Resale or commercial purpose.
The definition of a consumer is limited to individuals who buy goods for their own personal or household use. If a person buys products with the intention of selling them to others or for use in a business to make a profit, they are not covered by consumer protection laws. This focuses the law's protection on individual buyers who are often less powerful than professional sellers.

237. (B) The egg-shell skull rule.
This rule requires a person who commits a wrong to be responsible for all the physical harm caused, even if the victim was unusually fragile. If the injury turns out to be much worse because the victim had a pre-existing medical condition, the defendant is still liable for the full extent of the damage. This principle emphasizes that the wrongdoer must accept the actual consequences of their act.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Historically, the government could avoid liability for its servants' mistakes if they were doing sovereign work. However, in recent years, Indian courts have prioritized the protection of citizens' basic rights over this old immunity. This means that if a government agent violates someone's fundamental freedoms, the state is likely to be held responsible and ordered to pay compensation, regardless of the type of duty involved.

239. (B) compensatory; punitive
The main goal of damages in a civil case is to pay the victim back for the loss or harm they suffered. In contrast, a fine in a criminal case is intended to punish the offender for breaking the law and to stop others from doing the same. While both involve paying money, their underlying purposes are different, with one focusing on the victim and the other on the wrongdoer.

240. (C) Joint and several.
When partners in a firm work together, they share legal responsibility for each other's actions. If one partner commits a tort while doing the regular business of the firm, every partner can be held fully liable for the resulting damage. This ensures that the injured person can seek full compensation from any of the partners, providing more protection for those who are harmed by the firm's activities.

241. (B) Statutory Authority
If a person or company is performing an act that has been specifically authorized by a law passed by the legislature, they are generally protected from being sued for any harm that naturally results. As long as the act is done carefully and according to the law, it cannot be considered a tort. This acknowledges that the public interest served by the law overrides individual private complaints of injury.

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242. (C) 50% of the damages.
In cases where both the plaintiff and the defendant are equally at fault for an accident, the law divides the costs evenly between them. The court determines the total amount of compensation the plaintiff would normally receive and then cuts it in half to reflect the plaintiff's share of the blame. This ensures a fair outcome by holding each person responsible for their own contribution to the unfortunate event.

243. (C) A person's right to the enjoyment of their land.
This specific tort is designed to resolve disputes between neighbors and protect an owner's quality of life at home. It allows individuals to sue when someone else's activities create an unreasonable amount of noise, smell, or other disturbances that interfere with the use of their property. By focusing on the peaceful enjoyment of land, nuisance helps maintain a fair balance of rights within the community.

244. (B) Qualified privilege.
To keep the public informed, newspapers have a special protection when they report fairly on what happens in a court of law. As long as the report is accurate and not motivated by malice, the newspaper cannot be sued for defamation for repeating what was said during the trial. This privilege ensures that information about the justice system can be shared openly with the community without fear of legal consequences.

245. (D) All of the above.
The law allows a wide variety of people and organizations to bring a case to a consumer commission. This includes individual buyers, groups of consumers who have similar complaints, and even the government itself. By allowing these different parties to take action, the law ensures that marketplace wrongs can be corrected and that the interests of consumers are protected on a broad scale across the whole country.

246. (A) Damage without legal injury.
This principle refers to situations where a person suffers a tangible loss, such as a financial decrease or a physical inconvenience, but no legal right has been violated. Because the defendant was acting within their own legal rights, the law does not provide any remedy to the plaintiff. It highlights that the legal system only intervenes when a specific, recognized legal right has been unfairly infringed upon by another's actions.

247. (B) The act was committed in the course of the servant's employment.
An employer is held vicariously liable for the dishonest acts of an employee if those acts occur while the employee is performing their professional duties. Even if the employer did not know about or authorize the fraud, they are still responsible because the servant was acting on their behalf and within the scope of their job. This ensures that businesses are held accountable for the conduct of their staff toward the public.

248. (C) A large quantity of water from an artificially constructed reservoir.
The rule of strict liability applies when a landowner brings an unusual and potentially dangerous thing onto their property that causes mischief if it escapes. A massive amount of stored water is a classic example of such a risk. If this water leaves the owner's land and damages a neighbor's property, the owner is liable for the consequences, even if they were not negligent in building or maintaining the reservoir.

249. (A) Duty of care.
Negligence is built on the foundation that people have a responsibility to be careful toward others in certain situations. Before a court considers if someone was careless, it must first decide if they had this specific legal obligation to take care. This duty typically exists when it is reasonably predictable that a person's actions could hurt someone else who is closely affected by their behavior in a particular situation.

250. (D) The statement was made negligently.
Defamation is a tort where the main focus is on the falsity of the statement and the harm it caused to a person's reputation. While being truthful or expressing a fair opinion are recognized legal excuses, claiming that the statement was made by mistake or through carelessness is not a valid defense. The law expects people to be accurate when they communicate information that could seriously damage another's standing in society.

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251. (D) All of the above.
A formal consumer complaint can address a wide range of grievances that arise from a commercial transaction. This includes deceptive business practices, faulty products that do not work correctly, and services that fall below the expected standard of quality. By covering all these different types of issues, the law provides a comprehensive way for consumers to seek redress and hold businesses accountable for various marketplace failures.

252. (A) The test of reasonable foresight.
To decide which consequences of a wrongful act a defendant should pay for, the court asks if a typical, careful person could have predicted that specific type of harm. If the injury was a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions, they are held responsible. This test helps ensure that people are only liable for the predictable risks of their behavior, rather than every possible outcome of an accident.

253. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The fundamental rules of tort law were established through several major historical cases. These decisions created the core principles that we follow today, such as the duty to take care toward neighbors, the strict responsibility for dangerous escapes, and the state's liability for its employees. By understanding these landmark decisions, we can see how the law has evolved to provide better protection and fairer remedies for individuals who are harmed.

254. (A) 1 only
Unlike contract law, where people agree on their own rules and duties, the responsibilities in tort are set by the law itself for everyone to follow. These legal duties exist to protect common interests like safety, property, and reputation. Everyone has an obligation not to hurt others through their actions, and this duty remains in place regardless of any private agreements or personal feelings between the parties involved.

255. (A) Where the employer has delegated an inherently dangerous task.
While employers are generally not responsible for the acts of outside contractors, the law creates an exception for activities that involve significant risk. If a task is so dangerous that it requires a high degree of safety, the person who hired the contractor remains legally liable for any harm that occurs. This ensures that essential safety responsibilities cannot be avoided by simply hiring someone else to do a very risky job.

256. (C) Has no exceptions.
In the Indian legal system, absolute liability is a more powerful tool for protecting the public than strict liability. Once an enterprise engaged in a hazardous activity causes harm, it is held fully responsible without any possibility of using standard legal excuses like an act of God or sabotage. This ensures that the victims of major industrial accidents always have a clear way to receive compensation for their injuries.

257. (B) Pulling down a house to create a firebreak and stop a conflagration from spreading.
This action is a classic example of a technical wrong that is excused by the law because it prevented a much larger disaster. By destroying one house, a person might save an entire neighborhood from a massive fire. The defense of necessity acknowledges that in extreme emergencies, a small harm can be justified if it is the only way to avoid a catastrophic outcome for the community at large.

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258. (C) Contributory Negligence
This rule was historically used to decide who should be blamed in an accident where both parties were careless. It focused on which person had the very final opportunity to avoid the crash. If one person could have prevented it at the last second but failed to do so, they were held fully responsible. While largely replaced by more modern rules, it remains a significant part of the history of fault.

259. (A) Substantial and unreasonable.
Not every minor annoyance between neighbors is a legal wrong. To be considered a private nuisance, an interference must cause a significant amount of discomfort and must go beyond what is normal or acceptable for that area. The court balances the right of one person to use their land with the right of their neighbor to enjoy their home, only intervening when the disturbance becomes truly excessive and unfair.

278. (A) Qui facit per alium facit per se
This fundamental legal maxim means that when a person acts through someone else, the law treats it as if they were acting themselves. It is the basis for holding a principal responsible for the torts of their agent. Because the agent is carrying out the business and instructions of the principal, the principal must bear the legal consequences of any mistakes or wrongs the agent commits.

279. (C) Supreme Court of India
This more powerful rule of liability was developed specifically by Indian judges to address the unique dangers posed by large-scale hazardous industries in the country. By going beyond the existing rules from other legal systems, the court ensured that such enterprises would be held fully and absolutely accountable for accidents. It was a major step toward protecting citizens and prioritizing public safety in a modern industrial world.

280. (A) Liable.
To be held responsible for an injury, a defendant only needs to be able to predict the general type of harm that might result from their carelessness. They do not have to foresee the exact way the accident will happen or the precise steps that lead to the final injury. If the overall risk of that kind of harm was foreseeable, the defendant is legally liable for the resulting damage.

281. (B) Determining breach of duty.
Once a court has decided that a defendant had a responsibility to be careful, it must then figure out if they failed to meet that responsibility. This is the stage where the standard of care is used. The judge looks at how a typical, reasonable person would have behaved and compares it to what the defendant actually did to see if their actions were negligent.

282. (D) Trespass onto the land.
While trespass involves someone physically entering your property without permission, a private nuisance is different. It usually involves something originating on the neighbor's property that causes an indirect disturbance, such as noise, smells, or vibrations. You do not have to prove that anyone entered your land to win a case for nuisance; you only need to show that your enjoyment of the land was unreasonably disturbed.

283. (C) Justification
If a person can prove that the defamatory statement they made was factually correct, they have a complete defense against a lawsuit. This is known as justification. The law does not allow someone to sue for harm to their reputation if that harm was caused by the truth about their own behavior. Truth is considered an absolute excuse in defamation cases because individuals are only entitled to their true reputation.

284. (C) For free or under a contract of personal service.
The Consumer Protection Act is designed to regulate commercial relationships where someone pays for a product or service. Therefore, if someone receives help for free or as part of their job as an employee, they are not considered a consumer under this specific law. This ensures that the specialized commissions focus on the rights and obligations that arise when people pay for things in the market.

285. (A) Not authorized by law
To be a wrongful act in a tort case, the action must be one that specifically violates a legal right recognized by the court. It is not enough for an act to be considered immoral or unpopular; it must be something that the law forbids or requires a different behavior for. Tortious liability is based on the rules and standards set by the legal system to protect individual rights.

286. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Each of these represents a major category of civil wrongs that people can sue for in court. Negligence covers accidents caused by carelessness, nuisance handles unreasonable disturbances between neighbors, and defamation protects personal reputation from false attacks. Together, they form a large part of the overall law of torts, providing multiple ways for individuals to seek justice and compensation for various types of injuries.

287. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An employer is responsible for an employee's mistake if it happens while they are doing their

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to the user. By covering all these areas, the law ensures that consumers are protected from multiple types of hazards and product failures in the marketplace.

269. (B) Injuria sine damno
This landmark case proved that a person can sue for the violation of a legal right even if they did not suffer any physical or financial harm. The qualified voter's right to participate in an election was protected by the court, even though the result of the vote was not affected. It established the vital principle that legal rights are valuable and must be respected by everyone in society.

270. (B) Liability for the fault of another.
This legal doctrine makes one person responsible for the wrongful actions of another because of a special relationship between them, such as between an employer and an employee. Even if the person held liable was not personally at fault, the law treats them as if they committed the act themselves. This ensures that victims have a reliable way to receive compensation from a person who had control or benefit.

271. (A) The principle of Absolute Liability.
This powerful rule was created to ensure that companies involved in very risky activities are held fully accountable for any harm they cause. Because these activities are inherently dangerous, the law does not allow the company to use any of the standard legal excuses to avoid paying compensation to victims. This prioritizes the safety of the community and ensures that major industrial risks are managed with extreme care.

272. (C) Necessity
When someone enters another person's property without permission to prevent a disaster, such as saving a child from a fire, the law does not treat them as a trespasser. This is because their actions were necessary to stop a much greater harm from occurring. The threat to life or safety is considered more important than the strict rules regarding property rights, allowing individuals to act in emergencies without fear of legal consequences.

273. (A) Defendant
If a person being sued for negligence wants to argue that the plaintiff was also at fault, they must provide the evidence to prove it. The burden of proof for this defense lies with the defendant. They must show that the plaintiff's own lack of care contributed to the accident. If they can prove this, the court may reduce the final amount of compensation the plaintiff receives.

274. (A) Crime
A public nuisance is considered a serious wrong against the whole community because it interferes with the common rights of everyone, such as the right to clean air or a safe road. Because it affects so many people, it is treated as a criminal offense that can be prosecuted by the state. This distinguishes it from private nuisance, which is a civil dispute between individual neighbors over property rights.

275. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Each area of tort law uses specific defenses and concepts to decide if someone should be held liable for harm. These rules cover issues like voluntary consent to risk, actions taken during illegal behavior, and the impact of extraordinary natural events. By understanding these key principles and maxims, we can see how the law tries to reach a fair and logical conclusion in many different types of civil disputes.

276. (B) services; goods
Consumer protection laws use two distinct terms to describe problems with a commercial transaction. A defect refers to physical flaws or quality issues in the products someone buys. A deficiency describes a failure in the performance or quality of a service that someone hires. Recognizing these differences is important for filing the correct type of complaint and seeking the appropriate legal remedy from a consumer commission.

277. (A) Wrong
The word that we use today to describe a civil injury has its origins in French and Latin terms meaning something that is twisted or crooked. In legal terms, it simply refers to a wrongful act that causes harm to another and for which the victim can seek compensation. It is a broad category that covers many different types of non-contractual injuries that people can commit against each other.

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an offence. The offence is committed in consequence of the instigation.
Effect: The instigator is liable for the punishment of that offence.
(A) The Cause is a direct consequence of the Effect.
(B) The Effect is a direct consequence of the Cause.
(C) The Cause and Effect are unrelated.
(D) The Effect is the sole reason for the Cause.

9. Which of the following pairs concerning crimes against women is incorrectly matched?
(A) Section 304B, IPC–Dowry Death
(B) Section 498A, IPC–Cruelty by husband or his relatives
(C) Section 354D, IPC–Voyeurism
(D) Section 376, IPC–Rape

10. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Mere agreement to do an illegal act is a criminal conspiracy.
Reason (R) : For an agreement to constitute a criminal conspiracy, other than an agreement to commit an offence, it must be followed by an overt act by one or more parties to such agreement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. 'Mens Rea' as an essential element of crime refers to:
(A) The physical act of committing a crime.
(B) The motive behind the criminal act.
(C) The consequence of the criminal act.
(D) The guilty mind or criminal intent.

12. Under the Indian Penal Code, 'abetment' can be constituted by which of the following means?
(A) Instigation only
(B) Instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aid
(C) Conspiracy only
(D) Intentional aid only

13. Identify the correct statement regarding 'Common Object' under Section 149 of the IPC.
(A) It requires a minimum of two persons in the assembly.
(B) It necessitates a pre-arranged plan and prior meeting of minds.
(C) It makes every member of an unlawful assembly vicariously liable for the offence.
(D) It is identical in meaning and scope to the term 'Common Intention'.

14. The offence of 'Dacoity' under the Indian Penal Code requires the involvement of a minimum of how many persons?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Offence)
P. Theft
Q. Extortion
R. Robbery
S. Dacoity
List II: (Essential Element)
1. Five or more persons
2. Dishonest taking of movable property
3. Putting a person in fear of injury to obtain property
4. Theft or Extortion with instant harm or fear
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

16. Which of the following is NOT a general exception under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Act of a child under seven years of age.
(B) Act done under the influence of religious sentiment.
(C) Act done by consent.
(D) Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.

17. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the assault reasonably causes the apprehension of grievous hurt.

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work, even if the employer specifically told them to be careful. The law holds the master liable for the servant's actions in the course of employment, regardless of any private instructions given. This ensures that the public is protected and that businesses are accountable for how their staff performs their duties.

288. (A) Volenti non fit injuria
When someone goes to see a risky sport like motor racing, the law assumes they understand and accept the standard risks of that activity. If an accident happens that is an inherent part of the sport, the spectator cannot usually sue for damages. They have voluntarily put themselves in a position where an injury is possible, and they have agreed to bear that risk by being there.

289. (A) Mode of publication.
The main difference between these two types of defamation lies in how the false statement was communicated. Libel is recorded in a permanent and visible form, such as writing, pictures, or video. Slander is more temporary and fleeting, like spoken words or gestures. Because written statements can cause more lasting and widespread damage, the law often has different and stricter rules for handling libel cases compared to slander.

290. (A) Directions and penalties against false or misleading advertisements.
This powerful national authority was created to take a proactive role in stopping deceptive business practices that affect many people. It has the legal power to investigate companies that use dishonest ads to trick consumers and can issue orders to stop these ads or impose heavy fines. Its goal is to safeguard the public from being misled and to ensure that all businesses compete fairly and honestly.

291. (A) The world at large (persons generally).
Tort law is based on the idea that every person in society has a general responsibility to be careful and not hurt others. These duties are not created by a private agreement or a specific contract; they are imposed by the law on everyone. We all owe a duty to respect the safety, property, and reputation of all our fellow citizens, making tort law a universal system of responsibility.

292. (C) Organization or integration test.
In the past, courts only looked at how much direct control an employer had to decide if someone was a servant. Now, they also consider how much the person's work is a fundamental part of the overall business. If a person's role is fully integrated into the organization's activities, they are more likely to be considered a servant for the purposes of vicarious liability, even if they have some independence.

293. (B) A criminal prosecution by the state.
Because a public nuisance affects the health, safety, or comfort of a large number of people, it is considered a wrong against society itself. Therefore, the primary way the law handles it is through a criminal case brought by the government to stop the nuisance and punish those responsible. Private individuals can usually only sue for a public nuisance if they can prove they suffered a unique and extra injury.

294. (B) At any stage of the proceeding if there is a possibility of settlement.
To help people resolve their consumer disputes as quickly as possible, the law allows a case to be moved to mediation at any time. If the commission sees a chance that both sides could reach a fair agreement with the help of a neutral third party, they can encourage them to try this flexible and friendly process. This saves time for the courts and provides a more cooperative way to find solutions.

295. (A) Violation of a legal right.
In tort law, the most important part of damage is not always a physical injury or a loss of money. It is the infringement of a specific right that the law recognizes and protects. If your legal right is violated by someone else's wrongful act, you may be able to sue, even if you did not suffer any other tangible harm. This ensures that legal rights are valuable and must be respected.

296. (D) Vicarious liability
This term describes a legal situation where one person is held responsible for a wrong committed by another person because of a special relationship between them. The most common example is an employer being liable for the mistakes of an employee during their work. It provides a way for victims to receive compensation from a

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260. (B) In certain situations, the public interest in free expression outweighs the interest in protecting an individual's reputation.
The law recognizes that in some important contexts, like court cases or government debates, it is more important for people to speak their minds freely than to protect a person's reputation. This is why certain communications are granted privilege, meaning the speaker cannot be sued for defamation. It ensures that the truth can be discovered and that public business can be conducted openly and without fear of legal consequences.

261. (A) Above fifty lakhs and up to two crores.
The state-level commission handles cases where the value of the complaint falls within a specific middle-range financial bracket. Under the updated consumer rules, this commission is the proper place for claims that are too large for the local district level but not large enough to go directly to the national commission. This pecuniary jurisdiction helps ensure that the consumer court system is organized and efficient.

262. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A tort is a civil wrong because it involves an injury to an individual's rights rather than a violation of the whole community. In these cases, the goal of the court is not to put someone in jail or punish them for a crime. Instead, the legal remedy is to order the person at fault to pay compensation to the victim. This focuses on fixing the harm and helping the injured person.

263. (B) Century Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Northern Ireland Road Transport Board
This case established that an employer can be held liable even when an employee performs their job in a highly negligent and unauthorized way. If the act happens during the course of the employee's regular duties, the employer is vicariously responsible for the consequences. It shows that businesses are legally accountable for how their staff members choose to carry out their work, ensuring better protection for the general public.

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264. (C) Free from any human intervention and unforeseeable.
For this legal excuse to work, the event must be caused entirely by powerful and unusual natural forces that no one could have predicted or guarded against. It cannot involve any human mistakes or actions. Examples include unprecedented floods or sudden, violent storms. Because these events are completely beyond anyone's control, the law does not hold the person on whose land they happened responsible for the resulting damage.

265. (B) Recognizable psychiatric illness.
In negligence cases, the law only allows people to sue for emotional distress if it leads to a serious and documented mental health condition. Simple fear, shock, or temporary upset are not enough to justify a claim for damages. The injury must be a foreseeable result of the defendant's carelessness and must manifest as a distinct psychiatric issue that requires medical attention and treatment for the plaintiff.

266. (A) Malice
While doing something on your own land is usually your right, the law may step in if you are doing it specifically to hurt your neighbor. In nuisance cases, having a malicious intention can make an otherwise lawful act become a legal wrong. This shows that the reason why a person is acting can be an important factor for the court in deciding whether a disturbance is truly unreasonable and unfair.

267. (B) Can mitigate the damages awarded.
If a person who made a defamatory statement later admits they were wrong and offers a sincere apology, the court may take this into account. While an apology does not completely excuse the initial wrong, it can lead the judge to reduce the amount of money the person has to pay in compensation. It is a way for the law to acknowledge the defendant's attempt to fix the harm.

268. (D) All of the above.
Modern product safety laws hold businesses responsible for a wide range of failures that can make a product dangerous. This includes mistakes made during the manufacturing process, poor designs that create unnecessary risks, and a failure to provide clear instructions or warnings

CHAPTER 06
Law of Crimes

1. What is the Latin maxim that embodies the essential elements of a crime?
(A) Ubi jus ibi remedium, which translates to where there is a right, there is a remedy.
(B) Actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
(C) Ignorantia juris non excusat, meaning that ignorance of the law is no excuse.
(D) Res ipsa loquitur, which indicates that the matter speaks for its own self.

2. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Common intention under Section 34 of the IPC implies a pre-arranged plan.
Statement II : Common intention can develop on the spot, just before the commission of the act.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following is NOT a kind of punishment specified under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Death
(B) Imprisonment for life
(C) Solitary confinement
(D) Forfeiture of property

4. A, a surgeon, seeing a child suffer from an accident, performs an operation without the parents' consent, believing it to be for the child's benefit. The child dies. Under which general exception can A potentially claim protection?
(A) Act done by a person who is legally bound by the law.
(B) Act of a judge when acting judicially in official capacity.
(C) Act done under the influence of compulsion or a threat.
(D) Act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent.

5. Which of the following correctly identifies an essential element of 'Theft' under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Intention to cause wrongful loss to the owner, but not necessarily wrongful gain to the taker.
(B) The property must be taken from a building, tent, or vessel used as a human dwelling.
(C) Taking of movable property out of possession of any person without that person's consent.
(D) The use of force or the threat of instant harm to commit the act of taking.

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the right of private defence.
(A) The right of private defence is available against an act which is not an offence.
(B) The right extends to voluntarily causing death in defence of property only against robbery or dacoity.
(C) There is no right of private defence against an act done by a public servant in good faith.
(D) The harm inflicted in self-defence must not be more than what is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

7. What is the primary distinction between 'Culpable Homicide' and 'Murder'?
(A) The presence of intention in murder and its absence in culpable homicide.
(B) The type of weapon used in the commission of the act.
(C) The location where the crime is committed.
(D) The degree of probability or likelihood of causing death.

8. Consider the following Cause and Effect and select the correct option.
Cause: A person instigates another to commit

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more powerful party who had some oversight or control over the person at fault.

297. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Tort law uses several key concepts to decide if someone should be excused from responsibility for an accident. These rules cover things like voluntarily accepting a risk, acting in an emergency to rescue someone, and the impact of extraordinary natural forces or truly unavoidable accidents. By understanding these different defenses, we can see how the law tries to find a fair balance of responsibility in many different and complex situations.

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298. (C) Injury
In a negligence case, it is not enough to prove that the defendant was careless and that the plaintiff was hurt. The plaintiff must also provide evidence that the carelessness was the actual and direct cause of the harm. If the injury would have happened regardless of the defendant's actions, the law will not hold the defendant responsible. Establishing this causal link is a vital part of winning a lawsuit.

299. (B) Words not defamatory in ordinary meaning but have a hidden defamatory meaning.
Sometimes words that seem perfectly innocent to most people can be very harmful because of a secret or implied meaning known only to a specific audience. This is called an innuendo. To win a defamation case involving such words, the plaintiff must prove that the people who heard or read them understood the hidden meaning and that it caused a real injury to their reputation in the community.

300. (B) Consumers acquire the knowledge and skill to be an informed consumer.
The right to consumer education ensures that individuals have access to the information and skills necessary to make informed choices in the marketplace. This right empowers consumers to understand their legal protections and the characteristics of the goods and services they purchase. By promoting awareness, the law helps prevent exploitation and encourages responsible behavior by both sellers and buyers, creating a fairer commercial environment.

Statement II : The right of private defence commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

18. The offence of 'Mischief' under the IPC is primarily an offence against:
(A) Property
(B) The human body
(C) The State
(D) Public tranquillity

19. A person who attempts to commit a crime punishable with imprisonment for life and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence shall be punished under the IPC with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to:
(A) Three years
(B) Seven years
(C) Half of the imprisonment for life
(D) Ten years

20. Consider the following statements regarding 'Criminal Conspiracy':
1. It is defined under Section 120A of the IPC.
2. The agreement itself is the gist of the offence.
3. An overt act is always necessary to constitute the offence of criminal conspiracy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

21. What is the most appropriate description of 'Actus Reus'?
(A) A guilty mind
(B) The motive for a crime
(C) A prohibited act or omission
(D) The evidence of a crime

22. The publication of a defamatory statement is an essential element of the offence of defamation. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates 'publication'?
(A) A writes a defamatory letter to B and keeps it in his own locked drawer.
(B) A writes a defamatory letter about B and reads it aloud to C.
(C) A writes a defamatory letter and sends it in a sealed envelope to B, which only B reads.
(D) A thinks defamatory thoughts about B.

23. Which general exception principle is encapsulated in the maxim 'de minimis non curat lex'?
(A) Act done by a person justified by law.
(B) Act of a person of unsound mind.
(C) Communication made in good faith.
(D) Act causing slight harm.

24. What is the key difference between common intention (Section 34) and common object (Section 149)?
(A) The number of persons required.
(B) The presence of a pre-arranged plan.
(C) The nature of the liability (direct vs. constructive).
(D) The type of offence committed.

25. Arrange the following stages of a crime in their correct chronological order:
1. Intention
2. Preparation
3. Attempt
4. Commission

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

26. Which of the following is NOT an essential element for an assembly to be designated as an 'unlawful assembly' under the IPC?
(A) The members must be armed with deadly weapons.
(B) There must be five or more persons.
(C) They must have a common object.
(D) The common object must be one of the five specified in the section.

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67. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence of property against theft continues as long as the offender continues in his retreat with the property.
Statement II : Once the thief has successfully escaped with the property, the right of private defence of property ends.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

68. An act done by a person who is involuntarily intoxicated to the extent that he is incapable of knowing the nature of his act is covered under which general exception?
(A) Mistake of fact
(B) Accident
(C) Insanity
(D) Intoxication

69. Which of the following is NOT a crime against a child under specific legislations in India?
(A) Employing a child in a hazardous occupation.
(B) Sexual assault on a child.
(C) Denying a child entry to a public park.
(D) Selling or buying a child for any purpose.

70. A police officer, A, tortures B to extract a confession. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
(A) A is protected by the general exception for public servants.
(B) A has committed the offence of causing hurt or grievous hurt.
(C) A has not committed any offence as he was acting in the line of duty.
(D) A is only liable for departmental action, not criminal prosecution.

71. 'Common intention' presupposes:
(A) A common object among five or more persons.
(B) The presence of all participants at the crime scene.
(C) The use of identical weapons by all participants.
(D) A prior meeting of minds.

72. The offence of 'dowry death' under the IPC requires that the death of the woman must occur within how many years of her marriage?
(A) Seven years
(B) One year
(C) Three years
(D) Five years

73. Identify the incorrect pair regarding general exceptions.
(A) Section 82–Act of a child under seven
(B) Section 84–Act of an insane person
(C) Section 79–Judicial Act
(D) Section 96–Right of private defence

74. 'Loot' is a colloquial term. In the Indian Penal Code, which of the following offences involves the taking of property by force or threat of force?
(A) Robbery
(B) Cheating
(C) Mischief
(D) Criminal Breach of Trust

75. Arrange the following punishments specified in the IPC from most severe to least severe in general hierarchy.
1. Imprisonment for life
2. Death
3. Rigorous Imprisonment
4. Forfeiture of property
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

76. The essence of 'criminal conspiracy' is:
(A) The commission of the intended crime.
(B) The agreement to commit the crime.
(C) The act of preparing for the crime.
(D) The motive behind the crime.

77. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Causing fear of injury to a person to dishonestly induce them to deliver property is extortion.

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(C) A child between 7 and 12 years is liable if the prosecution proves they are physically strong.
(D) A child below 7 years of age is absolutely immune from criminal liability.

37. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In 'theft', the property is taken without the consent of the owner.
Statement II : In 'extortion', the property is delivered by the owner due to fear of injury.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

38. The act of unlawfully compelling a person to do something they are not legally bound to do is an essential element of which offence?
(A) Wrongful restraint
(B) Wrongful confinement
(C) Assault
(D) Abduction

39. Causing a person to believe that they will be rendered an object of divine displeasure if they do not deliver property constitutes which offence?
(A) Cheating
(B) Mischief
(C) Robbery
(D) Extortion

40. An act done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, is protected under which section of the IPC?
(A) Section 84
(B) Section 82
(C) Section 83
(D) Section 85

41. Which of the following does not fall under the category of crime against the human body?
(A) Kidnapping
(B) Wrongful Confinement
(C) Criminal Trespass
(D) Grievous Hurt

42. What distinguishes 'attempt' from 'preparation' in criminal law?
(A) The 'proximity rule', which determines how close the act is to the final offence.
(B) The intention of the offender.
(C) The number of people involved.
(D) The value of the property involved.

43. Consider the statement: An offence committed by a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe against another member of the same community is punishable under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
(A) This statement is always true.
(B) This statement is false, as the Act requires the victim and offender to be from different communities.
(C) This statement is true only if the offence is murder.
(D) This statement is true only if the offence is committed in a public place.

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44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the offence of 'Defamation'.
(A) It can be committed by words, signs, or visible representations.
(B) It is only a civil wrong and not a criminal offence.
(C) Truth is a complete defence only if the publication is for the public good.
(D) An imputation concerning a deceased person can amount to defamation if it harms the reputation of their family.

45. An 'abettor' under the IPC is a person who:
(A) Is present at the scene of the crime.
(B) Directly commits the criminal act.
(C) Instigates, engages in a conspiracy for, or aids the doing of a thing.
(D) Receives stolen property after the crime.

46. Which exception to the definition of murder in the IPC deals with death caused by 'sudden and grave provocation'?
(A) Exception 2
(B) Exception 3
(C) Exception 4
(D) Exception 1

public place.
(D) A simple assault committed inside a private home not related to caste identity.

86. Which kind of punishment has been abolished in India through legislation?
(A) Imprisonment for life
(B) Transportation for life
(C) Forfeiture of property
(D) Fine

87. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : An attempt to commit suicide is an offence under the Indian Penal Code.
Statement II : The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 presumes that a person attempting suicide is under severe stress and decriminalises the act.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II negates Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

88. The principle that several persons can be held liable for a criminal act done by one person in furtherance of the common intention of all is laid down in:
(A) Section 34, IPC
(B) Section 109, IPC
(C) Section 149, IPC
(D) Section 302, IPC

89. A public servant, A, is authorized by a warrant to arrest Z. A arrests Y after due enquiry, believing Y to be Z. What defence can A claim?
(A) Accident
(B) Necessity
(C) Mistake of fact
(D) Judicial act

90. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Culpable homicide is the genus and murder is the species.
Reason (R) : All acts of murder are first culpable homicide, but not all acts of culpable homicide are murder.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the defence of 'necessity'?
(A) An act done under threat of death.
(B) An act done by mistake of law.
(C) An act done for personal gain.
(D) An act done to avoid a greater harm.

92. The offence of abetment is complete when:
(A) The main offence is committed.
(B) The abettor successfully instigates or aids the principal offender.
(C) The abettor is arrested by the police.
(D) The trial for the main offence begins.

93. A finds a valuable ring on the road and immediately pockets it with the intention of keeping it, without trying to find the owner. What offence has A committed?
(A) Theft
(B) Robbery
(C) Criminal misappropriation of property
(D) No offence

94. The right of private defence is available for the protection of:
(A) One's own body and property only.
(B) Only the body of oneself and one's family members.
(C) Only property that is registered in one's name.
(D) The body and property of oneself and any other person.

95. Match List-I with List-II regarding the distinguishing features of crimes.
List I: (Term)
P. Common Intention
Q. Common Object
R. Abetment
S. Conspiracy
List II: (Distinguishing Feature)
1. Instigation or aid
2. Agreement

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(A) Increase the severity of punishments.
(B) Define new categories of offences.
(C) Provide circumstances under which an act, though otherwise criminal, is not an offence.
(D) Detail the procedure for criminal trials.

58. What is the minimum number of persons required to form an 'unlawful assembly'?
(A) Five
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

59. Identify the offence: 'A' shakes his fist at 'Z', intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause 'Z' to believe that 'A' is about to use criminal force to 'Z'.
(A) Battery
(B) Affray
(C) Riot
(D) Assault

60. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Preparation to commit dacoity is punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
Reason (R) : Generally, preparation to commit a crime is not punishable, but in certain serious offences against the State or property, even preparation is made a substantive offence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which of the following is considered 'movable property' for the purpose of the offence of theft?
(A) A house attached to the earth.
(B) A growing tree before it is severed from the earth.
(C) A cheque leaf after it is severed from the cheque book.
(D) Electricity flowing through a wire.

62. The distinction between Sections 299 and 300 of the IPC, dealing with culpable homicide and murder, was famously laid down in which case?
(A) K. M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra
(B) Reg vs. Govinda
(C) Mehboob Shah vs. Emperor
(D) Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. Emperor

63. Which of the following is an essential element for an act to be considered a 'crime' in the legal sense?
(A) It must be prohibited by law and subject to punishment by the state.
(B) It must be morally wrong.
(C) It must be committed against an individual.
(D) It must involve violence.

64. A, knowing that B has committed dacoity, knowingly conceals B in order to screen him from legal punishment. This act constitutes an offence against:
(A) Public Justice
(B) The human body
(C) Property
(D) The State

65. Match List-I with List-II regarding sections and principles of the IPC.
List I: (IPC Section)
P. Section 34
Q. Section 120A
R. Section 149
S. Section 511
List II: (Offence/Principle)
1. Unlawful Assembly
2. Attempt
3. Common Intention
4. Criminal Conspiracy
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

66. A person is said to commit 'culpable homicide' if the act by which the death is caused is done with:
(A) The intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.
(B) The intention of causing simple hurt.
(C) Rashness but without any intention to cause death or bodily injury.
(D) The consent of the deceased.

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27. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In every case of murder, there is culpable homicide.
Statement II : Every case of culpable homicide is also a case of murder.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

28. A shopkeeper uses false weights to sell goods to a customer. This act primarily constitutes an offence against:
(A) Human body
(B) Property
(C) Public tranquillity
(D) The State

29. A soldier fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. Which general exception can he plead?
(A) Judicial act
(B) Mistake of fact
(C) Act done by a person bound by law
(D) Accident

30. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The right of private defence is not available if there is time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities.
Reason (R) : The law does not favour individuals taking the law into their own hands when state machinery is available for protection.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. The offence of voyeurism under the Indian Penal Code is a crime specifically against:
(A) A woman's privacy
(B) Property
(C) Public health
(D) The State

32. What is the defining characteristic that elevates 'Robbery' to 'Dacoity'?
(A) The value of the property stolen.
(B) The number of offenders being five or more.
(C) The use of a deadly weapon.
(D) The time of day the offence is committed.

33. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Section 299 IPC–Murder
(B) Section 378 IPC–Theft
(C) Section 300 IPC–Culpable Homicide
(D) Section 425 IPC–Robbery

34. A, with the intention of causing Z's death, gives Z a poisoned apple. Z, unaware of the poison, gives the apple to a child, who eats it and dies. What offence has A committed?
(A) Murder
(B) Abetment of suicide
(C) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(D) Attempt to murder

35. Match List-I with List-II regarding the essential elements of crimes.
List I: (Term)
P. Actus Reus
Q. Mens Rea
R. Abetment
S. Conspiracy
List II: (Description)
1. Guilty Mind
2. Agreement to do an illegal act
3. Guilty Act
4. Instigation to commit a crime
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

36. Which of the following statements about the general exception of 'infancy' is correct?
(A) A child below 7 years of age can be held criminally liable if they have sufficient maturity.
(B) A child between 7 and 12 years is absolutely immune from criminal liability.

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Statement II : The injury threatened in extortion must be instant.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. A person who enters into property in possession of another with intent to commit an offence is said to commit:
(A) House-breaking
(B) Criminal trespass
(C) Mischief
(D) Lurking house-trespass

79. The right of private defence of the body extends to causing any harm short of death for which of the following?
(A) To defend against an act of simple hurt.
(B) To defend against an act of simple theft.
(C) To defend against an act of criminal trespass.
(D) To defend against an act of mischief.

80. Consider the following statements related to Abetment:
1. A person who intentionally aids the commission of an act is an abettor.
2. The abettor must be present at the scene of the crime for liability to arise.
3. If the act abetted is not committed, the abettor is not liable for any punishment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which of the following is NOT an exception to the offence of defamation under the IPC?
(A) Imputation of truth which public good requires to be made.
(B) A true statement published with a malicious intent to harm.
(C) Publication of reports of proceedings of courts.
(D) Censure passed in good faith by a person having lawful authority.

82. The term 'crime' is best defined as:
(A) An act or omission which the law punishes on behalf of the state.
(B) A wrong against an individual for which damages can be claimed.
(C) A violation of a moral code accepted by society.
(D) A dispute between two private parties resolved by the courts.

83. Consider the following Cause and Effect and select the correct option.
Cause: Five or more persons conjointly commit robbery.
Effect: Every person so committing is said to commit dacoity.
(A) The Cause is a consequence of the Effect.
(B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
(C) The Cause and Effect are independent legal principles.
(D) The Cause is incorrect, but the Effect is correct.

84. X, a member of an unlawful assembly, is armed with a lathi. Y, another member, suddenly pulls out a pistol and shoots Z dead. The common object of the assembly was only to cause grievous hurt. Which statement is most accurate regarding X's liability for murder?
(A) X is automatically liable for murder under Section 149.
(B) X is liable for murder because he was a member of the unlawful assembly.
(C) X is only liable for being a member of an unlawful assembly and nothing else.
(D) X is not liable for murder if the act of shooting was not in prosecution of the common object.

85. Which of the following is an example of a crime against a member of a Scheduled Caste under the SC/ST (PoA) Act?
(A) A business dispute between a non-SC/ST person and an SC/ST person.
(B) Refusing to sell goods to a person because their shop is closed.
(C) Forcibly removing clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste in a

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47. The principle of 'joint liability' is primarily encapsulated in which two sections of the IPC?
(A) Section 34 and Section 149
(B) Section 120A and Section 120B
(C) Section 299 and Section 300
(D) Section 378 and Section 383

48. A, B, C, D, and E agree to commit a bank robbery. On the decided day, A stands guard outside, B drives the getaway car, and C, D, and E enter the bank and commit the robbery. Who is liable for dacoity?
(A) Only C, D, and E
(B) All five, A, B, C, D, and E
(C) Only A and B
(D) Only the person who used the most force.

49. 'Death' as a punishment can be awarded for which of the following offences?
(A) Theft
(B) Dacoity with murder
(C) Cheating
(D) Kidnapping

50. Consider the following statements:
1. Every robbery is either theft or extortion.
2. The offence of robbery requires the element of instant fear of death, hurt, or wrongful restraint.
3. If the offenders in a robbery are four in number, it is classified as dacoity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. What is the concept of 'Doli Incapax' in criminal law?
(A) The presumption of innocence.
(B) The defence of intoxication.
(C) The incapacity of a child to commit a crime.
(D) The right to private defence.

52. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence against an assault ceases when the assault has ended.
Statement II : A person has the right to retaliate and punish the aggressor after the threat is over.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

53. 'Cruelty' by a husband or his relatives, as defined under the IPC, includes:
(A) Conduct involving only acts of physical torture.
(B) Conduct involving only acts of mental torture.
(C) Conduct likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or cause grave injury to her.
(D) Conduct involving ordinary domestic quarrels and disagreements.

54. The intentional causing of wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person by destroying property is known as:
(A) Theft
(B) Mischief
(C) Trespass
(D) Extortion

55. In which of the following situations can the right of private defence of property extend to causing death?
(A) Simple theft of a bicycle.
(B) Criminal trespass in an open field.
(C) Mischief by destroying a fence.
(D) House-breaking by night.

56. The offence of 'Stalking' under the IPC would NOT include which of the following acts?
(A) Contacting a woman once to ask for directions in a public place.
(B) Following a woman despite her clear indication of disinterest.
(C) Contacting a woman over the internet to foster personal interaction.
(D) Monitoring a woman's use of the internet, email, or any other form of electronic communication.

57. The main purpose of the general exceptions in the Indian Penal Code is to:

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3. Participation in furtherance of a shared plan
4. Membership in an unlawful assembly

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

96. For a conviction under 'dowry death' in the Indian Penal Code, it must be shown that soon before her death, the woman was subjected to cruelty or harassment in connection with:
(A) Any domestic issue.
(B) A demand for dowry.
(C) Her inability to bear a child.
(D) Her character.

97. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : For an offence under Section 34 of IPC, the physical presence of all accused at the actual spot of the crime is essential.
Statement II : The concept of 'constructive presence' is recognized, where a person may be guarding outside while the crime is committed inside.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

98. Which of the following is an offence specifically against a child under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act?
(A) Using a child for pornographic purposes.
(B) Forcing a child to beg.
(C) Not sending a child to school.
(D) Scolding a child for poor grades.

99. The defence of 'consent' is not available if the consent is given:
(A) By a person who is above 18 years of age.
(B) For an act that is not likely to cause death.
(C) Under fear of injury or a misconception of fact.
(D) Freely and voluntarily by a person of sound mind.

100. Destroying or damaging a place of worship with the intent to insult the religion of any class is an offence against:
(A) Property
(B) The human body
(C) The State
(D) Public tranquillity and religion

101. What is the fundamental principle behind making 'attempt' a crime?
(A) To punish evil thoughts.
(B) To generate revenue for the state through fines.
(C) To intervene and prevent the completion of a harmful act.
(D) To ensure that every planned crime is punished.

102. Identify the correct statement regarding 'mischief'.
(A) It must always involve fire.
(B) It requires the intention to cause, or knowledge that it is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage.
(C) The property damaged must belong to the government.
(D) It is an offence against the human body.

103. 'Forfeiture of property' as a punishment under the IPC means:
(A) The temporary seizure of property.
(B) A tax levied on all property of the convict.
(C) The destruction of the convict's property.
(D) The confiscation of specific property used in or acquired from the crime.

104. A person who obstructs another from proceeding in a direction in which they have a right to proceed is guilty of:
(A) Wrongful restraint
(B) Wrongful confinement
(C) Assault
(D) Abduction

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105. A hangman who hangs a convict pursuant to the order of a court is protected from criminal liability under which principle?
(A) Necessity
(B) Mistake of fact.
(C) Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of a court.

(D) Consent of the convict.

106. In the context of crimes against women, 'acid attack' is specifically punishable under which section of the IPC?
(A) Section 326A
(B) Section 354
(C) Section 376D
(D) Section 498A

107. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Culpable homicide is causing death with the intention of causing death.
Statement II : Culpable homicide can also be causing death with the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

108. The Latin maxim 'ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat' means:
(A) Ignorance of law is an excuse, but ignorance of fact is no excuse.
(B) Ignorance of fact is an excuse, but ignorance of law is no excuse.
(C) Both ignorance of fact and law are valid excuses.
(D) Neither ignorance of fact nor law is a valid excuse.

109. Which of the following is NOT a necessary ingredient for dacoity?
(A) Five or more persons
(B) Conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery
(C) The use of a firearm by at least one person
(D) The act must be robbery or an attempt to commit robbery

110. Consider the following statements about the Right of Private Defence:
1. It is available against an attack on one's own body and property only.
2. The right is absolute and has no restrictions.
3. It cannot be claimed if there is sufficient time for recourse to public authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. What is the key element that distinguishes 'theft' from 'criminal misappropriation'?
(A) The initial taking of the property.
(B) The nature of the property.
(C) The use of force.
(D) The number of people involved.

112. An act which is likely to cause harm, but is done in good faith and without any criminal intention to cause harm, for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property, is justified under the defence of:
(A) Consent
(B) Necessity
(C) Duress
(D) Accident

113. A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to commit theft. B refuses to do so. Is A guilty of any offence?
(A) No, because the theft was not committed.
(B) Yes, A is guilty of abetment.
(C) Yes, A is guilty of attempt to commit theft.
(D) No, because B's refusal breaks the chain of causation.

114. The act of insulting the modesty of a woman by word, gesture or act is punishable under which section of the IPC?
(A) Section 509
(B) Section 354
(C) Section 498A
(D) Section 376

115. A group of seven people assemble with the common object of forcibly dispossessing a farmer from his land. They are an:
(A) Riotous mob
(B) Assembly for social gathering
(C) Unlawful assembly
(D) Criminal conspiracy

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116. Which of the following statements about 'punishment' is incorrect in the context of criminal law?
(A) It aims to deter potential offenders.
(B) It can have a reformative objective.
(C) It can be in the form of a fine or imprisonment.
(D) It is imposed by the victim, not the state.

117. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Defamation can only be a civil wrong (tort).
Statement II : The Indian Penal Code makes defamation a criminal offence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

118. A puts his hand in the pocket of B to steal money, but the pocket is empty. What offence has A committed?
(A) No offence
(B) Attempt to commit theft
(C) Theft
(D) Mischief

119. Preventing a public servant from discharging his public functions by assaulting or using criminal force is an offence against:
(A) Public Tranquillity
(B) The Human Body
(C) Property
(D) The lawful authority of public servants

120. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In certain circumstances, the right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death.
Reason (R) : This right is available when an assault causes a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. For an act to be considered a 'crime', which two elements are generally required?
(A) Intention and Preparation
(B) Motive and Opportunity
(C) Actus Reus and Mens Rea
(D) Act and Consequence

122. Under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, which of the following acts, if done to a member of an SC/ST by a non-SC/ST person, constitutes an atrocity?
(A) Denying access to a public restaurant on grounds of caste.
(B) Having a commercial dispute.
(C) Filing a civil suit over a property boundary.
(D) Criticizing government policies in a private conversation.

123. Identify the incorrect statement regarding 'Common Intention' under Section 34 of the IPC.
(A) It requires a prior meeting of minds.
(B) The criminal act must be done in furtherance of the common intention.
(C) It creates a rule of constructive liability.
(D) It is a substantive offence in itself.

124. The offence of 'Lurking house-trespass by night' involves taking precautions to conceal the trespass from:
(A) The police authorities only.
(B) Any person who has a right to exclude the trespasser.
(C) The neighbours of the property owner.
(D) The general public.

125. Match List-I with List-II regarding legal maxims and their meanings.
List I: (Legal Maxim)
P. Mens Rea
Q. Doli Incapax
R. De minimis non curat lex
S. Actus Reus
List II: (Meaning)
1. The act itself does not make a man guilty unless his intentions were so
2. Incapable of forming criminal intent (child)

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3. The law does not concern itself with trifles
4. Prohibited physical act

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

126. A surgeon informs a patient that he has a terminal illness and is likely to die. The patient, in shock, dies instantly. What offence has the surgeon committed, if any?
(A) Murder
(B) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(C) Causing death by negligence
(D) No offence, as the communication was made in good faith

127. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : 'Simple imprisonment' means the convict is not required to do any hard labour.
Statement II : 'Rigorous imprisonment' means the convict is required to engage in hard labour.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

128. What is the primary object of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012?
(A) To provide for the education of children.
(B) To protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.
(C) To regulate child labour.
(D) To ensure children's nutritional needs are met.

129. If an assembly of five or more persons uses force or violence in prosecution of their common object, every member of such assembly is guilty of:
(A) Affray
(B) Rioting
(C) Assault
(D) Dacoity

130. A person who finds a lost wallet and takes it to the nearest police station has:
(A) Acted legally and has not committed any offence.
(B) Committed theft.
(C) Committed criminal misappropriation.
(D) Committed criminal breach of trust.

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131. The exception of 'trivial acts' or 'slight harm' is provided under which section of the IPC?
(A) Section 81
(B) Section 88
(C) Section 95
(D) Section 106

132. Consider the following Cause and Effect and select the correct option.
Cause: A person commits an act with the knowledge that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death.
Effect: If death ensues, the act amounts to murder under the Indian Penal Code.
(A) The Cause is a result of the Effect.
(B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
(C) The Cause and Effect are unrelated principles.
(D) The Cause is a general exception to the Effect.

133. Which of the following is NOT an essential of criminal conspiracy?
(A) There must be an agreement between two or more persons.
(B) The agreement must be to do or cause to be done an illegal act.
(C) The agreement must be successfully executed.
(D) The act may be legal but done by illegal means.

134. A, out of enmity, sets fire to a haystack belonging to Z, knowing that it will cause loss to Z. What offence has A committed?
(A) Theft
(B) Arson (a form of mischief)
(C) Robbery
(D) Mischief

135. Arrange the following acts in the typical progression from a less serious to a more serious offence against property.
1. Theft
2. Robbery
3. Dacoity

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1

136. A person is protected from criminal liability for an act done under the threat of instant death. This defence is commonly known as:
(A) Compulsion or Duress
(B) Necessity
(C) Mistake of Law
(D) Private Defence

137. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence is available against an act of a person of unsound mind.
Statement II : The right of private defence is based on the nature of the act, not the criminal liability of the person committing it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

138. The act of publishing any imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such, amounts to:
(A) Defamation
(B) Sedition
(C) Public Nuisance
(D) Mischief

139. Which of the following circumstances is NOT one under which culpable homicide becomes murder as per the IPC?
(A) The act is done with the intention of causing death.
(B) The act is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death.
(C) The doer of the act knows it is imminently dangerous and commits it without any excuse.
(D) The act is done with the intention of causing simple hurt.

140. Consider the following statements regarding general exceptions in the Indian Penal Code:
1. An act of a child between 7 and 12 years of age is an offence if he has attained sufficient maturity of understanding.
2. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact believes himself to be, bound by law to do it.
3. An accident in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner is not an offence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

141. The principle 'actus me invito factus non est meus actus' (an act done by me against my will is not my act) is the basis for which general exception?
(A) Insanity
(B) Infancy
(C) Compulsion (Duress)
(D) Mistake of fact

142. If a person abets the commission of an offence and the offence is committed, the abettor is generally punished with:
(A) Half the punishment for the offence.
(B) Double the punishment for the offence.
(C) A fixed term of seven years imprisonment.
(D) The punishment provided for the offence itself.

143. Which pair is incorrectly matched?
(A) Crime against SC/ST–Section 302 (Murder)
(B) Crime against women–Section 354D (Stalking)
(C) Crime against child–POCSO Act
(D) Crime against property–Section 378 (Theft)

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(A) Theft
(B) Robbery
(C) Defamation
(D) Extortion

165. The maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' is fundamental to criminal law. What does it signify?
(A) The motive is more important than the act.
(B) The consequences of an act determine guilt.
(C) The act alone does not make one guilty unless there is a guilty mind.
(D) A guilty mind without an act is punishable.

166. A child aged 10 years, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct, steals a pen. The child is:
(A) Guilty of theft.
(B) Not guilty of any offence due to the exception of infancy.
(C) Guilty of attempt to theft.
(D) Liable for a fine but not imprisonment.

167. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Criminal conspiracy is a partnership in crime.
Statement II : To establish a charge of conspiracy, the prosecution must prove an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

168. To invoke Section 149 of the IPC, the unlawful assembly must consist of at least:
(A) 5 persons
(B) 2 persons
(C) 3 persons
(D) 7 persons

169. For an offence to be considered 'robbery', the element of force or fear must be:
(A) Used at any time after the theft.
(B) Used for the purpose of committing the theft or in carrying away the property.
(C) Threatened to be used at a future date.
(D) A minor or insignificant threat.

170. Consider the following statements about 'Abetment':
1. Abetment by conspiracy requires an act or illegal omission to take place in pursuance of that conspiracy.
2. A person who intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of a thing, abets it.
3. Mere intention to aid is sufficient for abetment, even if no aid is actually given.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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171. The last-seen theory is a rule of evidence often applied in cases of:
(A) Theft and Robbery
(B) Forgery and Cheating
(C) Defamation and Public Nuisance
(D) Murder and Culpable Homicide

172. Which of the following is NOT covered under the definition of 'crime against property'?
(A) Dacoity
(B) Kidnapping
(C) Extortion
(D) Criminal Breach of Trust

173. What is the exception to the general rule that preparation for a crime is not punishable?
(A) Preparation to commit theft.
(B) Preparation to cause simple hurt.
(C) Preparation to wage war against the Government of India.
(D) Preparation to commit defamation.

174. The right of private defence is subject to the restriction that the act done must not cause more harm than is:
(A) Proportional to the harm threatened.
(B) Absolutely minimal.
(C) Sufficient to kill the aggressor.
(D) Necessary for the purpose of defence.

(A) Defence and not of offence
(B) Retribution
(C) Punishment
(D) Vengeance

155. Match List-I with List-II regarding legal concepts and their relevant IPC sections.
List I: (Concept)
P. Culpable Homicide
Q. Grievous Hurt
R. Wrongful Confinement
S. Affray
List II: (Relevant IPC Section)
1. Section 340
2. Section 159
3. Section 299
4. Section 320
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

156. Which of the following is NOT a form of 'grievous hurt' as defined under the IPC?
(A) Emasculation
(B) A simple fracture of a finger
(C) Permanent privation of the sight of either eye
(D) Disfiguration of the head or face

157. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The essential ingredient of theft is the dishonest 'taking' of property.
Statement II : The essential ingredient of criminal misappropriation is the dishonest 'conversion' of property already in one's possession.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

158. Disseminating a sexually explicit act involving a child is a punishable offence under:
(A) The Indian Penal Code only
(B) The Information Technology Act only
(C) The Juvenile Justice Act
(D) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

159. The general exception of 'consent' cannot be pleaded as a defence to cause:
(A) Death or grievous hurt, except in specific cases like surgery
(B) Slight harm
(C) Simple hurt
(D) Any harm during a sporting event

160. 'Common intention' under Section 34 of the IPC implies:
(A) Similar intention
(B) Pre-arranged plan
(C) Same intention
(D) Spontaneous action

161. A, a police officer, without warrant, apprehends Z, who has committed murder. A is protected under which principle of general exceptions?
(A) Act of a Judge when acting judicially.
(B) Act done by a person justified by law.
(C) Act done under necessity.
(D) Act done by consent.

162. Which of the following is a key element that distinguishes murder from culpable homicide not amounting to murder?
(A) The higher degree of mens rea or intention/ knowledge.
(B) The presence of a weapon.
(C) The number of injuries inflicted.
(D) The motive of the offender.

163. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act applies to offences committed by:
(A) Any person against any other person.
(B) A member of an SC/ST against a non-member.
(C) A person not belonging to an SC/ST against a person belonging to an SC/ST.
(D) A member of an SC against a member of an ST.

164. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' gives him money. 'A' thus induces 'Z' to give him money. 'A' has committed:

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1. Five
2. Two
3. Five
4. Five

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-1, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

186. Which of the following situations would NOT be protected under the general exception of 'consent'?
(A) A person consenting to be killed by another.
(B) A patient consenting to a surgical operation by a qualified surgeon.
(C) Players in a game of football consenting to harms caused in the ordinary course.
(D) A person consenting to a minor slap during a theatrical performance.

187. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Abetment by conspiracy requires that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it.
Statement II : Abetment by instigation requires the active suggestion or stimulation for the commission of an act.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

188. In which of the following cases is an overt act required for the offence of criminal conspiracy to be complete?
(A) A conspiracy to commit murder.
(B) A conspiracy to commit an act which is not an offence, but is illegal.
(C) A conspiracy to wage war against the government.
(D) An overt act is always required for any criminal conspiracy.

189. The term 'property' in the context of theft under the IPC refers exclusively to:
(A) Immovable property
(B) Both movable and immovable property
(C) Movable property
(D) Intangible property like goodwill

190. Which of the following is NOT a form of punishment under Section 53 of the IPC?
(A) Death
(B) Imprisonment for life
(C) Fine
(D) Public Censure

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191. A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a person with an unsound mind to commit an act which would be an offence if committed by a person capable by law. The act is not committed. What is A's liability?
(A) A is liable for abetment as if the act had been committed.
(B) A is not liable as the act was not committed.
(C) A is liable for half the punishment for the main offence.
(D) A is liable only for a fine.

192. The mental element, or 'mens rea', is not an essential element in which category of offences?
(A) Offences against property
(B) Offences against the human body
(C) Offences against the state
(D) Offences of strict liability

193. The offence of 'affray' requires:
(A) Five or more persons fighting in a public place.
(B) Two or more persons fighting in a public place, thereby disturbing public peace.
(C) Two or more persons fighting in a private place.
(D) A single person using threatening language in public.

194. A person who causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause:
(A) Hurt
(B) Assault
(C) Battery
(D) Grievous Hurt

195. Arrange the following legal concepts in the order they typically appear in the Indian Penal Code.

175. A finds a purse with money, but no name or address on it. He makes no attempt to discover the owner and uses the money. A is guilty of:
(A) Criminal misappropriation of property
(B) Theft
(C) Robbery
(D) No offence, as the owner was unknown

176. The essence of the offence of 'theft' is the dishonest:
(A) Retention of property.
(B) Taking of property.
(C) Destruction of property.
(D) Deception to get property.

177. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The offence of dacoity can be committed by four persons.
Statement II : The offence of dacoity is an aggravated form of robbery, requiring five or more persons.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

178. A woman who is a victim of an acid attack is entitled to compensation under which provision of law?
(A) Section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(B) Section 326A of the Indian Penal Code.
(C) The Dowry Prohibition Act.
(D) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

179. The phrase in furtherance of the common intention of all in Section 34 of the IPC was added as a result of the decision in which case?
(A) Reg v. Govinda
(B) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
(C) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
(D) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra

180. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The right of private defence can be exercised against an innocent person.
Reason (R) : If A, under a mistake of fact, attacks B, believing B to be a robber, B has the same right of private defence against A as he would have if A were a robber.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. What is the fundamental difference between culpable homicide and grievous hurt?
(A) The type of weapon used.
(B) The intention to cause death in one and not necessarily in the other.
(C) The location of the injury on the body.
(D) The outcome of the act.

182. A police officer who uses force against a person resisting a lawful arrest is acting:
(A) In excess of his authority.
(B) Within the scope of his duties and protected by law.
(C) In his private capacity.
(D) Illegally, as force is never permitted.

183. Identify the offence: A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine.
(A) Forgery
(B) Cheating
(C) Mischief
(D) Using a forged document as genuine

184. The distinction between 'theft' and 'extortion' lies in the element of:
(A) Consent.
(B) Property type.
(C) Time of day.
(D) Number of offenders.

185. Match List-I with List-II regarding the minimum number of persons required for various offences.
List I: (Offence)
P. Unlawful Assembly
Q. Dacoity
R. Rioting
S. Affray
List II: (Minimum Number of Persons Required)

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(B) Common object
(C) Criminal conspiracy
(D) Abetment by aid

206. 'Imprisonment for life' under the Indian Penal Code means:
(A) Imprisonment for 14 years.
(B) Imprisonment for 20 years.
(C) Imprisonment for a term decided by the jail superintendent.
(D) Imprisonment for the remainder of the person's natural life.

207. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence is available only when the person is attacked.
Statement II : The right of private defence commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger arises.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

208. The main ingredient of 'mischief' is:
(A) Dishonest intention to take property.
(B) Intention to cause wrongful loss or damage to property.
(C) Deception and inducement.
(D) Use of force or violence.

209. To prove a charge of 'dowry death', the prosecution must establish that the harassment for dowry occurred:
(A) At the time of marriage.
(B) Soon before her death.
(C) Within one year of death.
(D) Any time after the marriage.

210. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : An act done by a child under seven years of age is not an offence.
Reason (R) : A child under seven is presumed by law to be 'doli incapax'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. What is the fundamental requirement for 'common object' under Section 149 of the IPC?
(A) All members must commit the same act.
(B) All members must be armed.
(C) There must be an unlawful assembly of five or more persons.
(D) The offence must be pre-planned in detail.

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212. Which of the following acts does NOT constitute 'cruelty' under Section 498A of the IPC?
(A) Conduct that is likely to drive a woman to suicide.
(B) Harassment to coerce her to meet an unlawful demand for property.
(C) Inflicting grave injury to the woman.
(D) Petty quarrels and occasional rude behaviour.

213. The test to distinguish an 'attempt' from 'preparation' is:
(A) The Equivocality Test
(B) The Proximity Test
(C) All of the above
(D) The Locus Poenitentiae Test

214. If a person prints or engraves any matter, knowing it to be defamatory of any person, he commits an offence under:
(A) Section 499, IPC
(B) Section 501, IPC
(C) Section 500, IPC
(D) Section 502, IPC

215. Match List-I with List-II regarding offences against the body and their defining features.
List I: (Offence against Body)
P. Hurt
Q. Grievous Hurt
R. Wrongful Restraint
S. Wrongful Confinement
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. Obstruction from proceeding in any direction
2. Keeping a person within certain circumscribing limits

1. General Explanations
2. Of Punishments
3. General Exceptions
4. Of Abetment

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

196. Which of the following is a primary objective of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?
(A) To provide economic benefits to members of SC/ST communities.
(B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs.
(C) To create separate electorates for SCs and STs.
(D) To regulate marriage practices within SC/ST communities.

197. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Section 34 of the IPC creates a specific offence.
Statement II : Section 34 of the IPC is a rule of evidence and does not create a substantive offence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

198. An act done by a judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which in good faith he believes to be given to him by law, is:
(A) An offence punishable with a fine.
(B) No offence.
(C) A departmental misconduct.
(D) An offence if it causes harm.

199. A person is said to commit 'culpable homicide' if the act by which the death is caused is done with:
(A) The intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.
(B) The intention of causing simple hurt.
(C) Rashness but without any intention to cause death or bodily injury.
(D) The consent of the deceased.

200. Consider the following statements regarding the offence of murder:
1. It is the most aggravated form of homicide.
2. The intention to cause death is always a necessary ingredient.
3. If the act is done with the knowledge that it is imminently dangerous, it can amount to murder.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

201. Which defence is available to a person who commits an act, which would otherwise be a crime, under the threat of immediate death?
(A) Necessity
(B) Private Defence
(C) Compulsion
(D) Consent

202. 'A' sees 'B' drowning but does not save him, though he could have. 'B' drowns. 'A' is:
(A) Not guilty of any offence, as there was no legal duty to act.
(B) Guilty of murder.
(C) Guilty of culpable homicide.
(D) Guilty of causing death by negligence.

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203. For an act to be robbery, it must be either:
(A) Theft or mischief.
(B) Extortion or cheating.
(C) Mischief or criminal trespass.
(D) Theft or extortion.

204. Forcibly compelling a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste to do 'begar' or other similar forms of forced labour is an offence under:
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(C) The Bonded Labour System Act
(D) The Minimum Wages Act

205. If two or more persons agree to do an illegal act, they are parties to a:
(A) Common intention

144. 'A' causes a cattle to enter upon a field belonging to 'Z', intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to Z's crop. 'A' has committed:
(A) Criminal Trespass
(B) Mischief
(C) Robbery
(D) Theft

145. A, a member of an unlawful assembly whose common object is to assault B, sees a policeman coming and runs away before any force is used. Is A liable for rioting?
(A) Yes, because he was part of the assembly.
(B) No, because he left before force was used.
(C) Yes, because running away shows a guilty mind.
(D) No, because he was not armed.

146. A person who intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver any property, commits:
(A) Extortion
(B) Theft
(C) Robbery
(D) Cheating

147. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence of property commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences.
Statement II : The right of private defence of property continues as long as the danger to the property continues.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

148. The definition of a 'crime' is primarily derived from which source?
(A) Social customs and traditions
(B) Religious texts and doctrines
(C) Moral philosophy and ethics
(D) The law of the land (statutes and penal codes)

149. The essential difference between kidnapping and abduction is related to:
(A) The age of the person taken and the element of consent.
(B) The use of force and the purpose of taking.
(C) The distance the person is taken.
(D) The number of perpetrators involved.

150. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Every member of an unlawful assembly is guilty of any offence committed in prosecution of the common object.
Reason (R) : Section 149 of the IPC is based on the principle of constructive liability, making all members liable for the acts of one.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. What is the status of preparation to commit murder under the IPC?
(A) It is punishable as attempt to murder.
(B) It is punishable under a specific section for preparation.
(C) It is punishable as culpable homicide.
(D) It is generally not punishable.

152. In a case of dacoity, if one of the dacoits commits murder, who is liable for the murder?
(A) All the dacoits are liable for murder.
(B) Only the dacoit who committed the murder.
(C) Only the leader of the gang.
(D) None of the dacoits, unless there was a specific plan to murder.

153. A enters Z's house through a window to commit theft. This act is called:
(A) Criminal Trespass
(B) Lurking House-Trespass
(C) House-breaking
(D) Mischief

154. The right of private defence is essentially a right of:

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3. Bodily pain, disease or infirmity
4. Permanent disfiguration of the face

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

216. A person is not guilty of an offence if the act is done by 'accident or misfortune'. This requires the act to be:
(A) A lawful act done in a lawful manner by lawful means.
(B) An unlawful act done in a lawful manner.
(C) A lawful act done with criminal knowledge.
(D) Any act done without the intention to cause harm.

217. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The offence of theft can be committed in respect of immovable property.
Statement II : Theft, as defined in Section 378 of IPC, requires the dishonest taking of 'movable property'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

218. The term 'crime' can be described as a public wrong because:
(A) It is an injury to the society as a whole, not just the individual victim.
(B) It is always committed in a public place.
(C) The public prosecutes the offender directly.
(D) It is always reported in the media.

219. Which of the following acts falls under the specific offences against children as per the POCSO Act?
(A) Child marriage.
(B) Child labour in a non-hazardous industry.
(C) Failure to provide a child with adequate nutrition.
(D) Inducing a child to watch pornographic material.

220. The principle of vicarious liability in criminal law is an exception to the general rule. It is embodied in:
(A) Section 302 and Section 304
(B) Section 34 and Section 149
(C) Section 378 and Section 425
(D) Section 82 and Section 84

221. An act done in the exercise of the right of private defence is:
(A) A crime, but with a lesser punishment.
(B) A civil wrong but not a crime.
(C) A justifiable act and no crime.
(D) An excusable act, but compensation must be paid.

222. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C'. 'B' instead stabs 'C', causing grievous hurt but not death. What is 'A' liable for?
(A) Abetment of murder.
(B) No offence, as murder was not committed.
(C) Attempt to murder.
(D) Abetment of grievous hurt.

223. What is the essential element that aggravates theft to robbery?
(A) The use of, or threat to use, instant violence or fear.
(B) The value of the property.
(C) The time of the offence.
(D) The property being taken from a building.

224. A person who dishonestly misappropriates property which he knows was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of death, commits an aggravated form of:
(A) Theft
(B) Criminal misappropriation
(C) Extortion
(D) Cheating

225. If two persons are fighting in a private house and not disturbing anyone outside, they are:
(A) Guilty of affray.
(B) Not guilty of affray, as the fight is not in a public place.
(C) Guilty of rioting.
(D) Guilty of assault.

226. The defence of intoxication is available only if the intoxication was:

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246. To secure a conviction for criminal conspiracy, what is the most essential element the prosecution must prove?
(A) The motive of each conspirator.
(B) An agreement between the conspirators.
(C) The execution of the planned crime.
(D) That all conspirators were present at the crime scene.

247. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence is a right to aggression or retaliation.
Statement II : The right of private defence is a defensive right available only when there is a reasonable apprehension of harm.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

248. An offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, is a:
(A) Summons case
(B) Bailable offence
(C) Non-bailable offence
(D) Compoundable offence

249. Causing permanent disfiguration of the head or face is classified under the IPC as:
(A) Simple Hurt
(B) Assault
(C) Grievous Hurt
(D) Attempt to murder

250. Who among the following is NOT protected by general exceptions in the IPC?
(A) A person acting under a mistake of law.
(B) A judge acting judicially.
(C) A person acting under a mistake of fact.
(D) A person of unsound mind.

251. A, B and C agree to poison D. A provides the poison, B delivers it to D's house, and C mixes it in D's food. Who is the abettor?
(A) Only A
(B) Only C
(C) None, as they all participated directly.
(D) A, B, and C are all parties to a conspiracy.

252. The fundamental difference between 'common intention' and 'similar intention' is:
(A) The number of people involved.
(B) The presence of a pre-concert or prior meeting of minds in common intention.
(C) The type of weapon used.
(D) The outcome of the act.

253. Which of the following is an example of a crime against a child?
(A) Denying admission to a school based on merit.
(B) Using a child for drug trafficking.
(C) A parent scolding their child.
(D) A dispute between two children over a toy.

254. A person who enters upon property lawfully but remains there unlawfully with the intent to intimidate, insult or annoy is guilty of:
(A) House-breaking
(B) Criminal trespass
(C) Mischief
(D) No offence

255. Arrange the following steps related to the right of private defence in their logical sequence.
1. Reasonable apprehension of danger arises.
2. The right of private defence commences.
3. The danger ceases.
4. The right of private defence ends.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

256. What type of punishment is 'solitary confinement'?
(A) A separate type of punishment under Section 53.
(B) A manner in which a sentence of rigorous imprisonment can be executed.
(C) A punishment for contempt of court.
(D) A punishment exclusive to female convicts.

257. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The essence of extortion is

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236. The act of making a false document with the intent to cause damage or injury is known as:
(A) Cheating
(B) Forgery
(C) Mischief
(D) Extortion

237. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Common intention can develop on the spot.
Statement II : Common object must exist at the time of forming the unlawful assembly.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

238. Forcibly putting a garland of shoes on a member of a Scheduled Caste by a non-SC/ST person is an offence of:
(A) Assault
(B) Defamation
(C) Public nuisance
(D) Atrocity under the SC/ST Act

239. 'Loot', in common parlance, if committed by five or more persons, would be legally classified as:
(A) Dacoity
(B) Robbery
(C) Theft
(D) Rioting

240. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice.
Reason (R) : This is one of the exceptions to Section 499 of the IPC.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

241. What is the most crucial element in determining whether an act is an 'attempt' or merely 'preparation'?
(A) The act's proximity to the completion of the offence.
(B) The intention of the accused person.
(C) The weapon used by the accused person.
(D) The motive behind the act performed.

242. A surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. The surgeon is protected under:
(A) Section 93
(B) Section 88
(C) Section 92
(D) Section 81

243. Identify the incorrect statement.
(A) All murders are culpable homicides.
(B) All culpable homicides are not murders.
(C) All culpable homicides are murders.
(D) Culpable homicide is the genus, murder is the species.

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244. The offence of voyeurism under Section 354C of the IPC involves:
(A) Following a woman persistently.
(B) Making obscene gestures at a woman.
(C) Sending unsolicited emails to a woman.
(D) Watching or capturing the image of a woman in a private act.

245. Match List-I with List-II regarding offences and their explanations.
List I: (Term)
P. Theft
Q. Extortion
R. Robbery
S. Dacoity
List II: (Explanation)
1. Robbery by five or more persons.
2. Theft with violence or threat of instant violence.
3. Taking property by putting in fear of injury.
4. Taking movable property without consent.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

always punishable.
Statement II : Attempt to commit a crime is always punishable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

268. The right of private defence is based on the cardinal principle that:
(A) It is the duty of every citizen to punish criminals.
(B) The state cannot protect everyone everywhere.
(C) Revenge is a natural human instinct.
(D) An eye for an eye is a valid legal principle.

269. A person who takes property under a bona fide claim of right lacks the 'mens rea' for which offence?
(A) Robbery
(B) Mischief
(C) Theft
(D) Cheating

270. Consider the following Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Five persons assemble at a public park with lathis, intending to beat up X. This is an unlawful assembly.
Reason (R) : An assembly of five or more persons is an unlawful assembly if their common object is an offence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

271. When does culpable homicide not amount to murder?
(A) All of the above are listed exceptions.
(B) When it is committed with the consent of the victim.
(C) When it is committed under grave and sudden provocation.
(D) When the offender is a public servant acting in good faith.

272. 'Loot' is a non-legal term, but its elements of taking property by force are found in which IPC offence?
(A) Mischief
(B) Robbery
(C) Criminal Breach of Trust
(D) Cheating

273. The offence of 'stalking' under the IPC can be committed by:
(A) Any person, male or female.
(B) Only by a man against a woman.
(C) Only by a woman against a man.
(D) Only by a public servant.

274. A, a jailor, has a legal duty to provide food to a prisoner, Z. A illegally omits to provide food, intending to cause Z's death. Z dies. A is guilty of:
(A) Murder
(B) Abetment of suicide
(C) Causing death by negligence
(D) No offence

275. Match List-I with List-II regarding acts and their corresponding offences.
List I: (Act)
P. Following a woman despite clear disinterest.
Q. Watching a woman engaged in a private act.
R. Destroying property to cause wrongful loss.
S. Dishonestly taking movable property.
List II: (Offence)
1. Mischief
2. Voyeurism
3. Theft
4. Stalking
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

276. The general rule in criminal law is that there is no liability for an omission. What is the exception to this rule?
(A) When the omission is intentional.
(B) When the omission is considered a moral failure.

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dishonest inducement to deliver property.
Statement II : The property in extortion can be either movable or immovable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

258. 'Actus reus' in criminal law refers to:
(A) The wrongful deed or prohibited physical act.
(B) The reason for committing the crime.
(C) The mental state of the accused.
(D) The legal provision defining the crime.

259. The death of a woman by burns or bodily injury, otherwise than under normal circumstances, within seven years of marriage, is presumed to be:
(A) Murder
(B) Suicide
(C) Dowry Death
(D) Culpable Homicide

260. Consider the following statements about 'Defamation':
1. It must be a false and malicious statement.
2. It must be published, meaning communicated to a third person.
3. An imputation of truth for the public good is a valid defence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The difference between 'wrongful restraint' and 'wrongful confinement' is that:
(A) Restraint involves physical force, while confinement does not.
(B) Confinement is partial, while restraint is total.
(C) Restraint is partial, while confinement is total.
(D) Confinement applies to property, while restraint applies to persons.

262. For an offence to fall under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, the victim must be a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, and the offender must be:
(A) A member of the same community.
(B) A person who is not a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
(C) Also a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
(D) A public servant.

263. An act is not an offence if it is done by a person who is 'insane'. What is the legal test for insanity in India?
(A) The person is medically diagnosed as insane.
(B) The person acts on an irresistible impulse.
(C) The person is prone to eccentric behaviour.
(D) The person is incapable of knowing the nature of the act.

264. A, B, C, D, and E conjointly rob F. B is standing at a distance to watch for police. Is B liable for dacoity?
(A) Yes, because he was present and aiding the commission.
(B) No, because he did not directly participate in the robbery.
(C) No, because he was not armed.
(D) Yes, but only for abetment of robbery.

265. What is the defining characteristic of abetment by 'intentional aiding'?
(A) Simply being present at the crime scene.
(B) Facilitating the commission of the crime by an act or illegal omission.
(C) Agreeing to the criminal plan.
(D) Encouraging the principal offender with words.

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266. Which one of the following is NOT an essential element of crime?
(A) Motive
(B) Actus Reus
(C) Mens Rea
(D) Injury to another person or society

267. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Preparation to commit a crime is

correct.

288. For an act to constitute 'theft', the property must be taken out of the possession of another person:
(A) With their implied consent.
(B) Without their consent.
(C) With their coerced consent.
(D) With their fraudulent consent.

289. 'A' threatens 'B' that he will keep 'B's child in wrongful confinement unless 'B' signs a promissory note. 'B' signs. 'A' has committed:
(A) Robbery
(B) Extortion
(C) Cheating
(D) Criminal intimidation

290. Consider the following statements about Unlawful Assembly:
1. It must consist of at least five persons.
2. The members must share one of the unlawful common objects.
3. The use of force or violence is a necessary ingredient.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. The M'Naghten rule is associated with which general exception in criminal law?
(A) Infancy
(B) Intoxication
(C) Insanity
(D) Mistake of fact

292. 'A' shakes his fist at 'Z', intending that he may thereby cause 'Z' to believe that 'A' is about to use criminal force on him. Has 'A' committed assault?
(A) No, because Z was not frightened.
(B) No, because there was no physical contact.
(C) Yes, but only if A was physically capable of harming Z.
(D) Yes, because A's act was a gesture likely to cause apprehension.

293. The primary difference between 'theft' and 'criminal breach of trust' is:
(A) The nature of the property involved.
(B) The use of force.
(C) The manner in which the accused gets possession.
(D) The value of the property.

294. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is:
(A) Rape
(B) Not rape
(C) Sexual harassment
(D) Adultery

295. Which of the following is a crime against property?
(A) Affray
(B) Hurt
(C) Kidnapping
(D) Dacoity

296. A, B, C and D, four persons, commit robbery. What offence have they committed?
(A) Robbery
(B) Theft
(C) Dacoity
(D) Unlawful assembly

297. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In culpable homicide, there is always an intention to cause death.
Statement II : In culpable homicide, there can be an intention to cause bodily injury likely to cause death.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

298. The punishment for attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for life is imprisonment which may extend to:
(A) Half of imprisonment for life
(B) 7 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 14 years

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(C) When the omission leads to a minor injury.
(D) When there is a legal duty to act.

277. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Penal Code prescribes 'fine' as a form of punishment.
Statement II : The amount of fine is always limited to a specific sum mentioned in the section.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

278. In a criminal conspiracy, the liability of one conspirator for the acts of another is based on the principle of:
(A) Agency
(B) Joint liability
(C) Vicarious liability
(D) All of the above

279. The right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death when an assault is committed with the intention of:
(A) Committing simple theft.
(B) Committing simple hurt.
(C) Committing criminal trespass.
(D) Gratifying unnatural lust.

280. A, with the intention to kill Z, buys a gun and ammunition. What stage of crime has A reached?
(A) Preparation
(B) Intention
(C) Attempt
(D) Commission

281. The term 'dishonestly' under the IPC means:
(A) With the intention of deceiving someone.
(B) With the intention of acting fraudulently.
(C) With the intention of causing wrongful gain or loss.
(D) With the intention of acting maliciously.

282. Which of the following is NOT an essential of 'common intention' under Section 34 IPC?
(A) The presence of a deadly weapon.
(B) A criminal act.
(C) Participation by several persons.
(D) A common intention shared by all.

283. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 provides protection to:
(A) Any person below the age of 16 years.
(B) Only female children below the age of 18 years.
(C) Any person below the age of 21 years.
(D) Any person below the age of 18 years.

284. A defamatory statement made in a court proceeding by a judge or a witness is generally covered by which defence?
(A) Truth for public good.
(B) Privilege.
(C) Fair comment.
(D) Consent.

285. In which case did the Supreme Court lay down the guidelines for the application of Section 34?
(A) State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup
(B) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(C) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
(D) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

286. Causing grievous hurt by use of acid is a specific offence under:
(A) Section 320 IPC
(B) Section 325 IPC
(C) Section 354 IPC
(D) Section 326A IPC

287. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The right of private defence is not available against a public servant acting in good faith.
Statement II : This restriction applies even if the act causes an apprehension of death.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
This Latin maxim establishes that a physical act alone is insufficient to constitute a crime without a concurrent guilty mind. It underscores the dual requirement of actus reus and mens rea for establishing criminal liability. By requiring both elements, the law ensures that individuals are only punished when they perform a prohibited act with a specific, culpable state of mind.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Common intention requires a prior meeting of minds and a pre-arranged plan among the participants. However, the law recognizes that this intention can also form spontaneously on the spot during the commission of an act. Consequently, all participants become liable for the resulting criminal act. Both statements correctly describe the flexible nature of common intention under the Indian law.

3. (C) Solitary confinement
Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code specifies the types of punishments that can be awarded to criminals. These include death, imprisonment for life, simple or rigorous imprisonment, forfeiture of property, and fines. Solitary confinement is not listed as a primary category in this section. It is instead a specific manner of executing a sentence of rigorous imprisonment under different provisions.

4. (D) Act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent.
Section 92 offers protection for acts performed in good faith for a person's benefit even when consent cannot be obtained. In medical emergencies involving minors or unconscious individuals, a professional acting to save a life is shielded from criminal prosecution. This exception recognizes that the urgency of the situation justifies the absence of formal consent from the legal guardians involved.

5. (C) Taking of movable property out of possession of any person without that person's consent.
The primary elements of theft include the dishonest intention to take property and the movement of that property. Specifically, it involves moving movable property out of the possession of another person without their consent. The law focuses on the protection of possession. Any act that fulfills these criteria, regardless of the location, constitutes the offence of theft under the code.

6. (B) The right extends to voluntarily causing death in defence of property only against robbery or dacoity.
The right of private defence of property extends to causing death in specific serious situations. These include robbery, house-breaking by night, mischief by fire on dwellings, and theft or trespass causing apprehension of death or grievous hurt. It is not limited strictly to robbery or dacoity. The law provides this extreme measure only when the threat to property is exceptionally grave.

7. (D) The degree of probability or likelihood of causing death.
The distinction between these two offences rests primarily on the degree of risk involved in the act. Murder involves a much higher probability of death compared to culpable homicide. While both require an intention to cause death or injury, the certainty of the outcome in murder is greater. This difference in probability determines the severity of the charge and punishment.

8. (B) The Effect is a direct consequence of the Cause.
Abetment involves instigating or aiding another person to commit an offence. When the crime is committed as a result of such instigation, the person who instigated it is held liable for the punishment. The liability of the instigator is a direct legal outcome of the act of instigation. This relationship ensures that those who encourage crimes are held legally accountable.

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299. An imputation is not defamatory if it is an expression of opinion in good faith respecting the conduct of a public servant. This is a/an:
(A) Part of the definition of defamation.
(B) Aggravation of the offence of defamation.
(C) Irrelevant consideration in a defamation case.
(D) Exception to the law of defamation.

300. Which of the following best describes the essential elements of a crime?
(A) A voluntary human act and a resulting harm.
(B) A prohibited act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea).
(C) A motive and an opportunity to commit the act.
(D) An illegal act and a subsequent punishment.

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(A) Administered without the person's knowledge or against their will
(B) Voluntary
(C) Done to gain courage to commit the crime
(D) Done for medicinal purposes but taken in excess

227. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Any harm, whatever it may be, can be justified by pleading the right of private defence.
Statement II : The harm inflicted in private defence must be proportionate and not more than what is necessary.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

228. In the definition of 'murder' under Section 300, how many exceptional situations are provided which reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder?
(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Six
(D) Five

229. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a 'crime'?
(A) A human being under a legal obligation.
(B) A harmful act or omission.
(C) A personal motive of revenge.
(D) A guilty mind.

230. Consider the following statements about Criminal Attempt:
1. It is the direct movement towards the commission of a crime after preparation is complete.
2. Every attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC.
3. The punishment for attempt is always half of the punishment for the committed offence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

231. The definition of 'defamation' under the Indian Penal Code has how many exceptions?
(A) Five
(B) Eight
(C) Twelve
(D) Ten

232. Consider the following Cause and Effect and select the correct option.
Cause: A person is deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation.
Effect: If the person causes the death of the person who gave the provocation, it may not be murder but culpable homicide.
(A) The Cause is a consequence of the Effect.
(B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
(C) The Cause and Effect are unrelated.
(D) The Cause is a justification for murder.

233. 'Doli capax' refers to:
(A) A child below seven years, presumed incapable of crime.
(B) An adult of sound mind, fully capable of criminal intent.
(C) A child between seven and twelve years, whose capacity to commit crime needs to be proven.
(D) A person of unsound mind, incapable of criminal intent.

234. The right of private defence of property does NOT extend to causing death in the case of:
(A) Simple criminal trespass
(B) Robbery
(C) House-breaking by night
(D) Mischief by fire on a dwelling house

235. A crime against a woman that involves any unwelcome physical contact and advances involving sexual overtures is termed as:
(A) Stalking
(B) Voyeurism
(C) Insulting the modesty of a woman
(D) Sexual harassment

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9. (C) Section 354D, IPC–Voyeurism
Section 354C of the Indian Penal Code specifically defines and punishes the offence of voyeurism. In contrast, Section 354D pertains to the offence of stalking. While both sections deal with crimes against women's privacy and dignity, they address distinct behaviors. Accurate classification is essential for legal proceedings, as each offence carries its own set of elements and specific penal consequences.

10. (D) A is false but R is true.
A criminal conspiracy generally requires a mere agreement to commit an offence. However, if the agreement is to perform an illegal act that is not a criminal offence, an overt act must follow the agreement. Therefore, the simple agreement is not always sufficient for all types of conspiracies. The requirement of an overt act depends on the nature of the target.

11. (D) The guilty mind or criminal intent.
This term refers to the mental element required to establish criminal liability. It represents the intention, knowledge, or recklessness of an individual while performing a prohibited act. Most offences require a specific state of mind to ensure that only those with blameworthy intentions are punished. It distinguishes between accidental harm and acts done with the purpose of causing injury or damage.

12. (B) Instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aid
Abetment occurs when a person encourages or helps another to commit a crime. The law specifies three distinct ways this can happen: by instigating the act, by engaging in a conspiracy, or by providing intentional assistance. Each method is sufficient to hold the abettor liable for the resulting offence. This ensures that those who facilitate crimes are also subject to legal punishment.

13. (C) It makes every member of an unlawful assembly vicariously liable for the offence.
This provision establishes the principle of constructive or vicarious liability for members of an unlawful assembly. If any member commits an offence in prosecution of the shared goal, every other member is held equally responsible. This rule prevents individuals from escaping liability by claiming they did not personally perform the criminal act. It emphasizes the collective responsibility of the group involved.

14. (D) Five
Dacoity is a specialized form of robbery that involves a group of individuals working together. For an act to be classified as dacoity, at least five persons must be involved in committing or attempting to commit a robbery. This numerical threshold distinguishes dacoity from simple robbery. Because of the involvement of a large group, the law views this offence as significantly more serious.

15. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
These offences against property are categorized by their specific elements. Theft involves dishonest taking, while extortion requires putting a person in fear to deliver property. Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion involving instant harm. Dacoity is characterized by the participation of five or more persons. Matching these elements correctly is fundamental for determining the appropriate legal charges in trials.

16. (B) Act done under the influence of religious sentiment.
General exceptions provide legal defences for acts that would otherwise be crimes. Recognized exceptions include acts of young children, acts done by consent, and acts done to prevent greater harm without criminal intent. Religious sentiment is not recognized as a valid exception to criminal liability. The law requires objective justifications rather than subjective beliefs to excuse an individual from the consequences of their actions.

17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The right of private defence of the body is triggered as soon as there is a reasonable apprehension of danger. This right allows for the use of force, including causing death, if the assault creates a genuine fear of death or grievous hurt. Both statements accurately reflect the legal boundaries and commencement of this right, balancing personal safety with the rule of law.

18. (A) Property
Mischief is defined as an act done with the intention to cause wrongful loss or damage to

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property. It involves destroying or changing the nature of property in a way that diminishes its value or utility. While it may affect individuals, the legal classification of the offence is primarily focused on the protection of tangible property from intentional destruction or harmful alterations by others.

19. (C) Half of the imprisonment for life
Section 511 of the code addresses the punishment for attempting to commit offences that are not specifically covered elsewhere. For crimes punishable by life imprisonment, the penalty for a failed attempt is generally half of that term. This reflects the principle that while an attempt is a serious act towards a crime, it did not result in the final prohibited harm intended.

20. (B) 1 and 2 only
Criminal conspiracy involves an agreement between two or more persons to perform an illegal act. While an agreement to commit a specific criminal offence is punishable on its own, other types of illegal agreements require an overt act. Statement three is incorrect because an overt act is not always necessary for all conspiracies. The agreement itself forms the core of the offence.

21. (C) A prohibited act or omission
This term represents the physical component of a crime. It includes any voluntary action or failure to act that is forbidden by law. To establish criminal liability, the prosecution must prove that this prohibited behavior occurred alongside the required mental state. It is the external manifestation of the crime, distinct from the internal thoughts or intentions of the person who commits it.

22. (B) A writes a defamatory letter about B and reads it aloud to C.
Publication is a critical element of defamation, requiring the communication of a statement to a third party. Keeping a letter private or simply thinking thoughts does not constitute publication. Reading the content to another person, such as a witness, fulfills this legal requirement. This communication ensures that the reputation of the individual has been potentially harmed in the eyes of others in society.

23. (D) Act causing slight harm.
The maxim states that the law does not concern itself with trifles. This principle is codified in Section 95, which exempts acts that cause such slight harm that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain. It prevents the legal system from being overwhelmed by insignificant grievances. This ensures that judicial resources are focused on matters of substance rather than minor daily annoyances.

24. (A) The number of persons required.
Section 34 deals with common intention and can involve as few as two people. In contrast, Section 149 pertains to common object and requires a minimum of five persons to form an unlawful assembly. While both involve collective liability for criminal acts, this numerical requirement is a primary legal distinction between the two sections. It changes how the prosecution establishes the shared purpose.

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25. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
A crime typically progresses through four distinct stages. It begins with the internal formation of intention, followed by the external acts of preparation. The next stage is the attempt, where the individual moves beyond preparation toward the crime. The final stage is the actual commission of the offence. Understanding these stages is vital for determining at what point legal liability and punishment begin.

26. (A) The members must be armed with deadly weapons.
An unlawful assembly is defined by its shared purpose and the number of participants, which must be five or more. The group must share one of the specific common objects listed in the code. While being armed may aggravate the offence, it is not a required element for the assembly to be initially designated as unlawful. The primary focus is on the group's collective illegal intent.

27. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Culpable homicide is the broader legal category that encompasses all instances of one human being killing another with criminal intent. Murder is a specific, more severe form of this act. Therefore, every murder is necessarily a case of culpable homicide. However, not all homicides

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meet the stricter criteria required for murder, such as those occurring under grave provocation or during sudden fights.

28. (B) Property
Using false weights or measures is an offence that targets the integrity of commercial transactions. It involves deceiving customers to gain a dishonest advantage in the exchange of goods. Because this act directly impacts the economic interests and assets of the victims, it is classified as an offence against property. It serves to protect the fairness of trade and the rights of property owners.

29. (C) Act done by a person bound by law
Section 76 provides an exception for individuals who perform acts they are legally required to do, or who reasonably believe they are bound by law due to a mistake of fact. A soldier obeying a lawful command from a superior officer falls under this protection. This exception ensures that persons fulfilling their official legal duties are not held criminally liable for their actions.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of private defence is a protective measure, not a substitute for state law enforcement. It cannot be used if there is sufficient opportunity to seek help from the authorities. The law expects citizens to rely on the state whenever possible. This restriction prevents vigilantism and ensures that the use of personal force is limited to situations of immediate and unavoidable necessity.

31. (A) A woman's privacy
Voyeurism involves watching or capturing images of a woman engaged in a private act where she would usually expect privacy. This offence specifically targets the violation of a woman's personal space and dignity. It is categorized as a crime against women because it infringes upon their right to privacy and bodily integrity. The law seeks to punish those who exploit private moments for gratification.

32. (B) The number of offenders being five or more.
Robbery and dacoity share many elements, including the use of force to take property. The essential difference is the scale of the operation. When five or more people conjointly commit or attempt a robbery, it is legally classified as dacoity. This increase in the number of participants makes the crime more dangerous to public order, resulting in more severe legal penalties for everyone.

33. (B) Section 378 IPC–Theft
Section 378 provides the comprehensive legal definition of theft, focusing on the dishonest removal of movable property. Other sections mentioned in the options are often mismatched; for example, Section 300 defines murder, not culpable homicide. Knowing the correct sections is crucial for legal professionals and students to accurately identify the specific laws governing different criminal acts within the Indian penal system.

34. (A) Murder
If a person acts with the intention of causing death, they are liable for murder even if the person who actually dies is not the intended victim. This is based on the principle of transferred intent. The offender's initial criminal mind and the resulting death of a human being fulfill the requirements for a murder charge. The specific identity of the victim does not negate liability.

35. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Actus reus refers to the physical act, while mens rea represents the mental state or guilty mind. Abetment involves the act of instigating a crime, and conspiracy is characterized by the agreement between individuals to perform an illegal act. These fundamental concepts must be correctly paired to understand the structure of criminal liability. Each term describes a specific component or stage of criminal activity.

36. (D) A child below 7 years of age is absolutely immune from criminal liability.
The Indian Penal Code provides absolute immunity for children under the age of seven. This is based on the conclusive presumption that such young children are incapable of forming the necessary criminal intent. They are considered doli incapax by law. This protection ensures that the legal system does not punish individuals who lack the mental maturity to understand the wrongfulness of their actions.

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believes themselves to be justified by law due to a mistake of fact. Mismatching these sections is a common error. Accurate knowledge of these provisions is vital for understanding the different types of legal justifications available.

74. (A) Robbery
The term loot usually refers to the act of taking property by force or threat. In the Indian Penal Code, this concept is legally defined as robbery. Robbery involves theft or extortion combined with the use of instant violence or fear of death or hurt. It is a serious offence against property that also endangers the physical safety and security of the individual victim.

75. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The Indian Penal Code establishes a clear hierarchy of punishments based on their severity. Death is the most extreme, followed by life imprisonment. Rigorous imprisonment, which involves hard labour, is next, and forfeiture of property is generally considered a less severe penalty. This ranking helps courts determine appropriate sentences that are proportionate to the gravity of the crime committed by the offender.

76. (B) The agreement to commit the crime.
The core of criminal conspiracy is the agreement between two or more people to perform an illegal act. The law punishes this agreement itself because the combination of multiple individuals to commit a crime is considered a greater threat than a single person's intent. While some conspiracies require an overt act, the agreement is the defining feature that establishes the existence of the conspiracy.

77. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Extortion involves dishonestly inducing someone to deliver property by putting them in fear of injury. Unlike robbery, the threat of injury in extortion does not have to be instant; it can be a threat of future harm. Therefore, while the first statement accurately describes the essence of the offence, the second statement is incorrect because it fails to distinguish extortion from the immediacy of robbery.

78. (D) Lurking house-trespass
Lurking house-trespass occurs when someone commits house-trespass while taking precautions to conceal their presence from anyone who has the right to exclude them. It is an aggravated form of criminal trespass. By hiding their entry or presence within a building, the offender demonstrates a more deceptive and dangerous intent, which the law penalizes more heavily than simple entry onto another person's property.

79. (A) To defend against an act of simple hurt.
The right of private defence is proportional. For an act of simple hurt, a person can use force to defend themselves, but this right does not extend to causing death. It allows for any harm short of death that is necessary to stop the assault. This ensures that the defensive response matches the level of threat, preventing the use of excessive violence in minor situations.

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80. (A) 1 only
Abetment by aid involves intentionally assisting in the commission of a crime. However, the abettor does not need to be physically present at the scene to be liable. Furthermore, an abettor can be punished even if the intended crime is not actually committed. Therefore, only the first statement is correct, as the other two introduce requirements or exclusions not found in the law.

81. (B) A true statement published with a malicious intent to harm.
Truth is a defence against defamation only if the statement is made for the public good. If a true statement is published solely with a malicious intent to cause harm and serves no public purpose, it can still be considered defamatory. The other options, like reporting court proceedings or authorized censure, are recognized exceptions that protect individuals from liability even if the statements are harmful.

82. (A) An act or omission which the law punishes on behalf of the state.
A crime is a wrong that is recognized by the state as an injury to the public interest. Unlike civil wrongs, which involve private disputes and damages, crimes are prosecuted by the government and result in penal consequences like fines or imprisonment. The state takes action to maintain social order and deter others. This

accountable. The abettor's liability is tied to their role in encouraging or aiding the act.

46. (D) Exception 1
Exception 1 to Section 300 reduces the charge of murder to culpable homicide if the act was committed due to sudden and grave provocation. This exception applies only if the offender lost the power of self-control. It acknowledges human frailty in extreme circumstances, provided the provocation was not sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender. It serves to mitigate the severity of the punishment.

47. (A) Section 34 and Section 149
These two sections are the primary provisions for establishing joint and constructive liability. Section 34 focuses on common intention shared by a small group, while Section 149 applies to members of an unlawful assembly sharing a common object. Both sections allow the law to punish individuals for acts committed by their associates. They are fundamental tools for prosecuting crimes involving multiple participants working together.

48. (B) All five, A, B, C, D, and E
In cases of dacoity, every person who is present and aiding the commission of the robbery is held liable. This includes those who stand guard or drive the getaway vehicle, even if they do not enter the building. Because dacoity is defined as a conjoint act involving five or more persons, everyone participating in any capacity is equally guilty of the substantive offence.

49. (B) Dacoity with murder
The death penalty is reserved for the most heinous crimes. Dacoity with murder is one of the specific offences where the law permits the awarding of the death sentence. This reflects the extreme gravity of a crime that combines organized group robbery with the taking of a human life. Other offences like theft or cheating carry much lighter sentences and never result in execution.

50. (A) 1 and 2 only
Robbery is always an aggravated form of either theft or extortion, involving immediate violence or fear. However, it only becomes dacoity when five or more people are involved. Therefore, if only four people commit a robbery, it remains classified as robbery rather than dacoity. Statements one and two correctly describe the nature of robbery, while statement three fails the numerical requirement for dacoity.

51. (C) The incapacity of a child to commit a crime.
This legal principle presumes that certain individuals are incapable of forming the criminal intent necessary for an offence. In the Indian legal system, children under the age of seven are conclusively presumed to be incapable of committing any crime. Children between seven and twelve years old may also be exempt if they lack sufficient maturity to understand the consequences of their actions.

52. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The right of private defence is purely a defensive measure intended to prevent harm. It begins when danger is apprehended and must end as soon as the threat is over. Retaliation or punishment after the danger has passed is not permitted and is considered an offence. Statement two is incorrect because the law does not allow individuals to take revenge under the guise of defence.

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53. (C) Conduct likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or cause grave injury to her.
Under Section 498A, cruelty is defined as any willful conduct that is likely to drive a woman to suicide or cause her grave physical or mental injury. It also includes harassment intended to coerce her or her relatives to meet illegal demands for property. The law focuses on protecting women from severe abuse and exploitation within the matrimonial home, rather than ordinary domestic disagreements.

54. (B) Mischief
Mischief involves the intentional destruction or alteration of property to cause wrongful loss or damage. Unlike theft, which involves taking property, mischief focuses on damaging it. The offender must know that their actions are likely to cause loss to the public or a specific person. It is a crime against property that emphasizes the loss of value or utility through harmful physical acts.

55. (D) House-breaking by night.
The right of private defence of property is generally limited to causing harm other than death. However, in specific cases like house-breaking by night, the law allows the causing of death. This is because such an act creates a reasonable apprehension that death or grievous hurt might follow if the right is not exercised. The gravity of the trespass justifies the extreme response in these situations.

56. (A) Contacting a woman once to ask for directions in a public place.
Stalking involves repeatedly following or contacting a woman despite her clear indication of disinterest. It also includes monitoring her electronic communications. A single, harmless interaction like asking for directions in public does not meet the legal criteria for stalking. The law focuses on persistent and unwanted behavior that infringes upon a woman's sense of security and privacy over a period of time.

57. (C) Provide circumstances under which an act, though otherwise criminal, is not an offence.
General exceptions outline specific situations where an individual is not held criminally liable for their actions. These include instances of insanity, infancy, necessity, and private defence. While the act performed might technically fit the definition of a crime, these exceptions recognize that the lack of intent or the surrounding circumstances justify an acquittal. They provide a vital balance in the criminal justice system.

58. (A) Five
An unlawful assembly requires a minimum of five persons who share a common illegal objective. If the number of participants falls below five, the group cannot be prosecuted under the specific provisions for unlawful assembly. This numerical threshold is necessary because the law views group-based illegal activities as a greater threat to public order and tranquillity than acts committed by individuals or small groups.

59. (D) Assault
Assault occurs when a person makes a gesture or preparation that causes another to apprehend the use of immediate criminal force. Shaking a fist with the intention of creating such a fear is a classic example. It is important to note that assault does not require actual physical contact. The focus is on the mental apprehension of violence created in the mind of the victim.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In criminal law, preparation is usually not punishable because it is often distant from the actual crime. However, for exceptionally serious offences like dacoity or waging war against the state, the law makes preparation itself a crime. This allows authorities to intervene earlier and prevent the commission of highly dangerous acts. Both statements correctly explain this exception to the general rule regarding preparation.

61. (C) A cheque leaf after it is severed from the cheque book.
Movable property refers to assets that can be moved from their original location. While trees and houses are immovable as long as they are attached to the earth, items like a severed cheque leaf are movable. Electricity is considered intangible and follows different legal rules. Theft can only be committed in respect of movable property that is taken out of another's possession dishonestly.

62. (B) Reg vs. Govinda
The landmark case of Reg versus Govinda is famous for providing a clear distinction between culpable homicide and murder. Justice Melvill laid down specific guidelines to differentiate the two based on the degree of probability of causing death. This case remains a fundamental reference point for legal practitioners in India when determining the appropriate charge for homicide based on the offender's intention and knowledge.

63. (A) It must be prohibited by law and subject to punishment by the state.
A legal crime is an act or omission that violates a public law and is punishable by the government. While many crimes are also morally wrong or involve violence, these are not the defining legal characteristics. The essential element is the existence of a statute that forbids the act and prescribes a penalty. Crimes are viewed as wrongs against society, prosecuted by the state.

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64. (A) Public Justice
Harboring or concealing an offender with the intent to protect them from legal punishment is an offence against public justice. It interferes with the state's ability to enforce the law and apprehend criminals. Such acts undermine the judicial process and are treated as serious crimes because they obstruct the proper administration of the legal system. The primary victim is the integrity of the law.

65. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These sections represent core principles and offences. Section 34 covers common intention, while Section 120A defines criminal conspiracy. Section 149 relates to the liability of members of an unlawful assembly, and Section 511 deals with punishments for attempts to commit crimes. Correctly identifying these sections is essential for understanding the framework of the Indian Penal Code and the application of criminal law.

66. (A) The intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.
Culpable homicide occurs when a person causes death through an act done with specific intent or knowledge. This includes the intention to cause death or the intention to cause bodily injury that is likely to result in death. It also covers acts done with the knowledge that death is likely. This definition forms the basis for homicidal offences, which are then further categorized.

67. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The right of private defence against theft remains active as long as the thief is in possession of the property and is retreating. Once the offender has successfully escaped or the property has been recovered, the right ends. This ensures that force is only used for protection and recovery, not for later retaliation. Both statements accurately reflect the legal duration of this specific right.

68. (D) Intoxication
Section 85 provides a defence for acts done by a person who is involuntarily intoxicated. If the intoxicating substance was administered without their knowledge or against their will, and it rendered them incapable of knowing the nature of their act, they are not criminally liable. This exception acknowledges that a person cannot form a guilty mind if their mental state is compromised by external forces.

69. (C) Denying a child entry to a public park.
Specific laws in India protect children from severe harms like hazardous labour, sexual assault, and trafficking. These acts are recognized as serious criminal offences. Denying a child entry to a public park, while potentially discriminatory or unkind, does not fall under the category of a recognized crime against a child in the same legislative sense. The focus of the law is on severe exploitation.

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70. (B) A has committed the offence of causing hurt or grievous hurt.
Public servants, including police officers, are not authorized to use torture to extract confessions. Such acts are illegal and constitute the offence of causing hurt or grievous hurt. The law does not protect public servants who violate fundamental rights and commit physical violence under the guise of official duty. They are subject to criminal prosecution just like any other individual who commits assault.

71. (D) A prior meeting of minds.
Common intention under Section 34 requires that all participants share the same goal and have a prior understanding. This meeting of minds is the essential element that links multiple individuals to a single criminal act. While the plan can sometimes form spontaneously, there must be a shared purpose before the act is completed. It is this shared intent that justifies joint criminal liability.

72. (A) Seven years
For a death to be classified as a dowry death under Section 304B, it must occur within seven years of the woman's marriage. Additionally, it must be shown that soon before her death, she was subjected to cruelty or harassment related to dowry demands. This specific time frame creates a legal presumption aimed at protecting newly married women from fatal domestic abuse and exploitation.

73. (C) Section 79–Judicial Act
Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code covers acts of a judge when acting judicially. Section 79, on the other hand, deals with acts done by a person who

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Theft is defined by the taking of property without the owner's consent, whereas extortion involves the owner actually delivering the property. In extortion, this delivery is coerced through the fear of injury. Both statements accurately highlight the role of consent and delivery in distinguishing these two property-related offences. These distinctions are vital for applying the correct charges during a criminal prosecution.

38. (B) Wrongful confinement
Wrongful confinement involves keeping a person within certain circumscribing limits against their will. It is a total restraint on the liberty of the individual to move beyond a specific area. Unlike wrongful restraint, which only prevents movement in one direction, confinement blocks movement in every direction. This offence directly violates the person's fundamental right to freedom of movement and personal liberty within society.

39. (D) Extortion
Extortion occurs when a person is induced to deliver property through the fear of injury. This injury is not limited to physical harm; it can include the fear of divine displeasure or other non-physical threats. If the victim hands over property because they believe they will face spiritual consequences, the act meets the criteria for extortion. The law protects individuals from various forms of dishonest coercion.

40. (A) Section 84
Section 84 provides the legal defence for persons of unsound mind. If a person, at the time of the act, is incapable of knowing its nature or that it is wrong due to mental illness, they are not held criminally responsible. This section recognizes that criminal punishment requires a baseline level of cognitive understanding. It ensures that the law only penalizes those who have mental capacity.

41. (C) Criminal Trespass
Crimes against the human body include kidnapping, wrongful confinement, and grievous hurt, as they involve direct physical harm or restriction of personal liberty. Criminal trespass, however, is categorized as a crime against property. It involves entering onto someone else's land or premises with illegal intent. While it may involve a person, the primary legal focus is the violation of property rights and peaceful possession.

42. (A) The 'proximity rule', which determines how close the act is to the final offence.
The distinction between preparation and attempt is often determined by how close the act is to completing the intended crime. Preparation involves gathering tools or planning, which is generally not punishable. Attempt occurs when the offender performs an act that brings them dangerously close to the commission of the offence. The proximity rule helps courts decide when a person has crossed the legal line.

43. (B) This statement is false, as the Act requires the victim and offender to be from different communities.
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is designed to protect marginalized communities from exploitation by outsiders. For an offence to be considered an atrocity under this specific act, the offender must be someone who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Disputes or crimes between members of the same community are handled under general penal laws.

44. (B) It is only a civil wrong and not a criminal offence.
In India, defamation is both a civil wrong and a criminal offence. While individuals can sue for damages in civil court, they can also initiate criminal proceedings under the Indian Penal Code. The code specifies punishments for those found guilty of harming another's reputation through false statements. Therefore, claiming that it is only a civil wrong is legally incorrect within the Indian context.

45. (C) Instigates, engages in a conspiracy for, or aids the doing of a thing.
An abettor is someone who facilitates a crime without necessarily being the primary actor. The law defines abetment through three specific actions: instigating the crime, participating in a conspiracy to commit it, or providing intentional assistance. This ensures that everyone who contributes to the criminal process is held

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public nature is the defining characteristic of criminal behavior.

83. (B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
When five or more people work together to commit a robbery, the law automatically reclassifies the offence as dacoity. The commission of the act by a group of this size is the cause, and the resulting charge of dacoity is the legal effect. This reflects the higher danger posed by organized groups, leading to a more serious classification and heavier potential penalties.

84. (D) X is not liable for murder if the act of shooting was not in prosecution of the common object.
For a member of an unlawful assembly to be vicariously liable for a crime committed by another, the act must be done in prosecution of the shared common object. If the group's goal was only grievous hurt and a member unexpectedly commits murder, others are not automatically liable for murder unless they knew it was likely to happen. Liability depends on the shared purpose.

85. (C) Forcibly removing clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste in a public place.
The SC/ST Act defines specific acts of humiliation and violence as atrocities when committed against members of these communities. Forcibly removing someone's clothes in public is a recognized atrocity because it is a severe act of degradation based on identity. General business disputes or private assaults not related to caste do not typically fall under this specific act's stringent provisions for atrocities.

86. (B) Transportation for life
Transportation for life was a historical form of punishment involving the exile of convicts to remote penal colonies. This punishment was formally abolished in India and replaced with imprisonment for life. Fines, forfeiture of property, and imprisonment remain active forms of punishment under the current Indian Penal Code. The removal of transportation reflects changes in the penal system and the move toward modern imprisonment practices.

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87. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II negates Statement I.
While the Indian Penal Code technically lists attempted suicide as an offence, the Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 introduced a legal presumption of severe stress. This presumption effectively decriminalizes the act by directing authorities to provide care rather than punishment. Both statements are accurate regarding the legal conflict, with the more recent welfare-oriented legislation taking precedence over the traditional penal provision.

88. (A) Section 34, IPC
Section 34 embodies the principle of joint liability for acts done by several persons in furtherance of a common intention. It allows the law to treat each participant as if they had committed the entire act alone. This ensures that everyone involved in a group crime is held responsible for the collective outcome, provided there was a shared criminal intent and active participation.

89. (C) Mistake of fact
Section 76 and Section 79 protect individuals who commit acts due to a genuine mistake of fact while believing they are bound or justified by law. If a police officer conducts a proper enquiry and arrests the wrong person while honestly believing they are the target, they can claim this defence. This exception ensures that officials performing their duties in good faith are not penalized for honest errors.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Culpable homicide is the general category of criminal killing, while murder is a specific, more severe sub-type. All acts of murder meet the basic requirements of culpable homicide, but many instances of culpable homicide do not meet the additional criteria for murder. Therefore, the genus and species relationship accurately describes how these two legal concepts are nested within the penal code's structure.

91. (D) An act done to avoid a greater harm.
The defence of necessity allows a person to perform an otherwise illegal act if it is done in good faith to prevent a much larger harm. For instance, destroying a small house to stop a large fire from spreading is justified by necessity.

This defence requires that there be no criminal intention and that the harm avoided was significantly greater than the harm caused.

92. (B) The abettor successfully instigates or aids the principal offender.
Abetment is a substantive offence that is complete as soon as the act of instigation, conspiracy, or aiding occurs. The liability of the abettor does not depend on whether the main offence is actually completed by the principal offender. The law punishes the act of encouraging or facilitating the crime itself, recognizing that such support is dangerous to society regardless of the final outcome.

93. (C) Criminal misappropriation of property
Criminal misappropriation occurs when a person dishonestly takes and uses property that they have found, without making an effort to find the owner. Unlike theft, the property is not taken out of someone's possession initially; it is found when it is lost. If the finder immediately decides to keep it dishonestly, they commit this offence. It targets the dishonest conversion of found assets.

94. (D) The body and property of oneself and any other person.
The right of private defence is not limited to protecting oneself or one's own family. The law allows every person to defend their own body and property, as well as the body and property of any other person, against an offence. This broad scope encourages citizens to assist others in danger and ensures collective security when the state authorities are not immediately present.

95. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Common intention requires participation in a shared plan, while common object is linked to membership in an unlawful assembly. Abetment involves the acts of instigation or providing aid, and conspiracy is centered on the agreement between parties. These features are the primary markers used by the legal system to distinguish between different forms of group involvement and the resulting levels of criminal liability.

96. (B) A demand for dowry.
The offence of dowry death specifically requires that the harassment or cruelty leading to the woman's death must be related to a demand for dowry. General domestic issues or character disputes do not qualify for this specific charge under Section 304B. The link between the demand and the subsequent death is the essential element that triggers the legal presumption and the associated punishment.

97. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
For common intention under Section 34, it is not always necessary for every participant to be physically present at the exact spot where the crime is executed. The law recognizes constructive presence, where a person might be standing guard nearby or facilitating the act from a short distance. Therefore, while participation is required, strict physical presence inside the crime scene is not an absolute necessity.

98. (A) Using a child for pornographic purposes.
The POCSO Act was specifically enacted to address sexual offences against children, including sexual assault, harassment, and the use of children in pornography. While other acts like forced begging or educational neglect are serious, they are often covered by different statutes like the Juvenile Justice Act. The use of children for pornographic purposes is a core offence defined and strictly punished under POCSO.

99. (C) Under fear of injury or a misconception of fact.
For consent to be a valid legal defence, it must be given freely and voluntarily. Consent obtained through the threat of injury or based on a false understanding of the facts is not considered genuine consent by the law. This ensures that individuals cannot hide behind a victim's agreement if that agreement was coerced or based on deception. The law requires informed and free will.

100. (D) Public tranquillity and religion
Damaging a place of worship with the intent to insult a religion is categorized as an offence against public tranquillity and religion. While it involves property, the primary harm is the disturbance to religious harmony and the insult to the feelings of a community. The law treats these acts with additional gravity because they have the potential to spark widespread public unrest and social conflict.

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101. (C) To intervene and prevent the completion of a harmful act.
Making an attempt a crime allows the legal system to intervene and punish an offender before they succeed in causing the final intended harm. It serves as a deterrent and a preventive measure. By penalizing the direct move toward a crime, the state protects society from individuals who have shown a clear commitment to performing a prohibited and harmful act against others.

102. (B) It requires the intention to cause, or knowledge that it is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage.
Mischief is defined by the mental state of the offender and the resulting damage to property. It does not necessarily involve fire, nor is it limited to government-owned property. The key is the intentional or knowing causing of wrongful loss or damage to any person or the public. It is a property-based offence focused on the loss of utility or physical destruction caused.

103. (D) The confiscation of specific property used in or acquired from the crime.
Forfeiture of property involves the permanent seizure of a convict's assets by the state. This punishment is usually applied to specific property that was either used to commit the crime or gained through criminal activities. It aims to deprive the offender of any benefits from their illegal acts and acts as a financial deterrent. It is a formal category of punishment listed in the code.

104. (A) Wrongful restraint
Wrongful restraint occurs when a person is prevented from moving in a specific direction where they have a legal right to go. It is a partial restraint on liberty. For example, blocking a person's path on a public road is wrongful restraint. It differs from confinement, which restricts a person completely within fixed boundaries. This offence protects the individual's right to move freely in society.

105. (C) Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of a court.
Section 78 provides an absolute exception for acts done in compliance with a court's judgment or order. A hangman performing an execution is carrying out a legal mandate. As long as the order is in force, the person executing it is protected from any criminal liability. This ensures that the state's judicial decisions can be carried out by officials without fear of prosecution.

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106. (A) Section 326A
Section 326A was specifically added to the Indian Penal Code to address the heinous crime of acid attacks. It provides for a severe minimum punishment and requires the offender to pay compensation to the victim for medical expenses. This dedicated section recognizes the unique and devastating nature of the physical and psychological trauma caused by acid attacks, ensuring targeted justice and support for victims.

107. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Culpable homicide can be established if there is an intention to cause death. Additionally, it can also be established if the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, even if a specific intent to kill is not proven. Both statements correctly identify the different mental states—intention and knowledge—that can satisfy the requirements for this offence under the law.

108. (B) Ignorance of fact is an excuse, but ignorance of law is no excuse.
This maxim clarifies that while an honest mistake regarding the facts of a situation can be a valid legal defence, not knowing the law is never an excuse. Every person is presumed to know the law of the land. This principle ensures the consistent application of laws. If ignorance of law were allowed as a defence, anyone could escape punishment by claiming they were unaware.

109. (C) The use of a firearm by at least one person
The essential elements of dacoity are the involvement of five or more persons and the commission of a robbery or an attempt to commit one. While the use of firearms or other deadly weapons may aggravate the punishment, it is not a requirement for the act to be classified as dacoity. The law focuses on the number of offenders and the nature of the theft.

110. (B) 3 only
The right of private defence is not absolute; it is subject to several restrictions. One major restriction is that the right cannot be exercised if there is enough time to seek protection from

public authorities. Additionally, it is available for the protection of others, not just oneself. Statement three correctly identifies a key legal limitation that prevents individuals from bypassing the state's protective role.

111. (A) The initial taking of the property.
Theft involves taking movable property out of someone's possession dishonestly from the very beginning. In contrast, criminal misappropriation occurs when property comes into a person's possession innocently or by chance, and they subsequently decide to use it dishonestly. The primary distinction is whether the initial acquisition of the property was wrongful or if the dishonest intent formed after the person already had the property.

112. (B) Necessity
The defence of necessity applies when a person causes a smaller harm to prevent a significantly larger and more immediate harm. This act must be done in good faith, without criminal intent, and for the purpose of saving persons or property. For example, pulling down a building to stop a massive fire is justified by necessity. It recognizes that in extreme crises, difficult choices are legally excusable.

113. (B) Yes, A is guilty of abetment.
A person is guilty of abetment as soon as they instigate another to commit a crime. The legal liability of the abettor does not depend on the other person actually committing the act. Even if the person instigated refuses to carry out the crime, the abettor has already committed the offence of abetment by attempting to influence another toward a criminal path.

114. (A) Section 509
Section 509 specifically targets acts, gestures, or words intended to insult the modesty of a woman. This includes uttering sounds or exhibiting objects that intrude upon her privacy. Unlike Section 354, which involves the use of criminal force, Section 509 focuses on verbal and gestural insults. It is a crime against public morality and the dignity of women, protecting them from unwelcome and offensive behavior.

115. (C) Unlawful assembly
When five or more people assemble with the common object of committing an illegal act, such as forcibly taking someone's land, they form an unlawful assembly. This classification allows the state to intervene before violence occurs. Every member of such a group is liable for being part of the assembly. The group's shared illegal purpose is the key factor that makes the assembly criminal.

116. (D) It is imposed by the victim, not the state.
Punishment in criminal law is always imposed by the state after a legal trial. The primary objectives are deterrence, retribution, and reformation. While the victim's interests are considered, they do not have the legal authority to personally impose punishments like fines or imprisonment. Claiming that the victim imposes the punishment is incorrect because criminal justice is a public function managed by government authorities.

117. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
While defamation is a recognized civil wrong or tort, it is also explicitly defined as a criminal offence under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. This dual nature allows victims to seek either compensation through civil lawsuits or the imprisonment of the offender through criminal prosecution. Therefore, stating that it can only be a civil wrong is inaccurate within the Indian legal system.

118. (B) Attempt to commit theft
An attempt occurs when a person performs an act toward the commission of a crime that fails due to external circumstances. If a person tries to pick a pocket that happens to be empty, they have shown a clear criminal intent and have taken a direct step toward the theft. The fact that the crime could not be completed does not excuse the attempt.

119. (D) The lawful authority of public servants
Assaulting or using force against a public servant to prevent them from doing their job is an offence against the lawful authority of the state. It interferes with the proper functioning of government and the enforcement of laws. The code provides specific protections for officials to ensure they can discharge their public duties

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safely and effectively without illegal interference from members of the public.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of private defence of the body is exceptionally broad when the threat is severe. If a person reasonably fears that an assault will lead to their death or grievous hurt, the law permits them to use lethal force in self-defence. Both statements correctly identify this extreme measure and the specific conditions—apprehension of death or serious injury—that must be present to justify it.

121. (C) Actus Reus and Mens Rea
For most criminal offences, the prosecution must prove two fundamental elements: the actus reus, which is the prohibited physical act, and the mens rea, which is the accompanying guilty mind. Neither an act without intent nor an intent without an act is usually enough for a conviction. These two components must coincide to establish legal guilt and justify the imposition of a criminal sentence.

122. (A) Denying access to a public restaurant on grounds of caste.
The SC/ST Act identifies discriminatory acts based on caste as atrocities. Denying a member of a Scheduled Caste or Tribe access to public facilities like restaurants specifically because of their identity is a recognized offence. Other scenarios like commercial or civil property disputes do not usually fall under this act unless they are directly linked to caste-based harassment or humiliation of the victim.

123. (D) It is a substantive offence in itself.
Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code is a rule of evidence that establishes joint liability; it does not create a separate, substantive offence. It must be read in conjunction with other sections that define specific crimes. While it allows participants to be punished for acts done in furtherance of a shared plan, the actual charge remains the substantive crime itself, such as murder or robbery.

124. (B) Any person who has a right to exclude the trespasser.
Lurking house-trespass involves the element of concealment. The trespasser must take active steps to hide their presence from the owner, occupant, or anyone else who has the legal authority to remove them. This deception makes the trespass more dangerous and offensive than an open entry. The law punishes this extra layer of secrecy as it indicates a more calculated and potentially harmful criminal intent.

125. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
These maxims and terms are the building blocks of criminal law. Mens rea focuses on intent, while doli incapax relates to the legal incapacity of young children. De minimis non curat lex explains that the law ignores trivial harms, and actus reus describes the prohibited physical deed. Correctly matching these terms is essential for understanding the theoretical and practical foundations of any legal system.

126. (D) No offence, as the communication was made in good faith
Section 93 protects individuals who make communications in good faith for the benefit of the recipient. A surgeon informing a patient about a terminal condition is performing a professional duty. If the shock from this honest information results in death, the surgeon is not held liable. The law recognizes that providing truthful medical information, even when distressing, is a necessary and justified professional action.

127. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian Penal Code differentiates between simple and rigorous imprisonment. Simple imprisonment only involves confinement without forced work. Rigorous imprisonment, however, requires the convict to perform hard manual labour as part of their sentence. Both statements accurately define these two distinct modes of punishment, which are awarded based on the severity of the crime and the judge's discretion during sentencing.

128. (B) To protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.
The primary goal of the POCSO Act is to ensure the safety and well-being of children by providing a strong legal framework against sexual exploitation. It defines specific offences and establishes special courts for speedy trials. While other laws handle education or labour, POCSO is dedicated to addressing the severe and

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not result in guilt. This principle ensures that the legal system only punishes those who choose to perform wrongful acts with a blameworthy mind.

166. (B) Not guilty of any offence due to the exception of infancy.
Section 83 provides a defence for children between seven and twelve years of age if they lack sufficient maturity to understand the nature and consequences of their actions. If a ten-year-old child steals without understanding that the act is wrong, they are considered doli incapax and are not held criminally liable. The law recognizes that younger children may not have fully developed moral and cognitive capacities.

167. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Criminal conspiracy is often described as a partnership in crime because it involves multiple people working together for an illegal end. To prove a conspiracy, the prosecution must show that there was an actual agreement between two or more persons to perform an illegal act. Both statements correctly capture the collaborative essence and the foundational requirement of an agreement that defines this specific criminal offence.

168. (A) 5 persons
To invoke the principle of constructive liability under Section 149, there must first be an unlawful assembly. This requires a minimum of five persons who share a common illegal object. If this numerical threshold is met, every member of the assembly becomes liable for crimes committed by any member in furtherance of that shared object. It is a key tool for prosecuting group-related violence and crimes.

169. (C) Used for the purpose of committing the theft or in carrying away the property.
For theft or extortion to be classified as robbery, the offender must use or threaten instant death, hurt, or restraint. This force must be used specifically to commit the theft, to carry away the stolen property, or to prevent resistance. The immediacy of the threat and its direct link to the property-taking process are the essential elements that elevate the crime to robbery.

170. (A) 1 and 2 only
Abetment by conspiracy requires that some act or illegal omission must occur in pursuance of the plan. Intentional aid involves actually assisting the commission of the act through some performance or failure to act. Statement three is incorrect because mere intention is insufficient; some form of active instigation, conspiracy, or aid must occur for abetment liability to arise. The law requires more than just internal thoughts.

171. (D) Murder and Culpable Homicide
The last-seen theory is used in homicide cases where the victim was last seen alive in the company of the accused. If the victim is found dead soon after, the burden shifts to the accused to explain what happened. While not absolute proof, it is a significant piece of circumstantial evidence used by courts to establish a link between the defendant and the death of the victim.

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172. (B) Kidnapping
Crimes against property include acts like dacoity, extortion, and criminal breach of trust, as they involve the illegal taking or handling of assets. Kidnapping, however, is a crime against the human body. It involves the illegal removal of a person from their lawful guardians or their location. While property might be a motive, the legal classification focuses on the violation of personal liberty and safety.

173. (C) Preparation to wage war against the Government of India.
While preparation is usually not a crime, the law makes exceptions for extremely grave threats to national security. Preparing to wage war against the government is one such exception where the act of preparation itself is punishable. This allows the state to intervene at the earliest possible stage to prevent widespread violence and the destabilization of the country's legal and political order.

174. (D) Necessary for the purpose of defence.
The right of private defence is strictly limited by the principle of necessity. A person exercising this right must not inflict more harm than is required to stop the immediate threat. If a minor threat can be stopped with minimal force, using lethal force would be illegal. This restriction

138. (A) Defamation
Defamation can be committed against a company, an association, or a group of persons as well as an individual. Publishing statements that harm the reputation of such entities is punishable under the code. The law protects the collective reputation of organizations from false and malicious imputations. This ensures that groups can maintain their standing and conduct their business or social activities without being unfairly maligned.

139. (D) The act is done with the intention of causing simple hurt.
Culpable homicide only becomes murder if it meets specific criteria regarding intention or extreme risk. Intending to cause death or injury likely to cause death is part of these criteria. However, intending to cause only simple hurt does not meet the legal requirements for murder, even if death unexpectedly results. Such cases are usually classified as lesser offences because the necessary severe intent or knowledge is missing.

140. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements accurately summarize several key general exceptions. Children between seven and twelve are liable only if they have sufficient maturity. Acts done by persons bound by law, or those performing lawful acts that result in accidents without criminal intent, are also protected. Together, these exceptions ensure that the criminal justice system accounts for individual capacity, legal duty, and the absence of intentional wrongdoing.

141. (C) Compulsion (Duress)
This principle is the foundation for the defence of compulsion or duress. It states that an act done against one's will, especially under extreme threat, cannot be truly considered their own act for the purpose of criminal guilt. Section 94 codifies this, providing an excuse for most crimes committed under the threat of immediate death, acknowledging that a coerced act lacks voluntary criminal intent.

142. (D) The punishment provided for the offence itself.
When an offence is committed as a result of abetment, the abettor is generally punished as if they had committed the crime themselves. The law treats the person who encouraged or facilitated the act with the same level of severity as the principal offender. This ensures that the instigator or aider faces the full legal consequences of the harm they helped to bring about in society.

143. (A) Crime against SC/ST–Section 302 (Murder)
Section 302 is the general punishment for murder in the Indian Penal Code and is not a section within the specific SC/ST Act. While murder can be an atrocity, the Act itself contains its own specific sections for defining and punishing atrocities. The other pairs correctly match crimes against women, children, and property with their respective legislations or sections. This distinction is important for legal accuracy.

144. (B) Mischief
Causing cattle to enter a field with the intent to damage crops is a classic example of mischief. The act is done to cause wrongful loss to the owner by destroying their property. While it involves a trespass, the primary illegal goal is the destruction of the crop. The law penalizes this behavior because it involves the intentional damage of valuable assets and agricultural produce.

145. (B) No, because he left before force was used.
Rioting occurs only when force or violence is actually used by an unlawful assembly. If a person is a member of such an assembly but leaves before any force is used, they are guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly but not of rioting. The additional charge of rioting requires the actual manifestation of violence in prosecution of the group's shared illegal object.

146. (A) Extortion
Extortion is defined by the act of intentionally putting a person in fear of injury to induce them to deliver property dishonestly. The key elements are the creation of fear and the resulting delivery of assets. It is a form of coerced transfer of property. Unlike theft, the victim in extortion is aware of the act and hands over the property due to the threat involved.

147. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The right of private defence of property is tied to the existence of a reasonable apprehension of

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sensitive issues of sexual abuse and the protection of children's physical and mental integrity.

129. (B) Rioting
Rioting is defined as an unlawful assembly of five or more persons that uses force or violence to achieve its common object. Every member of the assembly is guilty of rioting, even if they did not personally use force. This offence is a more serious version of an unlawful assembly because it involves the actual use of violence, which significantly threatens public peace and safety.

130. (A) Acted legally and has not committed any offence.
Taking found property to the authorities is a responsible and legal act. Criminal misappropriation or theft only occurs if the person intends to keep the property dishonestly or converts it for their own use. By immediately handing it over to the police, the person demonstrates a lack of dishonest intent and fulfills their civic duty. This behavior is entirely consistent with the requirements of the law.

131. (C) Section 95
Section 95 encapsulates the principle that the law does not concern itself with trifles. It provides that an act which causes very slight harm is not an offence if no person of ordinary sense would complain about it. This section prevents the trivialization of the legal process and ensures that judicial resources are not wasted on minor, everyday social frictions that do not cause substantial injury.

132. (B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
Murder can be established if an act is so imminently dangerous that it will almost certainly cause death. Performing such an act without any legal excuse demonstrates an extreme indifference to human life. If death results, the law treats this high degree of risk as equivalent to an intention to kill. Thus, the legal charge of murder is the direct outcome of this dangerous behavior.

133. (C) The agreement must be successfully executed.
Criminal conspiracy is complete as soon as the agreement to do an illegal act is made. The prosecution does not have to prove that the planned crime was actually carried out or even attempted. The law targets the act of conspiring itself because the collaborative planning of a crime is seen as a distinct danger to public safety. The failure to execute the plan does not negate liability.

134. (B) Arson (a form of mischief)
Setting fire to property with the intent to cause loss is a serious form of mischief, commonly known as arson. It involves the intentional destruction of property using fire, which is viewed as particularly dangerous due to its potential to spread and cause widespread damage. The law provides for harsher punishments for mischief involving fire, especially when it targets dwellings or valuable assets like agricultural haystacks.

135. (A) 1, 2, 3
These property offences increase in severity based on the use of force and the number of participants. Theft is the basic act of taking property. Robbery is an aggravated form of theft involving instant violence or fear. Dacoity is the most serious, as it involves the participation of five or more people in a robbery. This progression reflects the increasing threat each crime poses to individuals.

136. (A) Compulsion or Duress
Section 94 provides an exception for acts committed under the threat of instant death. If a person is forced to commit an offence because they are in immediate fear for their life, they are not held liable. However, this defence is not available for murder or offences against the state punishable by death. It recognizes the extreme pressure of immediate mortal danger on human conduct.

137. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The right of private defence is available against the acts of any person, even those who are not criminally liable themselves, such as children or persons with unsound minds. The law focuses on the nature of the act and the danger it poses to the victim. Both statements correctly reflect that the right is meant to protect the victim from harm, regardless of the attacker's mental state.

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days might not be classified as grievous. The law distinguishes between serious and minor injuries.

157. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Theft is characterized by the initial dishonest taking of property from someone else's possession. In contrast, criminal misappropriation occurs when a person already has possession of property—perhaps through finding it—and subsequently decides to convert it dishonestly for their own use. Both statements accurately identify these key differences in how the property is acquired and handled, which is essential for distinguishing between these two crimes.

158. (D) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
The POCSO Act contains specific provisions that prohibit and punish the distribution of sexually explicit material involving children. While other laws like the Information Technology Act also cover electronic crimes, POCSO is the primary and more specialized legislation for all forms of sexual exploitation of minors. It ensures that the unique aspects of crimes against children are handled with specific focus and appropriate severity.

159. (A) Death or grievous hurt, except in specific cases like surgery
Under the law, a person cannot consent to their own death or to the causing of grievous hurt, except for medical procedures performed in good faith. General consent given for activities like sports or minor harms is valid, but it does not excuse the taking of a life or the infliction of permanent, severe physical injury. This limitation preserves the state's interest in protecting human life and health.

160. (B) Pre-arranged plan
Common intention under Section 34 implies that all participants share a specific goal and have formed a pre-arranged plan to achieve it. This plan can be formal or spontaneous, but it must involve a prior meeting of minds before the criminal act is completed. It is this shared, pre-existing intent that allows the law to hold each individual liable for the collective actions of the group.

161. (B) Act done by a person justified by law.
Section 79 provides protection for individuals who perform acts that they are justified by law in doing, or who believe so due to a mistake of fact. A police officer who arrests a suspected murderer is exercising a legal authority. As long as the officer acts in good faith and within their legal powers, they are not held criminally liable for the arrest, even if it involves restriction of liberty.

162. (A) The higher degree of mens rea or intention/knowledge.
The primary difference between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder is the mental state of the offender. Murder requires a higher degree of certainty that the act will cause death or an intention to cause an injury that is inevitably fatal. If the intention is less specific or the knowledge of risk is lower, the offence is reduced to culpable homicide. This determines the punishment's severity.

163. (C) A person not belonging to an SC/ST against a person belonging to an SC/ST.
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is designed to protect these marginalized groups from exploitation and violence by outsiders. Therefore, for the Act to apply, the victim must be a member of a Scheduled Caste or Tribe, and the offender must be someone who is not a member of either community. It targets caste-based atrocities committed by non-members.

164. (D) Extortion
Extortion occurs when a person is induced to deliver money or property through the fear of injury, which can include the fear of reputation damage from a defamatory libel. By threatening to publish harmful information unless paid, the offender uses coercion to gain a dishonest advantage. This act meets the legal requirements for extortion, as the victim delivers property due to the fear of the threatened harm.

165. (C) The act alone does not make one guilty unless there is a guilty mind.
This maxim is a cornerstone of criminal law, establishing that both a physical act (actus reus) and a mental intent (mens rea) are necessary for a crime. An act done without criminal intention, such as by accident or while insane, generally does

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using a forged document as genuine. This offence targets the deceptive use of falsified records, complementing the laws against the initial act of forgery.

184. (A) Consent.
The primary difference between theft and extortion lies in the role of the victim's consent. In theft, property is taken without the owner's consent. In extortion, the owner is induced to give consent and deliver the property, but this consent is vitiated or made invalid because it was obtained through the fear of injury. This distinction is fundamental for classifying property-related crimes correctly.

185. (B) P-1, Q-1, R-1, S-2
An unlawful assembly, dacoity, and rioting all require a minimum of five persons to meet the legal definition of the offence. Affray, however, is a smaller-scale disturbance that requires only two or more persons fighting in a public place. Correctly identifying these numerical requirements is essential for determining which charges are applicable based on the number of individuals involved in a criminal incident.

186. (A) A person consenting to be killed by another.
The law does not recognize consent as a valid defence for the taking of a human life. Even if a person explicitly asks to be killed, the person who kills them is still liable for culpable homicide. While consent may mitigate the punishment in some cases, it never serves as a complete justification for murder. This reflects the state's paramount interest in the preservation of human life.

187. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Abetment by conspiracy requires a shared plan and an act performed in pursuance of that plan. Abetment by instigation involves actively encouraging or stimulating another person to commit a crime. Both statements correctly describe these two primary methods of abetment. Each method focuses on how the abettor influences the commission of the offence through either collaborative planning or active verbal and gestural encouragement.

188. (B) A conspiracy to commit an act which is not an offence, but is illegal.
For most criminal conspiracies, the agreement itself is sufficient for a conviction. However, if the conspiracy is to do something that is illegal but not a criminal offence, the law requires that an overt act must follow the agreement to establish liability. This ensures that the state only intervenes in non-criminal illegal agreements when the parties have taken active steps toward their goal.

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189. (C) Movable property
Under the Indian Penal Code, theft can only be committed in respect of movable property. Immovable property, such as land or buildings, cannot be stolen because the act of theft requires moving the property out of another's possession. While someone can be illegally dispossessed of land, this is handled under different legal provisions like criminal trespass or specific civil laws, rather than the law of theft.

190. (D) Public Censure
Section 53 specifies punishments like death, life imprisonment, simple or rigorous imprisonment, forfeiture of property, and fines. Public censure, which involves a formal public reprimand, is not listed as a category of punishment in this section. While it might be used in departmental or professional disciplinary actions, it is not a standard penal consequence for crimes defined under the general provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

191. (A) A is liable for abetment as if the act had been committed.
A person who abets a crime by using an innocent agent, such as a child or a person of unsound mind, is held fully liable. The law treats the abettor as the primary source of the criminal intent. Even if the act is not completed, the abettor is punished for the act of abetment itself, recognizing the dangerous nature of manipulating vulnerable individuals into committing crimes.

192. (D) Offences of strict liability
In most crimes, the state must prove a guilty mind or mens rea. However, in offences of strict liability, the mere commission of the prohibited act is enough for a conviction, regardless of the person's intent. These are often regulatory or

ensures that the use of personal force remains a defensive measure and does not turn into excessive violence.

175. (A) Criminal misappropriation of property
Criminal misappropriation occurs when someone finds lost property and dishonestly converts it for their own use without trying to find the owner. Even if the owner is unknown, the finder has a legal duty to make reasonable efforts to discover them. Pocketing the money immediately demonstrates a dishonest intent to misappropriate assets that do not belong to them. It is a crime focused on dishonest conversion.

176. (B) Taking of property.
The essence of theft is the dishonest removal of movable property from another person's possession without their consent. Unlike other property crimes that might involve deception or breach of trust, theft is centered on the act of taking. The offender must move the property to complete the offence. This focus on the infringement of possession is the defining characteristic of theft in the penal code.

177. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Dacoity is legally defined as a robbery committed by five or more persons. If only four people are involved, the act remains classified as robbery and cannot be charged as dacoity. Therefore, the first statement is incorrect regarding the required number of participants. The second statement correctly identifies dacoity as an aggravated form of robbery that requires a minimum of five individuals to conjointly act.

178. (A) Section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
While Section 326A of the IPC defines and punishes acid attacks, the provision for mandatory free medical treatment and compensation is found in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 357C ensures that all hospitals, whether public or private, provide immediate first aid or medical treatment to victims of such attacks. This procedural law focuses on the immediate care and rehabilitation needs of the victim.

179. (C) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
The landmark case of Mehboob Shah versus Emperor is significant for clarifying the meaning of common intention in Section 34. The court emphasized that common intention requires a prior meeting of minds and is distinct from similar intention, where multiple people independently decide to commit the same act. this distinction is crucial for correctly applying joint liability in cases involving multiple accused individuals.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of private defence depends on the nature of the act and the apprehension it creates, not the actual legal guilt of the attacker. If someone mistakenly attacks an innocent person, the innocent person still has the right to defend themselves as if the attack were real. Both statements correctly reflect that the right is meant to prevent harm in the face of perceived danger.

181. (D) Outcome of the act.
The fundamental difference between culpable homicide and grievous hurt is the resulting consequence of the act. Culpable homicide results in the death of a human being, while grievous hurt involves a serious physical injury that falls short of death. While the intention might be similar in some cases, the legal classification and subsequent punishment depend entirely on whether the victim survives the assault or dies.

182. (B) Within the scope of his duties and protected by law.
Police officers are legally authorized to use reasonable and necessary force to effect a lawful arrest if the person resists. As long as the force used is proportionate to the resistance and is performed in good faith during official duties, the officer is protected from criminal liability. This ensuring that law enforcement can carry out their responsibilities effectively to maintain public order and safety.

183. (D) Using a forged document as genuine
While forgery is the act of making a false document, using that document as if it were real is a separate and specific offence. If a person knows a document is forged and dishonestly presents it to gain an advantage, they are guilty of

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danger. It begins as soon as that apprehension arises and lasts for as long as the danger to the property continues. Both statements accurately describe the temporal boundaries of this right, ensuring that force is used only when necessary and justified by an ongoing threat to one's assets.

148. (D) The law of the land (statutes and penal codes)
While social and moral codes influence legal development, the definition of a crime comes strictly from the statutes enacted by the state. An act is only a crime if the law specifically forbids it and provides a punishment. This legalistic approach ensures clarity and consistency, as citizens can refer to the written code to understand what behavior is prohibited and what the consequences are.

149. (A) The age of the person taken and the element of consent.
Kidnapping involves taking a person from lawful guardianship or from the country, and age is a critical factor for minors. Abduction involves the use of force or deceit to compel a person to go from any place, regardless of their age. Consent is generally immaterial in kidnapping of minors, whereas the absence of consent is central to the force or deceit used in abduction.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 149 establishes constructive liability, making every member of an unlawful assembly responsible for crimes committed by any member in pursuit of their common object. The law presumes that everyone in the group is aware of the shared goal and the likely acts involved. This principle prevents individuals from escaping punishment by claiming they did not personally perform the specific illegal act that occurred.

151. (D) It is generally not punishable.
In the stages of a crime, preparation is usually too remote from the actual harm to be punished. While the law makes exceptions for very serious offences like dacoity or waging war, preparation for murder is generally not a substantive offence in itself. Prosecution usually begins only once the individual moves from preparation to an actual attempt or the final commission of the act.

152. (A) All the dacoits are liable for murder.
Under Section 396, if any one of five or more persons committing dacoity commits murder in the process, every one of them is held liable for murder. The law views dacoity as a conjoint act, and the commission of a murder by one participant makes the entire group responsible. This severe rule reflects the collective danger posed by gangs who engage in organized, violent robbery.

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153. (C) House-breaking
House-breaking occurs when someone commits house-trespass by entering or quitting the house in one of several specified ways, such as through a window, a hole, or by using a key. It is an aggravated form of criminal trespass because it involves the violation of a dwelling or building using specific forceful or deceptive entry methods. The law penalizes this more heavily due to the breach of security.

154. (A) Defence and not of offence
The right of private defence is intended purely for protection against immediate threats. It is not a right to seek revenge, retaliate, or commit aggression against others. The law only permits the use of force to stop an unlawful act from being committed against one's body or property. Any use of force that goes beyond what is necessary for protection is considered illegal and punishable.

155. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These sections define the boundaries of different offences. Section 299 defines culpable homicide, while Section 320 lists the criteria for grievous hurt. Section 340 explains wrongful confinement, and Section 159 describes the offence of affray. Matching these terms to their correct legal sections is fundamental for accurate legal analysis and ensuring that the appropriate statutes are applied to specific criminal acts in court.

156. (B) A simple fracture of a finger
Section 320 specifies eight types of injuries that qualify as grievous hurt. These include emasculation, permanent sight or hearing loss, and any fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth. While a serious fracture is included, a minor or simple fracture that does not meet the legal threshold or cause severe pain for twenty

public welfare offences, such as those related to environmental protection or food safety. In these specific cases, the law prioritizes public safety over individual intent.

193. (B) Two or more persons fighting in a public place, thereby disturbing public peace.
Affray is defined as a fight between two or more people in a public place that causes a disturbance to the public peace. The key elements are the location, which must be public, and the actual fighting that alarms or disturbs other people. If a fight occurs in a private home where it does not affect the public, it does not constitute the offence of affray.

194. (A) Hurt
Section 319 defines hurt as causing bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to any person. It is the most basic form of physical injury in the code and does not require the injury to be permanent or severe. Any act that results in physical suffering to another person meets this definition. If the injury becomes more serious, such as a fracture, it is then reclassified as grievous hurt.

195. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Indian Penal Code is structured logically, starting with general explanations and definitions. It then moves to the general rules regarding punishments, followed by the general exceptions that excuse criminal liability. Provisions regarding abetment come later. This organization helps legal professionals navigate the code by establishing the basic principles and rules before detailing specific categories of offences and their associated modes of participation.

196. (B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs.
The primary goal of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is to provide a specialized legal shield for marginalized communities against specific forms of humiliation, violence, and exploitation. It aims to deter and punish acts that are rooted in caste-based prejudice. While social and economic welfare are broader state goals, this specific act focuses on the criminal justice aspect of preventing and redressing atrocities.

197. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Section 34 of the IPC does not define a specific crime like murder or theft. Instead, it is a rule of evidence that establishes the principle of joint liability for any crime committed by a group with a common intention. It must always be applied along with another substantive section. Therefore, the second statement is correct in identifying it as a rule for determining collective criminal responsibility.

198. (B) No offence.
Section 77 provides that nothing is an offence when it is done by a judge in the exercise of their judicial power, provided they act in good faith. This immunity is essential for the independence of the judiciary, allowing judges to make decisions according to the law without the threat of personal criminal liability. It ensures that the judicial process remains focused on the administration of justice.

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199. (A) The intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.
Culpable homicide involves causing death with a specific criminal mental state. This includes the intention to kill or the intention to cause an injury that the offender knows is likely to result in death. It also covers acts committed with the knowledge that death is a probable outcome. This definition establishes the baseline for all criminal homicides, which are then further evaluated for severity.

200. (A) 1 and 3 only
Murder is the most serious form of homicide. While intending to cause death is a common element, it is not the only way to establish murder. An act done with the knowledge that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death also constitutes murder. Statement two is incomplete because knowledge of extreme risk can also satisfy the mental requirement for a murder charge.

201. (C) Compulsion
The defence of compulsion, also known as duress, is available when a person is forced to commit a crime under the threat of immediate death. Section 94 of the code recognizes that a person's free will is overborne in such extreme

circumstances. However, this excuse does not apply to the most serious crimes like murder. It serves to mitigate liability for those acting under unavoidable mortal pressure.

202. (A) Not guilty of any offence, as there was no legal duty to act.
Criminal liability for an omission only arises when there is a specific legal duty to act. While failing to save a drowning person may be seen as a moral failure, most individuals do not have a legal obligation to do so unless they have a special relationship with the victim or are in a specific profession. In the absence of a legal duty, the omission is not a crime.

203. (D) Theft or extortion.
Robbery is an aggravated form of either theft or extortion. For an act to be robbery, it must first meet the basic definitions of one of these two property crimes. What elevates them to robbery is the use of, or threat of, instant violence, death, or hurt during the commission of the act. These two foundational offences are the only ones that can transition into a robbery charge.

204. (B) The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
Compelling a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to perform forced labour, such as begar, is specifically listed as an atrocity under the SC/ST Act. This legislation targets exploitative practices that are often rooted in traditional caste-based hierarchies. By making such acts punishable as atrocities, the law provides enhanced protection and specific penalties to ensure the dignity and freedom of marginalized communities.

205. (C) Criminal conspiracy
When two or more people agree to perform an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means, they have entered into a criminal conspiracy. The agreement itself is the defining element of the offence. Unlike common intention, which relates to the execution of an act, conspiracy focuses on the collaborative planning stage. This allows the law to punish the combined criminal intent of multiple individuals working together.

206. (D) Imprisonment for the remainder of the person's natural life.
While there are rules for the remission or commutation of sentences, life imprisonment fundamentally means the convict must remain in prison for the rest of their natural life. It is not automatically limited to a fixed term of fourteen or twenty years. These numbers are often used only for the purpose of calculating remissions or in specific administrative contexts, but the sentence itself is lifelong.

207. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The right of private defence is not only available after an attack has started; it can be exercised as soon as there is a reasonable apprehension of danger. Therefore, the first statement is too restrictive. The second statement accurately reflects the law's proactive nature, allowing individuals to defend themselves before harm is actually inflicted, provided they have a genuine and reasonable fear for their safety.

208. (B) Intention to cause wrongful loss or damage to property.
The core requirement of mischief is the intent to cause wrongful loss or damage by destroying or altering property. It is not about taking property for oneself, which would be theft, but about causing harm to another's assets. The offender must know that their act will likely diminish the value or utility of the property. This mental state is what defines mischief as a crime against property.

209. (B) Soon before her death.
To establish dowry death under Section 304B, the prosecution must prove that the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment related to dowry demands soon before her death. This phrase indicates a proximate temporal link between the harassment and the death. While the death must occur within seven years of marriage, the specific harassment triggering the charge must have been relatively recent to the fatal event.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
The law provides absolute immunity for children under seven because they are presumed to be doli

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incapax, or incapable of forming criminal intent. This conclusive presumption means that no act by such a young child can be considered an offence, regardless of the nature of the act. Both statements are correct and the reason perfectly explains why the assertion holds true in the legal system.

211. (C) There must be an unlawful assembly of five or more persons.
Common object is a concept tied exclusively to the offence of an unlawful assembly. For Section 149 to apply, there must be at least five persons sharing one of the illegal goals specified in the code. This group dynamic is the foundation for constructive liability, making every member responsible for crimes committed by others in pursuit of the shared unlawful objective, regardless of individual roles.

212. (D) Petty quarrels and occasional rude behaviour.
Cruelty under Section 498A requires conduct that is likely to drive a woman to suicide or cause her grave physical or mental injury. It also covers harassment for dowry. The law is not intended to criminalize ordinary domestic disputes, minor rude behavior, or petty quarrels that do not reach this high threshold of harm. These common matrimonial frictions fall outside the scope of this specific criminal provision.

213. (C) All of the above
Courts use several tests to distinguish an attempt from preparation. The proximity test looks at how close the act was to the crime, while the equivocality test examines if the act clearly shows criminal intent. The locus poenitentiae test checks if the person still had a chance to change their mind. Using these tests together helps judges determine when a person has legally crossed into an attempt.

214. (B) Section 501, IPC
While Section 499 defines defamation and Section 500 provides the general punishment, Section 501 specifically targets the act of printing or engraving defamatory matter. This section penalizes those who facilitate the spread of libelous statements through publishing. It ensures that not only the author but also those who knowingly produce the physical defamatory material are held accountable under the criminal laws governing harm to reputation.

215. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These body-related offences are defined by their specific impacts and methods. Hurt involves physical pain, while grievous hurt requires serious injuries like disfiguration. Wrongful restraint blocks movement in one direction, and wrongful confinement keeps a person within a fixed area. Correctly pairing these features with their respective offences is vital for legal clarity and for ensuring that criminal charges accurately reflect the nature of the harm inflicted on victims.

216. (A) A lawful act done in a lawful manner by lawful means.
For an accident to be a valid legal defence, it must occur during the performance of a lawful act using lawful means and with proper care. If a person is doing something illegal or acting with criminal intent, the resulting harm cannot be excused as a mere accident. This requirement ensures that the exception for misfortune only protects those who are acting within the boundaries of the law.

217. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Theft is legally defined under Section 378 as the dishonest taking of movable property. By definition, immovable property like land cannot be stolen because it cannot be moved out of someone's possession in the way the law requires. Therefore, the first statement is incorrect, and the second statement accurately identifies the movable nature of property as an essential requirement for the commission of the offence of theft.

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218. (A) It is an injury to the society as a whole, not just the individual victim.
A crime is considered a public wrong because it violates the laws established to maintain social order and peace. Even if the direct victim is an individual, the state acts as the prosecutor because the act is seen as a threat to the community. This collective injury justifies the government's role in punishing the offender, distinguishing criminal justice from private civil disputes over personal damages.

219. (D) Inducing a child to watch pornographic material.
The POCSO Act specifically addresses sexual exploitation and harassment of children. Inducing a child to watch pornography is a recognized offence under this legislation because it is a form of sexual abuse that harms the child's psychological and moral well-being. While other issues like child labour or educational neglect are serious, they are generally handled under different statutes like the Juvenile Justice Act or labour laws.

220. (B) Section 34 and Section 149
Vicarious liability in criminal law is embodied in the principles of common intention and common object. Section 34 holds individuals responsible for acts done by others in a shared plan, while Section 149 makes members of an unlawful assembly liable for acts committed by any member. These provisions allow the state to prosecute everyone involved in group-based crimes, ensuring that collective criminal behavior is effectively addressed and punished.

221. (C) A justifiable act and no crime.
An act performed in the proper exercise of the right of private defence is entirely justifiable under the law and is not considered a crime. Section 96 clearly states that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of this right. Provided the use of force was necessary and proportionate to the threat, the person acting in self-defence is entitled to a full legal acquittal.

222. (D) Abetment of grievous hurt.
Section 113 provides that if an abettor instigates an act with a certain intention, and the person abetted performs an act that causes a different but likely result, the abettor is liable for the result. If A instigates murder but the victim only suffers grievous hurt, A is liable for abetting that grievous hurt. The liability is based on the harm that was a probable consequence of the instigation.

223. (A) The use of, or threat to use, instant violence or fear.
Theft becomes robbery when the offender uses or threatens immediate death, hurt, or wrongful restraint to commit the act or carry away the property. The element of instant danger is what distinguishes robbery from simple theft. This immediacy creates a direct threat to the victim's physical safety, justifying the reclassification of the crime and the imposition of much more severe legal penalties for the offenders.

224. (B) Criminal misappropriation
Section 404 targets the dishonest misappropriation of property that was in the possession of a deceased person. It is an aggravated form of criminal misappropriation because it involves taking advantage of the vulnerability of a deceased individual's estate before it can be legally handled by their heirs. This offence protects the property of those who can no longer defend their own assets and ensures the integrity of inheritance.

225. (B) Not guilty of affray, as the fight is not in a public place.
For a fight to be classified as an affray, it must occur in a public place and result in a disturbance of the public peace. If two people fight inside a private residence where they do not alarm or affect members of the general public, the essential element of public place is missing. While they may be liable for other offences like assault or hurt, they cannot be charged with affray.

226. (A) Administered without the person's knowledge or against their will
Section 85 provides a defence for crimes committed while intoxicated only if the intoxication was involuntary. The person must have been unaware that they were consuming an intoxicating substance or must have been forced to do so. This rule ensures that individuals who voluntarily choose to intoxicate themselves cannot use their subsequent lack of control as a legal excuse for committing a crime and harming others.

227. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The right of private defence is not an unlimited license to cause harm. It is strictly regulated by the principle of proportionality, meaning the force used must not be more than what is necessary to stop the threat. Therefore, the first statement is incorrect, while the second statement accurately captures the legal requirement that the defensive response must be balanced and justified by the immediate danger present.

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228. (D) Five
Section 300 lists five specific exceptions where a killing that would otherwise be murder is reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. These include acts done under grave and sudden provocation, in the exercise of private defence, by a public servant in good faith, during a sudden fight, or with the consent of the victim. These exceptions recognize mitigating circumstances that reduce the moral and legal blameworthiness of the act.

229. (C) Personal motive of revenge.
While motive often explains why a person commits a crime, it is not an essential legal element required for a conviction. The law focuses on the actus reus (the act) and the mens rea (the intent). A person can be convicted even if their motive was not revenge. Conversely, a good motive does not excuse a crime if the legal requirements for act and intent are satisfied by the prosecution.

230. (B) 1 and 2 only
An attempt is a direct movement toward a crime after preparation. While most attempts are punishable, the penalty is not always half for every single offence; different rules apply to specific crimes. For example, some attempts have their own specific punishment sections. Therefore, only statements one and two are correct, as they define attempt and its general punishability without oversimplifying the varied sentencing rules found in the penal code.

231. (D) Ten
Section 499, which defines the offence of defamation, contains ten specific exceptions. These exceptions provide circumstances under which a harmful statement is not considered defamatory, such as when it is a true statement made for the public good or a fair criticism of a public official. These provisions balance the protection of reputation with the fundamental right to freedom of speech and the public's right to information.

232. (B) The Effect is a direct legal consequence of the Cause.
Under the law, grave and sudden provocation can act as a mitigating factor that reduces the charge of murder. If a person loses self-control due to such provocation and kills the provoker, the act is reclassified as culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This legal effect is a direct result of the specific mitigating cause. It acknowledges human frailty without entirely excusing the taking of a human life.

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233. (C) A child between seven and twelve years, whose capacity to commit crime needs to be proven.
This term refers to the capacity to commit a crime. For children between the ages of seven and twelve, the law does not provide absolute immunity. Instead, it requires the court to determine if the child had attained enough maturity to understand the nature and consequences of their conduct. If they are found to be doli capax, they can be held criminally responsible for their actions under the law.

234. (A) Simple criminal trespass
The right of private defence of property only extends to causing death in the most serious situations, such as robbery or house-breaking by night. For simple criminal trespass, the law does not permit the taking of a life. Only reasonable and non-lethal force can be used to remove a simple trespasser. This ensures that the use of lethal force is reserved for situations where there is an imminent threat of serious violence.

235. (D) Sexual harassment
Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome physical contact and advances involving sexual overtures, or a demand for sexual favors. This offence targets behavior that violates a person's dignity and bodily integrity in a sexualized manner. While related to other crimes against women's privacy, it specifically focuses on the unwanted nature of these physical and verbal sexual advances, providing a distinct legal remedy and punishment for such conduct in society.

236. (B) Forgery
Forgery is the act of creating a false document or electronic record with the intent to cause damage, injury, or to support a false claim. The core of the offence is the dishonest or fraudulent creation of the record itself. By penalizing forgery, the law protects the integrity of documents and prevents individuals from being deceived or harmed by

powers in good faith, or with the victim's consent. These mitigating circumstances recognize that the offender's blameworthiness is less than that of a cold-blooded murderer, leading to a lesser charge and more proportionate sentencing for the act.

272. (B) Robbery
The non-legal term loot describes the taking of property through the use of force or fear. In the Indian Penal Code, these specific elements are captured in the definition of robbery. Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion that involves the threat or use of instant violence. This legal term ensures that the act of taking property by force is correctly identified and punished according to the severity of the threat.

273. (B) Only by a man against a woman.
Under Section 354D of the Indian Penal Code, the offence of stalking is defined specifically as an act committed by a man against a woman. This gender-specific provision addresses the unique social problem of persistent unwanted attention and monitoring faced by women. The law punishes men who follow, contact, or monitor women despite a clear indication of disinterest, recognizing it as a serious violation of a woman's right to privacy and personal safety.

274. (A) Murder
Criminal liability can arise from an illegal omission when there is a legal duty to act. A jailor has a statutory obligation to provide food to prisoners. If they intentionally fail to do so for the purpose of causing death, and the prisoner dies as a result, the jailor is guilty of murder. This act of omission is legally equivalent to a positive act of violence because it involves a willful breach of a vital legal duty.

275. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
These criminal acts are categorized by their specific target and behavior. Stalking involves unwanted following, while voyeurism is the invasion of privacy through observation. Mischief is the destruction of property, and theft is the dishonest taking of movable assets. Matching these acts to their legal names is essential for identifying the correct offence and ensuring that the prosecution focuses on the specific elements that must be proven in a court of law.

276. (D) When there is a legal duty to act.
Generally, the law does not punish a person for failing to act. However, if a person has a specific legal duty to perform an action and their failure to do so results in harm, they can be held criminally liable. Examples include parents' duty to care for children or a doctor's duty to treat a patient. This exception ensures that those with clear legal responsibilities are held accountable for their harmful omissions.

277. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Fine is a recognized form of punishment under Section 53. However, the second statement is incorrect because the amount of a fine is not always fixed by a specific sum in every section. In many cases, the law states that the fine may be unlimited but must not be excessive. This allows judges to exercise discretion and impose fines that are proportionate to the gravity of the crime and the offender's financial capacity.

278. (B) Joint liability
In a criminal conspiracy, the liability is joint, meaning each participant is responsible for the acts of the others done in pursuance of the shared plan. This principle ensures that all conspirators are held equally accountable for the collective outcome, even if they only performed a minor part of the overall crime. The collaborative nature of the agreement creates a shared legal responsibility for all participants involved in the criminal partnership.

279. (D) Gratifying unnatural lust.
Section 100 provides specific circumstances where the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death. These include assaults committed with the intention of causing death, grievous hurt, rape, or gratifying unnatural lust. In these extreme cases, the law recognizes that the severity of the threatened harm justifies a lethal defensive response. This ensures that victims have the legal protection to use any necessary force to prevent such heinous acts.

280. (A) Preparation
At this stage, the individual is gathering the tools necessary to commit a crime but has not yet taken a direct step toward the actual execution. Buying a gun with the intent to kill is considered

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without consent, while extortion uses fear. Robbery combines these with instant violence, and dacoity is robbery committed by a large group. Matching these correctly is essential for legal professionals to identify the correct charge based on the specific circumstances and the number of people involved in the commission of the act.

246. (B) An agreement between the conspirators.
The agreement between two or more persons is the gist of the offence of criminal conspiracy. Without an agreement to do an illegal act, there can be no conspiracy. While other factors like motive or the execution of the act may be relevant in a trial, the foundational element that the prosecution must prove is the meeting of minds and the resulting agreement to pursue a criminal objective together.

247. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The right of private defence is strictly a defensive right and is never a right to seek revenge or commit aggression. It only arises when there is a reasonable and immediate apprehension of harm to body or property. Therefore, the first statement is incorrect, while the second statement accurately describes the defensive nature and the requirement of reasonable apprehension that justifies the legal use of personal force for protection.

248. (A) Summons case
A summons case is generally defined as a case relating to an offence that is not a warrant case. This usually includes offences punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. These cases follow a simpler and faster legal procedure in court. Understanding this classification is essential for legal practitioners, as it determines the procedural rules, such as the manner in which notice is given to the accused.

249. (C) Grievous Hurt
Section 320 specifically lists permanent disfiguration of the head or face as one of the types of serious injuries that qualify as grievous hurt. This classification is based on the permanent and severe nature of the injury's impact on the victim's appearance and quality of life. Because of the gravity of such harm, the law provides for much harsher penalties than those awarded for simple hurt or basic assault.

250. (A) A person acting under a mistake of law.
The general exceptions in the IPC protect individuals who act under a mistake of fact, or those who lack capacity due to age or mental state. However, the law follows the principle that ignorance of the law is no excuse. Every person is expected to know the laws of the country. Therefore, acting under a mistake of law does not exempt a person from criminal liability, even if they acted in good faith.

251. (D) A, B, and C are all parties to a conspiracy.
When multiple people agree to commit a crime and each performs a specific task to achieve that shared goal, they are all part of a criminal conspiracy. Even though their individual roles differ, they are all equally liable for the agreement and the resulting acts. In this scenario, providing poison, delivering it, and mixing it are all acts done in pursuance of the shared conspiratorial plan to cause death.

252. (B) The presence of a pre-concert or prior meeting of minds in common intention.
Common intention under Section 34 requires that all participants share the same goal and have a prior understanding. Similar intention occurs when multiple people independently decide to commit the same act without any shared plan or communication. The essential legal difference is the pre-concert or meeting of minds, which is necessary to trigger joint liability under the common intention provision of the Indian Penal Code.

253. (B) Using a child for drug trafficking.
Using a child for illegal activities like drug trafficking is a serious crime against the child. It involves exploiting a minor and exposing them to extreme danger and criminal behavior. While the other options involve social, educational, or minor interpersonal issues, drug trafficking is a recognized criminal offence that specifically targets the protection and safety of children from exploitation by adults for their own illegal gains and criminal purposes.

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254. (B) Criminal trespass
Criminal trespass occurs when a person enters or remains on another's property with the intent to commit an offence, or to intimidate, insult, or annoy. Even if the initial entry was lawful, such as entering a shop, remaining there after being asked to leave with a wrongful intent makes it criminal trespass. This offence protects the right of individuals to have peaceful and exclusive possession of their own property and premises.

255. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The right of private defence follows a strict logical sequence. It begins as soon as a person has a reasonable apprehension of danger. This apprehension triggers the legal right to use force. The right continues for as long as the danger exists. Once the threat or danger ceases, the right of private defence immediately ends. Using force after this point would be considered an illegal act of retaliation rather than defence.

256. (B) A manner in which a sentence of rigorous imprisonment can be executed.
Solitary confinement is not a primary category of punishment like death or fine. Instead, it is a specific way of executing a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, where the convict is kept in isolation for limited periods. The law provides strict limits on the duration of solitary confinement to prevent psychological harm. It is used as an intensified form of punishment within the framework of a rigorous imprisonment sentence.

257. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Extortion is defined by the dishonest inducement to deliver property through the fear of injury. Unlike theft, which only applies to movable property, extortion can involve either movable or immovable property. Both statements are correct, as they accurately describe the core element of coercion and the broad scope of property types that can be the subject of this specific criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code's provisions.

258. (A) The wrongful deed or prohibited physical act.
Actus reus represents the external, physical component of a crime. It includes any voluntary action, or failure to act when there is a legal duty, that is forbidden by law. To establish criminal liability, this physical act must coincide with the required mental state, or mens rea. It is the prohibited behavior itself, distinct from the internal thoughts, motives, or legal definitions that accompany the commission of the act.

259. (C) Dowry Death
Under Section 304B, if a woman dies of burns or bodily injury within seven years of marriage and it is shown she was harassed for dowry, it is presumed to be a dowry death. This legal presumption places a heavy burden on the accused to prove their innocence. It is a specialized provision aimed at addressing the high incidence of fatal domestic abuse related to dowry demands in newly married households.

260. (B) 2 and 3 only
Defamation requires the publication of a statement to a third party to cause reputational harm. An imputation of truth is a valid defence, but only if it is also made for the public good. Statement one is incomplete because not all defamatory statements are necessarily false; even a true statement can be defamatory if it lacks a public benefit. Therefore, statements two and three correctly identify the essential elements and recognized legal defences.

261. (C) Restraint is partial, while confinement is total.
The distinction between these two offences is based on the extent of the restriction. Wrongful restraint only prevents a person from moving in one specific direction. Wrongful confinement, however, is a total restraint where the person is kept within certain circumscribing limits and cannot move away in any direction. This difference in the degree of restriction on personal liberty is the key factor that determines which specific legal charge is applicable.

262. (B) A person who is not a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is a protective legislation intended to shield marginalized communities from exploitation by those outside their community. For an act to be classified as an atrocity under this Act, the victim must be a member of a Scheduled Caste or Tribe, and the offender must be a person who does not belong to either of those two protected groups in society.

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263. (D) The person is incapable of knowing the nature of the act.
Section 84 provides the legal test for insanity, focusing on the person's cognitive capacity at the time of the act. If, due to unsoundness of mind, they are incapable of knowing the nature of their act, or that it is wrong or contrary to law, they are exempt from liability. This ensures that the state does not punish individuals who lack the mental ability to understand the wrongfulness of their conduct.

264. (A) Yes, because he was present and aiding the commission.
Dacoity is a conjoint act where five or more persons participate in a robbery. Every person who is present and aiding the commission is liable as a principal offender. Standing at a distance to act as a lookout is a direct form of participation and aid. Therefore, the person watching for the police is equally guilty of dacoity as those who are directly taking the property from the victim.

265. (B) Facilitating the commission of the crime by an act or illegal omission.
Abetment by intentional aiding involves doing something that makes it easier for the principal offender to commit the crime. This could be a positive act, like providing a weapon, or an illegal omission, like a guard intentionally leaving a door unlocked. The key is that the aid must be given with the intention of facilitating the criminal act. Mere presence or mental agreement without action is generally insufficient for this type of liability.

266. (A) Motive
While motive is the reason why someone commits a crime, it is not a required legal element for establishing guilt. A person can be convicted if they performed the actus reus with the necessary mens rea, even if their motive was unclear or even well-intentioned. Legal liability focuses on the prohibited act and the criminal intent, rather than the underlying psychological reason that prompted the individual to act in that specific manner.

267. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
In criminal law, preparation is generally not punishable because it is often too remote from the final harm. Only for specific serious crimes like dacoity is preparation a substantive offence. However, an attempt is always punishable under either specific sections or the general provision of Section 511. Thus, the first statement is incorrect as a general rule, while the second statement accurately reflects the universal punishability of criminal attempts in law.

268. (B) The state cannot protect everyone everywhere.
The right of private defence is based on the practical reality that the state's protective machinery cannot be present at every moment to prevent crimes. It recognizes the inherent right of individuals to protect themselves and others when help from public authorities is not immediately available. This right serves as a vital safeguard for personal safety and property, allowing for necessary and proportionate force to be used in emergencies to prevent unlawful harm.

269. (C) Theft
Theft requires a dishonest intention to take property. If a person takes an item while honestly believing they have a legal right to it, they lack the mens rea or guilty mind required for theft. This bona fide claim of right acts as a defence because it negates the element of dishonesty. The law distinguishes between a criminal act of taking and a mistaken but honest belief regarding the ownership or possession of property.

270. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An unlawful assembly is defined by the participation of five or more people and a shared illegal common object. If five people gather with the intent to commit an offence like assault, they meet both the numerical and intentional requirements. Both statements are correct, as the reason accurately provides the legal definition that classifies the specific group behavior described in the assertion as an unlawful assembly under the Indian Penal Code's provisions.

271. (A) All of the above are listed exceptions.
Section 300 provides several exceptions where an intentional killing is reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. These include acts done under grave and sudden provocation, by a public servant exceeding their

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falsified information. It is a crime focused on dishonesty and document integrity.

237. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Common intention can indeed develop spontaneously during the commission of an act, whereas common object refers to the shared purpose that defines an unlawful assembly. Both concepts involve group liability but have different temporal and numerical requirements. Common intention emphasizes the furtherance of a shared plan, while common object focuses on the prosecution of a group goal. Both statements accurately describe these key aspects of joint and constructive liability.

238. (D) Atrocity under the SC/ST Act
The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act specifically lists acts of public humiliation against members of these communities as atrocities. Forcing someone to wear a garland of shoes is a severe act of degradation intended to insult their dignity based on their caste. This is a recognized criminal offence under the Act, which provides more stringent penalties for such acts than general laws against simple assault or defamation would allow.

239. (A) Dacoity
While loot is a common term for taking property by force, the Indian Penal Code reclassifies this act as dacoity if it is committed conjointly by five or more persons. The involvement of a large group makes the crime more threatening to the community, resulting in its classification as a more serious offence than simple robbery. This numerical threshold is the essential legal factor that triggers the dacoity provisions and associated punishments.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Reporting court proceedings accurately is protected from defamation charges to ensure transparency in the judicial system. This is explicitly provided as one of the exceptions under Section 499. Both statements are correct, as the reason identifies the specific legal provision that justifies the assertion. This protection allows the public to be informed about the administration of justice without the fear of legal repercussions for truthful reporting.

241. (B) The intention of the accused person.
Intention is the most crucial element in distinguishing an attempt from preparation. While preparation might look like a series of harmless acts, an attempt involves a clear, direct movement toward the crime that demonstrates a fixed criminal purpose. The court looks at the totality of the acts and the manifest intention to decide if the offender has crossed the legal line from mere planning into a punishable attempt.

242. (A) Section 93
Section 93 provides protection for communications made in good faith for the benefit of the recipient. A doctor who honestly informs a patient of their terminal status is protected even if the news causes fatal shock. The law recognizes that professionals have a duty to communicate truthfully, and they should not be held liable for the unfortunate emotional or physical consequences of providing honest information when done with good intentions.

243. (C) All homicides are murders.
Culpable homicide is the broad genus that includes various types of criminal killing, while murder is a specific and more severe species within that category. Therefore, all murders are homicides, but not every homicide meets the strict criteria for murder. Some homicides are reduced to lesser offences due to provocation or accident. Claiming that all homicides are murders is factually and legally incorrect under the penal code's structure.

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244. (D) Watching or capturing the image of a woman in a private act.
Voyeurism is a crime against a woman's privacy that involves observing or recording her when she is in a situation where she would usually expect not to be seen. This includes private acts such as undressing or using a restroom. The law seeks to protect women from such invasive and exploitative behavior, recognizing the severe violation of dignity and personal space that occurs when private moments are surreptitiously watched or captured.

245. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
These property offences are defined by their specific elements of taking, fear, violence, and group participation. Theft involves taking

preparation. In most cases, this stage is not punishable because the person could still decide not to proceed. The law generally only intervenes once the offender moves from preparation to an actual attempt or completes the commission of the act.

281. (C) With the intention of causing wrongful gain or loss.
The term dishonestly has a specific legal meaning under Section 24. It refers to an act done with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another. This mental state is a key element in many property crimes like theft and extortion. It focuses on the intentional and illegal transfer or destruction of economic value, rather than general deception or acting with an overall malicious or fraudulent purpose.

282. (A) The presence of a deadly weapon.
Section 34 focuses on the mental and physical elements of joint participation in a crime. It requires a criminal act done by several people in furtherance of a shared common intention. While the use of a deadly weapon might affect the severity of the underlying crime or the punishment, it is not a required element to establish the principle of common intention itself. The law's primary focus is on the shared goal and collective action.

283. (D) Any person below the age of 18 years.
The POCSO Act defines a child as any person who has not completed eighteen years of age. This comprehensive definition ensures that all minors, regardless of their gender, are protected from sexual offences, harassment, and exploitation. By providing a broad and inclusive age threshold, the Act seeks to provide a strong legal shield for all children during their most vulnerable years of development and to ensure their physical and psychological safety.

284. (B) Privilege.
Statements made in court by judges, witnesses, or lawyers are often protected by the defence of privilege. This ensures that the judicial process can function effectively without participants fearing defamation suits for their testimony or legal arguments. This absolute or qualified privilege is essential for the pursuit of truth and justice, allowing individuals to speak freely within the formal context of legal proceedings to ensure that all relevant facts are presented.

285. (C) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
This landmark case is famous for establishing the crucial distinction between common intention and similar intention. The court clarified that Section 34 requires a prior meeting of minds and a shared plan, not just multiple people independently deciding to commit the same act at the same time. This ruling remains a foundational guideline for courts when determining the applicability of joint liability in cases involving multiple accused persons who acted together.

286. (D) Section 326A IPC
Section 326A was specifically inserted into the code to deal with the severe and unique harm caused by acid attacks. It defines the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by the use of acid and provides for a mandatory minimum imprisonment of ten years, which can extend to life. This targeted legislation reflects the gravity of the physical and mental trauma suffered by victims and ensures that such heinous acts are punished severely.

287. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Section 99 provides that there is no right of private defence against an act done by a public servant in good faith. However, this restriction is not absolute. If the public servant's act causes a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt, the right of private defence is still available. Therefore, the second statement is incorrect because it ignores this vital legal exception that protects the individual's right to life even against state officials.

288. (B) Without their consent.
Theft is defined by the lack of consent from the person in possession of the property. If the property is taken with any form of consent, it may be another crime like cheating or misappropriation, but it is not theft. The dishonest taking must be done without the owner's permission or knowledge. This element of non-consent is the essential factor that makes the removal of the property a criminal act under the specific law of theft.

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CHAPTER 07
Labour Law

1. Which of the following is a key objective of the Wage Code, 2019 regarding minimum wages?
(A) To set a universal wage rate for all sectors across India.
(B) To introduce a statutory national floor wage to be set by the Central Government.
(C) To abolish the distinction between skilled and unskilled workers for calculation.
(D) To transfer the power of setting minimum wages entirely to individual employers.

2. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 aims to provide a framework for speedy justice by setting strict time lines for dispute resolution.
Statement II : The Code achieves this by mandating the immediate formation of an Industrial Tribunal for every individual complaint.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

3. Under the Social Security Code, 2020, which of the following best describes an 'unorganized worker'?
(A) A worker employed in a registered factory with more than 100 employees.
(B) Any worker who is not currently a member of a registered trade union.
(C) A home-based, self-employed, or wage worker in the unorganized sector.
(D) An employee of a multinational corporation working on a contractual basis.

4. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, includes specific provisions for women's empowerment. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding these provisions?
(A) Women are entitled to be employed in all establishments for all types of work.
(B) Employment of women is permitted at night provided their consent is obtained.
(C) Provisions for creche facilities are mandated for units with specific employee counts.
(D) The employer is not obligated to provide transportation for women working night shifts.

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5. What does the 'guarantee of wages' provision under the Wage Code, 2019 primarily ensure?
(A) That all workers will receive a bonus regardless of company profitability.
(B) That wages are paid to workers on a daily basis for all types of work.
(C) The timely payment of wages to employees without unauthorized deductions.
(D) That every worker is guaranteed a job for a minimum period of one year.

6. Which provision under the Social Security Code, 2020, specifically addresses benefits for workers in the unorganized sector?
(A) Mandatory provident fund contributions for all citizens regardless of sector.
(B) The creation of a social security fund for disability, health, and maternity.
(C) Gratuity payment to be made by the Central Government to every unorganized worker.
(D) A government-funded pension scheme equivalent to that of organized sector employees.

7. A key feature of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, for ensuring speedy justice is:
(A) The complete abolishment of all preliminary conciliation proceedings.
(B) Allowing workers to directly approach the Supreme Court for any grievance.
(C) The requirement for employers to resolve all disputes internally within 24 hours.
(D) The establishment of a two-member Industrial Tribunal for adjudicating

while the second statement accurately reflects one of the alternative mental states—intention to cause likely fatal injury—that satisfies the requirements for a charge of culpable homicide under the Indian Penal Code's broad definition.

298. (A) Half of imprisonment for life
Under Section 511, if no specific punishment is provided for an attempt, the offender is liable for half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the completed offence. For crimes punishable with life imprisonment, the attempt is generally punishable with a term extending to half of that life term. This rule ensures that unsuccessful criminal acts are still punished appropriately, reflecting the offender's clear intent to cause a major and serious harm to society.

299. (D) Exception to the law of defamation.
Section 499 includes several exceptions to protect freedom of speech, especially concerning public matters. One such exception allows for the good-faith expression of opinion regarding the conduct of public servants in the discharge of their duties. This ensures that citizens and the media can criticize officials without fear of criminal prosecution, provided their statements are made honestly and relate to the public function of the official being discussed or criticized in society.

300. (B) A prohibited act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea).
Most criminal offences require two foundational components for a conviction. The actus reus is the physical commission of a prohibited deed or an illegal omission. The mens rea is the accompanying mental state, such as intent or knowledge. Together, these two elements establish legal guilt. Neither an act without intent nor an intent without an act is usually sufficient, ensuring that the law only punishes those who perform wrongful acts with a culpable mind.

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List II (Relevant Code):
1. OSH Code, 2020;
2. Industrial Relations Code, 2020;
3. Wage Code, 2019;
4. Social Security Code, 2020.

(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

32. A female construction worker is denied employment in a particular task because the employer believes it is too strenuous for a woman. This action might contravene which provision of the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Provision for annual health check-ups.
(B) Provision for creche facility availability.
(C) Provision entitling women to employment in all establishments for all types of work.
(D) Provision regarding specific consent for night work.

33. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding the Labour Codes?
(A) Wage Code–Timely payment of wages
(B) OSH Code–Women's right to work in underground mines
(C) IR Code–Collective bargaining
(D) Social Security Code–Maternity benefits

34. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Under the Social Security Code, 2020, employers are liable to pay compensation for injuries sustained by an employee during their commute to the place of work.
Statement II : The code expands the definition of the 'course of employment' to include certain commuting accidents.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

35. The 'guarantee of wages' provision in the Wage Code, 2019, is applicable to workers in which sector?
(A) Only the organized sector.
(B) Only the unorganized sector.
(C) Both organized and unorganized sectors.
(D) Only government employees.

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Industrial Relations Code, 2020:
1. It proposes the creation of a re-skilling fund for retrenched workers.
2. It mandates that every industrial establishment with 20 or more workers have a Grievance Redressal Committee.
3. It completely bans the formation of new trade unions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

37. What is the most appropriate reason for including provisions for unorganized sector workers in the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Unorganized sector workers are the highest taxpayers.
(B) Foreign investors demanded social security for these workers.
(C) Unorganized sector workers were already receiving excessive benefits.
(D) A large portion of the Indian workforce lacks social security coverage.

38. The OSH Code, 2020 consolidates laws related to:
(A) Health, safety, and working conditions in establishments.
(B) Wages, bonus, and remuneration standards.
(C) Trade unions, industrial disputes, and standing orders.
(D) Social security benefits like provident fund and insurance.

39. The provision for speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, benefits:
(A) Only the employers seeking to resolve issues.
(B) Only the workers seeking compensation or relief.
(C) Both workers and employers by ensuring faster resolution.
(D) Only the government and judiciary administrative staff.

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disputes.

8. Identify the correct statement regarding the application of minimum wages under the Wage Code, 2019.
(A) Minimum wages can be fixed based on skill level and geographical area.
(B) Minimum wages are fixed exclusively for the category of unskilled workers.
(C) The Central Government fixes the minimum wage for all employments in India.
(D) Once fixed, the minimum wage cannot be revised for at least ten years.

9. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, empowers women by allowing them to work in night shifts.
Reason (R) : This provision is unconditional and employers can mandate night shifts for all women employees.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Which of the following is NOT a category of worker for whom minimum wages are typically determined under the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) Management-level executives
(B) Unskilled manual workers
(C) Semi-skilled operatives
(D) Skilled technical staff

11. Match List I with List II regarding the provisions of the Labour Codes.
List I (Code):
P. Wage Code, 2019;
Q. Industrial Relations Code, 2020;
R. Social Security Code, 2020;
S. OSH Code, 2020.
List II (Key Provision):
1. Grievance Redressal Committee;
2. National Floor Wage;
3. Social Security for Gig Workers;
4. Safety Committee.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

12. A worker in a factory suffers an injury due to an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. Under which code is the provision for his compensation primarily consolidated?
(A) Wage Code, 2019
(B) Social Security Code, 2020
(C) Industrial Relations Code, 2020
(D) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

13. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019 simplifies the definition of 'wages' by reducing the number of exclusions.
Statement II : This simplification aims to decrease litigation and increase transparency in wage calculation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

14. The OSH Code, 2020 provides for women to work between 7 PM and 6 AM. Which condition is most critical for this to be permissible?
(A) The woman worker must be paid double the wages for the night shift.
(B) The woman worker must have at least 5 years of experience in the industry.
(C) The establishment must be located in a metropolitan city center.
(D) The employer must obtain the specific consent of the woman worker.

15. What is the primary mechanism for providing speedy justice to workers in case of individual grievances under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020?
(A) A time-bound process involving a Grievance Redressal Committee and conciliation.
(B) Mandatory arbitration by an external private agency specialized in labor laws.

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289. (B) Extortion
This scenario meets the criteria for extortion because the offender induces the victim to sign a document (a promissory note) by putting them in fear of an injury (the wrongful confinement of their child). The victim's delivery of the signed note is coerced through this threat. The law treats such acts as extortion because they involve the dishonest acquisition of valuable property or security through the use of fear and illegal pressure on others.

290. (A) 1 and 2 only
An unlawful assembly requires five or more persons and a shared unlawful common object. However, the actual use of force or violence is not a necessary ingredient for the assembly to be designated as unlawful. If they use force, the offence is elevated to rioting. Therefore, only statements one and two are correct, as they accurately describe the foundational requirements for forming an unlawful assembly before any actual violence or force has been used.

291. (C) Insanity
The M'Naghten rule is the legal foundation for the defence of insanity. it states that a person is not responsible for a crime if, due to a mental defect, they did not know the nature of their act or that it was wrong. This principle is reflected in Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides that acts done by persons of unsound mind who lack cognitive capacity are not considered criminal offences.

292. (D) Yes, because A's act was a gesture likely to cause apprehension.
Assault is defined as any gesture or preparation that causes a person to reasonably fear that immediate criminal force will be used against them. Shaking a fist is a classic gesture that creates such an apprehension. Physical contact is not required to complete the offence. The focus is on the mental impact on the victim and the offender's intent to create fear, making the act a punishable offence under the law governing assault.

293. (C) The manner in which the accused gets possession.
In theft, the offender takes the property out of another's possession without consent from the start. In criminal breach of trust, the property is initially entrusted to the offender legally, and they subsequently decide to misappropriate or convert it for their own use dishonestly. The primary distinction is the initial acquisition: one is a wrongful taking, while the other is a violation of a pre-existing legal trust or fiduciary relationship regarding the property.

294. (B) Not rape
The Indian Penal Code contains a specific exception to the definition of rape, stating that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape, provided the wife is above a certain age. This legal provision, known as the marital rape exception, currently excludes such acts within a marriage from the criminal definition of rape. While controversial and subject to ongoing legal debate, it remains the current statutory position under the existing penal provisions.

295. (D) Dacoity
Dacoity is a crime specifically targeted at the taking of property. It is defined as a robbery committed by five or more persons working together. While other offences like affray, hurt, or kidnapping involve public peace or the human body, dacoity is categorized under offences against property. It reflects the extreme danger posed by organized gangs who use force to steal assets from individuals or institutions, creating a significant threat to community security.

296. (A) Robbery
When four people commit a theft or extortion using instant violence, the act is classified as robbery. It only becomes dacoity if five or more people are involved. Since this scenario only involves four persons, the numerical requirement for dacoity is not met. The charge remains robbery, which is itself a serious offence against property involving force, but lacks the specific group dynamic that would trigger the dacoity provisions and their associated penalties.

297. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Culpable homicide does not always require a specific intention to cause death. It can also be established if the offender intends to cause a bodily injury that they know is likely to result in death. Therefore, the first statement is too narrow,

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plant's primary assembly line.
(C) An individual earning via an online platform outside traditional employment.
(D) A government employee working specifically within the departmental IT wing.

24. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019, mandates that the Central Government will fix a national floor wage.
Statement II : State Governments cannot set a minimum wage that is lower than the national floor wage fixed by the Central Government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

25. One of the main purposes of providing for compensation to employees under the Social Security Code, 2020 is to:
(A) Provide a retirement pension to all employees regardless of tenure.
(B) Offer financial support to employees or dependents for injury or death.
(C) Fund the mandatory skill development programs for new employees.
(D) Cover the legal expenses of employees in disputes with management.

26. Which of the following is NOT an example of a social security benefit provisioned for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Life and disability cover
(B) Health and maternity benefits
(C) Guaranteed annual bonus
(D) Old age protection

27. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, aims to promote speedy justice. How does a Grievance Redressal Committee contribute to this objective?
(A) By acting as the final court of appeal for all industrial disputes.
(B) By providing an internal mechanism to resolve individual grievances at source.
(C) By having the power to imprison employers who do not comply with its decisions.
(D) By exclusively representing the interests of the employer in any dispute.

28. The OSH Code, 2020, mandates that women can be employed in any establishment for any work. What does this provision primarily aim to promote?
(A) Gender-based segregation of work tasks across industrial sectors.
(B) Equal opportunity and removal of legal barriers to women's employment.
(C) The exclusion of men from certain types of specialized service jobs.
(D) The reduction of overall average wages in the manufacturing industry.

29. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to extend social security benefits to gig and platform workers.
Reason (R) : Gig and platform workers were already covered under all existing social security legislations prior to the 2020 code.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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30. The classification of workers into 'skilled', 'unskilled', and 'semi-skilled' under the Wage Code, 2019 is primarily for the purpose of:
(A) Determining their eligibility for annual corporate promotion.
(B) Fixing differentiated minimum rates of wages.
(C) Allocating them to different national trade unions.
(D) Deciding their annual leave entitlement and benefits.

31. Match the concepts in List I with the relevant codes in List II.
List I (Concept):
P. National Social Security Board for unorganized workers;
Q. Two-member Industrial Tribunal;
R. National and State level Advisory Boards;
S. Fixation of floor wage.

(C) Direct intervention by the Labour Minister's office upon receiving a formal complaint.
(D) Filing a civil suit in the district court under the general procedural law.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Social Security Code, 2020:
1. It aims to create a national database of unorganized workers.
2. It introduces the concept of 'gig worker' and 'platform worker' for social security purposes.
3. It makes it mandatory for all unorganized workers to contribute 50% of their income to a social security fund.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

17. The provision for a 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, is intended to protect workers from:
(A) Fluctuations in the stock market affecting company valuation.
(B) Delays in payment and non-payment of earned wages by the employer.
(C) General inflation and the rising cost of living in urban areas.
(D) The administrative need to join or remain in a trade union.

18. The Social Security Code, 2020, subsumes several earlier laws. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the absorbed legislation?
(A) The Employees' Compensation Act–Provision for compensation to employees
(B) The Factories Act–Provision for speedy justice in industrial disputes
(C) The Industrial Disputes Act–Provision for woman empowerment in factories
(D) The Minimum Wages Act–Social security for the unorganized sector

19. Which body is empowered by the Wage Code, 2019 to fix and revise minimum wages for employments under its jurisdiction?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
(C) The appropriate Government (Central or State)
(D) A committee formed by the workers of the establishment

20. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, sets time limits for the completion of inquiry and adjudication proceedings.
Reason (R) : The primary objective of these time limits is to reduce the backlog of industrial disputes and provide quicker relief to workers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. A factory employs 60 women. What provision regarding their welfare is mandated under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) The employer must provide free housing to all women employees.
(B) Each woman worker must be given a representative seat on the board.
(C) The employer must pay for the higher education of one child per worker.
(D) The employer must provide a creche facility.

22. Arrange the following general steps for dispute resolution for an individual worker under the IR Code, 2020, in chronological order:
1. Application to the Industrial Tribunal.
2. Submission of a grievance to the Grievance Redressal Committee.
3. Conciliation proceedings.
4. Completion of proceedings by the Grievance Redressal Committee.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

23. Under the Social Security Code, 2020, who is considered a 'platform worker'?
(A) A traditional taxi driver who owns and operates his own personal vehicle.
(B) A full-time worker in a manufacturing

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40. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Wage Code, 2019, provides for the fixation of minimum wages for different categories of workers such as skilled and unskilled.
Reason (R) : The code recognizes that the value of labour and the required expertise differ across various job roles, necessitating different wage levels.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. To whom is compensation payable under the Social Security Code, 2020, in the event of an employee's death due to an employment injury?
(A) The employer.
(B) The State Government.
(C) The dependents of the deceased employee.
(D) The trade union to which the employee belonged.

42. Arrange the historical timeline of the four new labour codes based on their enactment year:
1. Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code
2. Wage Code
3. Industrial Relations Code
4. Social Security Code
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

43. Which statement correctly identifies a provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Women are prohibited from working in any factory after 7 PM.
(B) Employers must seek permission from the Chief Inspector for every woman.
(C) The code empowers the government to make rules regarding night shift safety.
(D) Women are exempt from all safety training requirements.

44. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A primary goal of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is to simplify the complex web of labour laws concerning industrial disputes.
Statement II : The code achieves this by repealing and consolidating three major central labour laws into a single code.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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45. The concept of social security as envisaged in the Wage Code, 2019 relates to:
(A) Providing armed guards for workers at hazardous sites.
(B) How the definition of wages impacts deductions and contributions.
(C) Ensuring job security for all workers for their entire life.
(D) Providing free internet and social media access at the workplace.

46. Which of the following is NOT a direct objective of providing 'speedy justice' under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020?
(A) To reduce the duration of strikes and lockouts.
(B) To guarantee a promotion for every worker who files a complaint.
(C) To ensure continuity of production and business operations.
(D) To build trust between employees and employers through quick processes.

47. The Wage Code, 2019, aims to ensure a 'guarantee of wages'. Which of the following actions by an employer would violate this principle?
(A) Paying wages before the last day of the month.
(B) Making statutory deductions like PF contributions from the salary.
(C) Withholding full salary for a minor, unproven infraction.
(D) Providing a detailed payslip to the worker.

48. A 'gig worker' is defined for the first time in Indian legislation under which code?
(A) Wage Code, 2019
(B) Occupational Safety, Health and Working

Conditions Code, 2020
(C) Industrial Relations Code, 2020
(D) Social Security Code, 2020

49. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, has provisions for compensation for accidents happening to an employee while commuting from residence to the place of work and vice versa.
Reason (R) : The Code introduced the concept of 'notional extension of employment' to cover such commuting accidents, which was not uniformly recognized before.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. The empowerment of women under the OSH Code, 2020, is advanced by ensuring that their employment in night shifts is subject to:
(A) Higher educational qualifications and technical certifications.
(B) Conditions related to safety, holidays, and working hours.
(C) Approval from the male members of their immediate family.
(D) A mandatory five-year contract with the current employer.

51. Match the terms in List I with their descriptions under the Labour Codes in List II.
List I (Term):
P. Floor Wage;
Q. Grievance Redressal Committee;
R. Gig Worker;
S. Safety Committee.
List II (Description):
1. Person earning from work outside traditional relationship;
2. Bipartisan body for individual disputes;
3. Baseline minimum wage set by Central Government;
4. Body to promote worker safety in certain establishments.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

52. What type of justice does the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, aim to deliver to workers in an expedited manner?
(A) Criminal justice for workplace crimes.
(B) Civil justice related to property disputes.
(C) Adjudication of industrial disputes and individual grievances.
(D) International human rights justice in global contexts.

53. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020, provides for the registration of unorganized workers to facilitate the delivery of social security benefits.
Statement II : However, registration is a voluntary process and has no bearing on a worker's eligibility for schemes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

54. The Wage Code, 2019 ensures a guarantee of wages by specifying:
(A) The minimum bonus payable to all staff.
(B) The currency in which wages must be paid.
(C) The time limit for payment of wages.
(D) The mandatory number of hours for employment.

55. Consider the following statements regarding women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020:
1. The code makes it mandatory to obtain a woman's consent for her to work at night.
2. The code removes all legal restrictions on women working in any industry or process.
3. The code requires establishments with 50 or more employees to provide a creche facility.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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56. For which of the following contingencies is compensation NOT typically provided under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Permanent total disablement due to employment injury.
(B) Death of a worker due to an accident at the workplace.
(C) Voluntary resignation by the employee to start a business.
(D) Temporary disablement resulting from an occupational disease.

57. The Social Security Code, 2020, provides social security to workers in the unorganized sector through what primary mechanism?
(A) By making them permanent government employees with full benefits.
(B) By requiring multinational corporations to adopt unorganized workers.
(C) Through government schemes funded via a dedicated fund.
(D) By making it mandatory for them to migrate to the organized sector.

58. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.
(A) It consolidates laws relating to trade unions and industrial disputes.
(B) It aims to provide for speedier resolution of disputes.
(C) It makes it compulsory for every worker to join a trade union.
(D) It provides for the constitution of Grievance Redressal Committees.

59. The classification of workers into 'skilled', 'unskilled', and 'semi-skilled' under the Wage Code, 2019 is primarily for the purpose of:
(A) Fixing differentiated minimum rates of wages.
(B) Determining their eligibility for annual career promotion.
(C) Allocating them to different national trade unions.
(D) Deciding their annual leave entitlement and related benefits.

60. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The OSH Code, 2020 includes provisions aimed at the empowerment of women workers.
Reason (R) : By allowing women to work in all types of establishments and at night (with consent and safeguards), the Code promotes gender equality and economic opportunity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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61. What is the fundamental principle behind providing compensation to employees under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) The principle of charity from the employer to the employee.
(B) The principle of employer liability for employment-related injuries.
(C) The principle that the government is responsible for all injuries.
(D) The principle of self-insurance by the employee for all risks.

62. Arrange the following potential stages in the claim for employee compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, in a logical sequence:
1. Medical examination and assessment of disability.
2. Occurrence of an employment injury.
3. Filing of a claim before the competent authority.
4. Payment of compensation amount by the employer/insurer.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

63. An 'unorganized sector' under the Social Security Code, 2020, refers to an enterprise characterized by:
(A) Having more than 1,000 employees and being listed on the exchange.
(B) Being owned by an employer and employing fewer than a specified number.
(C) Being exclusively in the Information Technology and services sector.
(D) Being a public sector undertaking managed by the government.

64. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, increases the threshold for requiring a standing order in an establishment.
Statement II : This change is intended to provide employers with greater flexibility, which is a part of the 'speedy justice' and ease of business framework.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

65. A primary social security provision under the Wage Code, 2019, is implicitly linked to:
(A) The establishment of medical hospitals in every local factory.
(B) The calculation of wages forming the basis for PF and ESI.
(C) The guarantee of lifetime employment to all eligible workers.
(D) The provision of free legal aid for all employee civil matters.

66. What is the best description of the guarantee of wages as provided in the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) The legal obligation on the employer for full payment of wages.
(B) It is a government promise to pay wages if the employer defaults.
(C) It is a guarantee of annual wage increases tied to national inflation.
(D) It ensures that every citizen of working age will be provided a job.

67. Which of these is a key enabling provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Mandatory reservation for women in all management positions.
(B) The right to refuse work in unsafe conditions without penalty.
(C) Prohibition on women handling any machinery in the factory.
(D) Lower wage rates for women to encourage their employment.

68. The Social Security Code, 2020 aims to provide benefits to unorganized workers. Which of the following is the most likely first step for a worker to access these benefits?
(A) Winning a court case against their current industrial employer.
(B) Getting a recommendation from a local Member of Parliament.
(C) Registering on a government portal or with a designated authority.
(D) Paying a large one-time fee to a private welfare agency.

69. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020 consolidates multiple existing social security laws into one.
Reason (R) : This consolidation aims to create a single, comprehensive legal framework, reducing complexity and improving compliance for both employers and employees.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

70. How does the Wage Code, 2019, address the wage disparities for the same work across different states?
(A) By fixing a single, uniform minimum wage for the entire country.
(B) By introducing a floor wage below which no state can fix its wage.
(C) By abolishing the power of states to fix individual minimum wages.
(D) By allowing employers to pay wages based on the employee's home state.

71. Match the provisions in List I with the intended beneficiaries in List II.
List I (Provision):
P. Guarantee of timely wages;
Q. Speedy adjudication of disputes;
R. Social security for gig workers;
S. Entitlement to work in all establishments.
List II (Beneficiary):
1. Gig and Platform Workers;
2. Women Workers;
3. All employees covered by code;
4. Workers and Employers.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

72. An employer of a software company wants to employ female engineers for a project requiring work after 7 PM. What is the primary requirement under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) He must pay them three times the normal hourly salary.
(B) He must get a special license from the central government office.
(C) He must obtain worker consent and ensure their safety.
(D) He must ensure all male employees leave the premises first.

73. The provision for compensation for employees under the Social Security Code, 2020, is based on a 'no-fault' liability principle. What does this mean?
(A) The employee must prove the employer was negligent for the accident.
(B) The employer is liable even if they were not at fault for the accident.
(C) The employee is at fault and must bear all the medical costs.
(D) Compensation is only paid if no one was found to be at fault.

74. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, allows for the composition of a Grievance Redressal Committee to be equally composed of representatives of the employer and workers.
Statement II : This bipartisan composition is designed to ensure impartiality and fairness in the initial stages of dispute resolution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

75. Consider the following statements about the Wage Code, 2019:
1. It applies to employees in both organized and unorganized sectors.
2. It consolidates four previous laws related to wages and bonuses.
3. It completely prohibits any form of deduction from an employee's wages.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

76. The term 'speedy justice' in the context of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, most appropriately refers to:
(A) Punishing workers without a formal administrative hearing.
(B) Delivering faster financial profits to the individual company.
(C) Reducing the time taken for adjudication and resolution of disputes.
(D) The speed at which a new factory can be set up in the state.

77. Which statement accurately reflects a social security provision for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) The government will provide a luxury car to every unorganized worker.
(B) A national board will be constituted to monitor schemes for them.
(C) Unorganized workers are entitled to salaries as per government scales.
(D) All unorganized workers will receive free international travel vouchers.

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78. Which of the following is NOT a category of worker for whom minimum wage is fixed under the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) Skilled technical staff
(B) Trainee or intern
(C) Unskilled manual worker
(D) Semi-skilled operative

79. The right of women to be employed in all establishments for all types of work, as per the OSH Code, 2020, is a significant step towards:
(A) Increasing the workload on women in industrial sectors.
(B) Promoting economic empowerment and gender equality in the workforce.
(C) Discouraging men from seeking employment in certain types of jobs.

112. Match the features in List I with their corresponding purposes in List II.
List I (Feature):
P. National Floor Wage;
Q. Two-member Tribunal;
R. Creche Facility;
S. Gig Worker Registration.
List II (Purpose):
1. Empowerment of Women;
2. Social Security for Gig Workers;
3. Speedy Justice;
4. Wage Security and Parity.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

113. A skilled carpenter and an unskilled helper work in the same furniture workshop. According to the Wage Code, 2019, what is the most likely scenario regarding their minimum wages?
(A) They must both be paid the exact same minimum wage.
(B) The skilled carpenter's wage will be higher than the helper's.
(C) The unskilled helper's wage will be higher than the carpenter's.
(D) The concept of minimum wage does not apply to them.

114. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The provision for speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 is solely for the benefit of employers to quickly retrench workers.
Statement II : The code provides a time-bound and structured mechanism for resolving disputes, which benefits both workers seeking relief and employers seeking resolution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

115. A woman employee gives her consent to work a night shift. What additional responsibility does the employer have under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) To pay her family a monthly allowance for the night shift.
(B) To ensure provisions for her safety and transport.
(C) To promote her to a managerial position immediately.
(D) To reduce her workload by half compared to day shifts.

116. Consider the following statements regarding the Social Security Code, 2020:
1. It mandates the creation of a Social Security Fund for unorganized, gig, and platform workers.
2. It amalgamates the provisions of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
3. It completely privatizes all social security schemes, removing any government role.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

117. What is the fundamental right of a worker protected by the 'guarantee of wages' provision in the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) The right to receive timely payment for labour rendered.
(B) The right to a permanent government job.
(C) The right to form a political party.
(D) The right to refuse to work without penalty.

118. The provision for compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, represents a shift from a _____ model to a rights-based model.
(A) charity-based welfare
(B) socialist-driven
(C) capitalist-market
(D) feudal-structured

119. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) OSH Code–Safety Committee
(B) Wage Code–Floor Wage
(C) IR Code–Speedy Justice
(D) Social Security Code–Abolition of Minimum Wage

120. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The OSH Code, 2020, includes provisions that strengthen the rights and safety of women workers.
Reason (R) : The code mandates equal pay for

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88. The provision for compensation for employees under the Social Security Code, 2020, covers which of the following?
(A) An occupational disease contracted due to the nature of employment.
(B) Loss of profit in a personal business outside of employment.
(C) Mental stress due to non-work-related domestic issues.
(D) Injury sustained while on a personal overseas vacation.

89. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, seeks to bring unorganized sector workers under a social security net.
Reason (R) : This is achieved by creating dedicated schemes for them, funded through contributions from employees, employers, and the government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

90. An employer deducts money from an employee's wages as a fine for damaging property, but this deduction exceeds the prescribed limit under the Wage Code, 2019. This act violates the principle of:
(A) Guarantee of wages and permissible deductions.
(B) Minimum wage fixation standards.
(C) Bonus payment regulations.
(D) Equal remuneration principles.

91. Match the labour codes in List I with their primary subject matter in List II.
List I (Code):
P. Wage Code, 2019;
Q. Industrial Relations Code, 2020;
R. Social Security Code, 2020;
S. OSH Code, 2020.
List II (Subject):
1. Social insurance laws;
2. Wages and bonus;
3. Working conditions and safety;
4. Trade unions and disputes.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

92. The empowerment of women under the OSH Code, 2020, is NOT served by which of the following hypothetical provisions?
(A) Ensuring creche facilities are safe and accessible to all.
(B) Requiring women to take a lower salary for night shifts.
(C) Providing secure transport for women working night shifts.
(D) Training women in operating all types of machinery safely.

93. A food delivery rider who gets work assignments through a mobile app would be classified under which category in the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Unorganized worker
(B) Organized worker
(C) Platform worker
(D) Government employee

94. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The provision for speedy justice in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, includes setting up of a reskilling fund.
Statement II : The reskilling fund is designed to help retrenched workers acquire new skills, thereby providing them with a form of economic justice and a faster path to re-employment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

95. Consider the following statements regarding employee compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020:
1. Compensation is payable for any injury, whether it occurred at work or at home.
2. The amount of compensation depends on factors like the employee's age, wages, and

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

130. The Social Security Code, 2020, by including gig and platform workers, acknowledges:
(A) That these workers are not entitled to any benefits.
(B) That traditional employment is the only valid form of work.
(C) The changing nature of work and the need for protection.
(D) That gig workers should be paid less than regular employees.

131. Match the provisions in List I with the associated labour codes in List II.
List I (Provision):
P. Setting of Minimum Wages;
Q. Grievance Redressal Committee;
R. Compensation for injury;
S. Consent for women in night shifts.
List II (Code):
1. Social Security Code, 2020;
2. OSH Code, 2020;
3. Industrial Relations Code, 2020;
4. Wage Code, 2019.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

132. The wage payment guarantee under the Wage Code, 2019 implies that:
(A) Employers can pay wages in kind, such as food grains.
(B) Wages must be paid within a stipulated time frame.
(C) All employees are guaranteed a wage without working.
(D) The government guarantees the wages if the employer fails.

133. A key aspect of speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is the imposition of time limits for:
(A) The duration of a worker's lunch break.
(B) The time a worker can spend in the union office.
(C) The annual vacation period for judges.
(D) The completion of conciliation and tribunal proceedings.

134. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020, creates a separate social security fund for unorganized workers.
Statement II : This fund will be used for providing benefits like sickness and maternity cover, which were previously unavailable to most unorganized workers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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135. Consider the following statements about the OSH Code, 2020:
1. It aims to provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees.
2. It empowers women by removing discriminatory employment practices.
3. It makes the employee solely responsible for all accidents at the workplace.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

136. The provision for compensation for injury under the Social Security Code, 2020, is an example of what type of security?
(A) Food security
(B) National security
(C) Social security
(D) Cybersecurity

137. Which of the following is a key element of the social security framework established by the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) The provision of free housing for workers.
(B) A uniform definition of wages for PF/ESI contributions.
(C) A guarantee of lifelong employment for all.
(D) The establishment of government-run workplace canteens.

(C) A guarantee of lifetime employment for the worker.
(D) No unauthorized deductions from wages.

104. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The OSH Code, 2020 provides that no woman shall be required to work at night without her explicit consent.
Statement II : This provision is a balancing act between providing equal opportunity and ensuring the safety and well-being of women workers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

105. A significant procedural change for speedy justice in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 is:
(A) The provision for web-based jurisdiction and e-proceedings.
(B) The complete abolition of all Labour Courts in India.
(C) The requirement that all disputes be settled by the CEO.
(D) The mandatory use of trial by combat for resolving disputes.

106. The Social Security Code, 2020's provision for unorganized workers is a response to which major gap in the previous labour law regime?
(A) Over-regulation of unorganized workers in urban areas.
(B) The lack of a comprehensive social safety net for the majority.
(C) The high salaries paid to unorganized workers currently.
(D) The total absence of any labour laws whatsoever in India.

107. The provision for employee compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020 is triggered by:
(A) The employee's request for a salary advance.
(B) A personal injury arising out of and in the course of work.
(C) The employee completing one year of total service.
(D) The company achieving its annual profit target.

108. The Wage Code, 2019, aims to provide social security to workers by:
(A) Directly providing health insurance to all citizens.
(B) Standardizing the wage definition for social security calculations.
(C) Making all forms of employment permanent and pensionable.
(D) Providing unemployment benefits to all citizens.

109. Which of the following is NOT a measure for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Provision of creche facilities in establishments with 50+ staff.
(B) Entitling women to be employed in all types of work.
(C) Restricting women's employment to only day shifts.
(D) Allowing women to work at night with consent and safeguards.

110. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 sets a time-bound process for dispute resolution through mechanisms like Grievance Redressal Committees and Tribunals.
Reason (R) : The code's primary aim is to prolong disputes to benefit legal professionals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. The Social Security Code, 2020, providing for unorganized sector workers, is an example of the state moving towards:
(A) A universal social security system for all workers.
(B) A laissez-faire economy with no worker protection.
(C) A system where only organized sector workers are protected.
(D) A complete ban on unorganized employment.

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the extent of the disability.
3. The employer is not liable if the injury was caused by the employee being under the influence of alcohol.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

96. What is the primary purpose of classifying workers as 'skilled' or 'unskilled' in the context of the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) To create social divisions within the industrial workforce.
(B) To apply different standards of work safety across sectors.
(C) To determine appropriate and differential minimum wage rates.
(D) To decide eligibility for participating in trade union elections.

97. An important social security aspect addressed by the Wage Code, 2019 is:
(A) Providing free housing for all industrial workers.
(B) Ensuring clarity in wage components for PF contributions.
(C) Guaranteeing lifetime pensions from the first day of work.
(D) Mandating that employers pay for workers' private insurance.

98. The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020 is intended to be an improvement over the previous system, which was often criticized for:
(A) Lengthy delays and protracted litigation in labour courts.
(B) Being too fast and not allowing for proper evidence.
(C) Involving excessive government interference in disputes.
(D) Being too favourable to the workers in every case.

99. Which of the following best exemplifies a provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Prohibiting women from joining trade unions.
(B) Granting women the right to be employed in all establishments.
(C) Requiring women to work longer hours than men for same pay.
(D) Exempting employers from providing any maternity benefits.

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Wage Code, 2019, introduced the concept of a national 'floor wage'.
Reason (R) : The 'floor wage' is the actual minimum wage that every employer in the country must pay, irrespective of state-level notifications.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates the legal framework for compensation to employees. This helps in:
(A) Increasing the number of accidents in the workplace.
(B) Creating a uniform and streamlined process for claiming compensation.
(C) Making it more difficult for employees to claim compensation.
(D) Abolishing the concept of compensation entirely across all sectors.

102. Which of the following is a social security provision specifically targeted at the unorganized sector in the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Mandatory stock options in the employing company.
(B) A framework for schemes related to old age and disability.
(C) Access to the company's corporate guest house.
(D) A guaranteed promotion every single year.

103. The term 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, does NOT imply:
(A) Payment of wages on a working day.
(B) Payment of wages in current coin or currency notes.

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equal work for men and women, which is a key aspect of women's empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The Wage Code, 2019 ensures minimum wages are paid to skilled and unskilled workers. Who among the following would be an example of an 'unskilled' worker?
(A) A software architect with 10 years of experience.
(B) A manual loader in a storage warehouse.
(C) A neurosurgeon in a private hospital.
(D) A certified chartered accountant.

122. Arrange the following steps of a compensation claim in a logical order as per the Social Security Code, 2020:
1. Award of compensation by the authority.
2. Notice of the accident given to the employer.
3. Disbursal of compensation amount.
4. Hearing of the claim by the competent authority.

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

123. The mechanism of a Grievance Redressal Committee under the IR Code, 2020 is an example of promoting speedy justice by encouraging:
(A) Direct litigation in the Supreme Court.
(B) Intervention by international human rights bodies.
(C) Bipartite resolution at the enterprise level.
(D) Political negotiation between government and unions.

124. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020, does not provide any benefits for unorganized sector workers.
Statement II : The code establishes a framework specifically for creating and administering social security schemes for unorganized, gig, and platform workers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

125. The inclusion of 'woman empowerment' provisions in the OSH Code, 2020, reflects a legislative intent to:
(A) Promote participation of women with dignity and safety.
(B) Increase gender disparity in the workforce.
(C) Restrict women's diverse career choices.
(D) Make workplaces more complex to manage effectively.

126. A worker dies as a result of an injury at the workplace. His family claims compensation. Which code contains the primary provisions governing this claim?
(A) Wage Code, 2019
(B) Social Security Code, 2020
(C) Industrial Relations Code, 2020
(D) OSH Code, 2020

127. The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is most closely related to which constitutional principle?
(A) Right to freedom of speech.
(B) Right to freedom of religion.
(C) Right to form associations.
(D) Right against exploitation and forced labour.

128. An IT company has 45 employees. Does it need to have a creche facility under the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) No, the threshold is 50 or more employees.
(B) Yes, all companies must have a creche.
(C) No, IT companies are specifically exempt.
(D) Yes, but only if it employs more than 25 women.

129. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides for a 'sole negotiating union' in certain establishments.
Reason (R) : This provision is aimed at simplifying and streamlining the negotiation process, contributing to faster and more stable dispute resolution.

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(D) Reducing the overall safety standards in modern factories.

80. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020 includes provisions for compensating employees for injuries.
Reason (R) : This provision is exclusively for workers in the unorganized sector, as organized sector employees are not covered.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. The Wage Code, 2019 simplifies the definition of 'wages'. Why is this simplification significant for social security?
(A) It reduces the amount of social security an employee receives.
(B) It ensures a consistent portion of remuneration is used for PF and ESI.
(C) It exempts employers from making any social security contributions.
(D) It transfers the responsibility of social security to the employee.

82. Arrange the following events related to the passage of the labour codes in chronological order of their enactment year:
1. The Wage Code Act was passed.
2. The Industrial Relations Code, Social Security Code, and OSH Code were passed.
3. The President gives assent to the Wage Code.
4. The President gives assent to the three other codes.

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

83. The Industrial Tribunal, as envisaged under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, for faster justice, will consist of:
(A) One judicial member and one administrative member.
(B) A single member appointed by the local trade union.
(C) A panel of five members selected by the employer.
(D) The Labour Minister of the specific state.

84. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The OSH Code, 2020, allows women to work in mines, which was previously restricted.
Statement II : This is a measure of empowerment, provided that the employer ensures specific safety and welfare measures prescribed by the government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

85. Which of the following is a correct pair of a worker type and the code that specifically defines and provides for them?
(A) Apprentice–Industrial Relations Code, 2020
(B) Contract Labour–Wage Code, 2019
(C) Platform Worker–Social Security Code, 2020
(D) Child Labour–OSH Code, 2020

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86. The Wage Code, 2019, provides for minimum wages for skilled and unskilled workers. The primary responsibility for notifying these minimum wages for most employments lies with:
(A) The International Labour Organization (ILO) headquarters.
(B) The appropriate Government (Central or State).
(C) The respective industrial trade unions.
(D) The individual employer of the establishment.

87. Which action would be considered contrary to the spirit of 'speedy justice' under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020?
(A) Completing conciliation proceedings within the prescribed time limit.
(B) Setting up a Grievance Redressal Committee as per the rules.
(C) Referring a dispute to the tribunal when conciliation fails.
(D) Adjourning a tribunal hearing for an indefinite period without reason.

138. The IR Code, 2020, by setting up a two-member tribunal (one judicial, one administrative), aims for a judicial process that is:
(A) Slower and more deliberate for all involved.
(B) More expensive for the individual worker.
(C) Balanced with legal and industry-specific expertise.
(D) Exclusively focused on administrative technicalities.

139. A company manufacturing fireworks wants to employ women on its assembly line. Which code's provisions regarding their safety and right to work would be most relevant?
(A) Wage Code, 2019
(B) Industrial Relations Code, 2020
(C) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
(D) Social Security Code, 2020

140. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020 is designed to extend protection to workers in the unorganized sector.
Reason (R) : Workers in the unorganized sector traditionally have had little to no access to formal social security benefits like pensions or health insurance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The payment of compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020 for an injury leading to death is made to:
(A) The employer, as a refund.
(B) The registered dependents of the deceased worker.
(C) The government's consolidated fund.
(D) The trade union of the deceased.

142. Arrange the logical progression of wage determination under the Wage Code, 2019:
1. State Government notifies minimum wage for a specific employment.
2. Central Government notifies a national 'floor wage'.
3. The notified state minimum wage must be equal to or higher than the floor wage.
4. Employer pays the worker the notified minimum wage.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

143. The Guarantee of wages under the Wage Code, 2019 includes the right to receive wages:
(A) Without any statutory deductions whatsoever.
(B) With a mandatory annual increase of 25%.
(C) Only in cash and not through bank transfer.
(D) In a timely manner as prescribed by the code.

144. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Under the IR Code, 2020, a worker can directly approach the Industrial Tribunal if their grievance is not resolved by the Grievance Redressal Committee within the specified time.
Statement II : This provision is a key component of providing speedy justice by bypassing unnecessary, lengthy intermediate steps.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

145. A significant aspect of woman empowerment in the OSH Code, 2020 is the removal of restrictions on:
(A) All types of establishments and hazardous work.
(B) The number of hours a woman can work daily.
(C) Working in night shifts with safety measures.
(D) The type of industries women can be employed in.

146. A self-employed electrician who finds work through an online portal is an example of which type of worker, for whom the Social Security Code, 2020 aims to provide benefits?
(A) Gig Worker/Platform Worker
(B) Organized Sector Worker
(C) Government Servant
(D) Unemployed Person

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(C) Insufficient workplace infrastructure.
(D) Delayed justice in the context of industrial relations.

164. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020 subsumes the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
Statement II : This consolidation is part of the code's objective to create a single, comprehensive social security framework.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

165. The Social Security Code, 2020 aims to extend benefits to unorganized workers, which form a large part of India's workforce. Which benefit is provisioned under the code?
(A) Maternity benefits.
(B) Guaranteed annual foreign trips.
(C) A personal chauffeur for commuting.
(D) Free lifetime supply of groceries.

166. A worker is aggrieved by a disciplinary action taken by his employer. Under the IR Code, 2020, what is his most immediate and internal recourse for speedy justice within the establishment?
(A) Approaching the High Court.
(B) Filing a complaint with the Grievance Redressal Committee.
(C) Initiating a nationwide strike.
(D) Seeking intervention from the Prime Minister's Office.

167. A woman is hired to work in a chemical factory. The OSH Code, 2020, empowers her by ensuring:
(A) She is entitled to the same rights and protocols as any other worker.
(B) She is paid less than her male counterparts.
(C) She cannot be a member of any safety committee.
(D) She is prohibited from handling any chemicals.

168. The guarantee of wages in the Wage Code, 2019, is a legal assurance against:
(A) Price inflation.
(B) Market competition.
(C) Arbitrary deductions and delayed payments by the employer.
(D) Business losses incurred by the company.

169. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The definition of wage in the Wage Code, 2019, is crucial for social security calculations.
Reason (R) : Social security contributions, like Provident Fund, are calculated as a percentage of the 'wages' paid to an employee. A clear definition prevents disputes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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170. A key rationale for the Social Security Code, 2020, is to provide a safety net for workers in the unorganized sector. Who is an example of such a worker?
(A) A CEO of a large corporation.
(B) A tenured professor at a university.
(C) A street vendor.
(D) A permanent employee of a bank.

171. Match the worker types in List I with their characteristics in List II according to the Labour Codes.
List I (Worker):
P. Skilled;
Q. Unskilled;
R. Gig;
S. Platform.
List II (Characteristic):
1. No substantial training;
2. Earns via online platform;
3. Possesses specific expertise;
4. Outside traditional relationship.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

172. The compensation payable under the Social Security Code, 2020, is for:
(A) Hurt feelings due to a manager's comment.
(B) Loss of a promotion opportunity.

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155. Consider the following statements regarding the Industrial Relations Code, 2020:
1. It aims to consolidate laws related to trade unions and industrial disputes.
2. It introduces fixed-term employment with the same benefits as permanent workers.
3. It makes it mandatory for a tribunal to give its award within 30 days of the conclusion of proceedings.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

156. The provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020, such as allowing night work with consent, aims to:
(A) Force women to work at inconvenient times.
(B) Reduce the overall number of women in the workforce.
(C) Ensure women are only given low-skilled jobs.
(D) Remove protective provisions that act as barriers.

157. Which concept is central to the Wage Code, 2019's approach to social security?
(A) Universal Basic Income provided by the government.
(B) Mandatory private health insurance for every citizen.
(C) Complete privatization of pension funds.
(D) The definition of 'wage' as the basis for statutory contributions.

158. Which of the following is the most direct measure for providing speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020?
(A) Increasing the number of holidays for labour court judges.
(B) Making legal representation mandatory for all workers.
(C) Requiring all complaints to be filed in English only.
(D) Setting statutory time limits for adjudication proceedings.

159. The Social Security Code, 2020, provides for social security for unorganized workers through a system of:
(A) Compulsory military service for all citizens.
(B) Universal suffrage and voting rights.
(C) Schemes funded by contributions and government.
(D) Mandatory corporate donations to political parties.

160. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The compensation provisions under the Social Security Code, 2020, are applicable even if the accident was caused by the negligence of a co-worker.
Reason (R) : The 'arising out of and in the course of employment' doctrine means the employer is liable for risks inherent to the employment, including actions of other employees.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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161. The Wage Code, 2019 provides for minimum wages to be set for skilled and unskilled workers, acknowledging that:
(A) All labour has the same economic value.
(B) Skill and complexity should be factors in wage determination.
(C) Unskilled workers should not receive a minimum wage.
(D) Only skilled workers are eligible for social security.

162. The term woman empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020, refers to:
(A) Giving women absolute authority over male workers.
(B) Reserving all managerial positions for women.
(C) Exempting women from all work responsibilities.
(D) Creating conditions for women to participate safely and equally.

163. The IR Code, 2020's provision for speedy justice primarily addresses the problem of:
(A) High unemployment rates.
(B) Low foreign direct investment.

147. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the provision for employee compensation in the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) It covers accidents arising out of and in the course of employment.
(B) It covers certain occupational diseases.
(C) In case of death, compensation is paid to the dependents.
(D) The amount of compensation is fixed and the same for every worker.

148. A key social security aspect of the Wage Code, 2019 lies in its effect on:
(A) Standardizing wage structures for correct contribution calculations.
(B) Ensuring minimum wages are high enough for private insurance.
(C) Directly providing pensions to all workers.
(D) Making health check-ups a part of the wage structure.

149. The IR Code, 2020 seeks to provide speedy justice by:
(A) Making it harder for workers to file complaints.
(B) Increasing the number of judges on a tribunal to make decisions slower.
(C) Allowing employers to resolve disputes by firing workers.
(D) Introducing strict time frames for various stages of resolution.

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The OSH Code, 2020 contains provisions to empower women workers.
Reason (R) : These provisions include the right to work in any establishment and the requirement of consent for night shifts, coupled with safety measures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Match the labour codes in List I with their specific provisions in List II.
List I (Code):
P. OSH Code, 2020;
Q. Wage Code, 2019;
R. Social Security Code, 2020;
S. IR Code, 2020.
List II (Provision):
1. Re-skilling Fund;
2. National Social Security Board;
3. Definition of 'Wages';
4. Safety Committee.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

152. The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to provide social security to unorganized workers, who are generally characterized by:
(A) High-paying, permanent jobs with full benefits.
(B) Employment exclusively in the government sector.
(C) Owning and operating large industrial enterprises.
(D) Irregular work, low wages, and lack of formal benefits.

153. A machine operator loses a hand in a workplace accident. Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the compensation he receives would likely be calculated based on his wages, age, and:
(A) The percentage loss of earning capacity specified in a schedule.
(B) The profit margin of the employing company.
(C) The number of dependents he currently has.
(D) The market value of the machinery he was operating.

154. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019 ensures a guarantee of wages to workers in skilled and unskilled roles.
Statement II : This guarantee means that wages must be paid on time and without any illegal deductions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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(C) Disablement or death from an employment injury.
(D) Financial losses in personal investments.

173. What is a key change introduced by the IR Code, 2020 to ensure speedy justice?
(A) The establishment of conciliation-cum-arbitration proceedings.
(B) The complete elimination of trade unions.
(C) Allowing indefinite delays in court proceedings.
(D) The setting of specific timeframes for the resolution of disputes.

174. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The OSH Code, 2020, permits women to work in all sectors, including those previously restricted, like certain mining operations.
Statement II : This permission is absolute and does not require any additional safety measures from the employer.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

175. Consider the following statements regarding the Wage Code, 2019:
1. It aims to ensure a minimum wage for all workers.
2. It standardizes the definition of wages across multiple laws.
3. It guarantees that wages will be paid on time.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

176. Under the Wage Code, 2019, the Central Government is empowered to set a 'floor wage'. What is the significance of this floor wage?
(A) It is the maximum wage that can be paid to any worker.
(B) It is a baseline below which state governments cannot fix wages.
(C) It is the wage rate applicable only to central government employees.
(D) It is a wage paid for working on the ground floor of a building.

177. Which of the following is NOT an element of social security for unorganized workers as envisioned by the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) Life and disability insurance.
(B) Old age protection.
(C) Health and maternity benefits.
(D) Profit-sharing in the employer's company.

178. A driver for an app-based cab aggregated meets with an accident while on duty. Under which new legal framework can he potentially claim social security benefits?
(A) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(B) The Social Security Code, 2020
(C) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
(D) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

179. The OSH Code, 2020, enhances women's empowerment by requiring establishments with 50 or more employees to have a:
(A) Creche facility.
(B) Spa and salon.
(C) Designated shopping area.
(D) Women's-only elevator.

180. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, includes provisions for setting up Grievance Redressal Committees in establishments.
Reason (R) : This is intended to be a first-level, internal mechanism to resolve individual disputes quickly, thereby promoting speedy justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. The liability to pay compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, arises as soon as:
(A) The employee files a court case.
(B) The company's annual audit is completed.
(C) The employee retires from service.
(D) The personal injury is caused in an employment accident.

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201. Which factor is considered when fixing minimum wages for a 'skilled' worker under the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) The level of training and expertise required for the job.
(B) The worker's political affiliation.
(C) The worker's family size.
(D) The employer's personal preference.

202. The Social Security Code, 2020, extending provisions to unorganized sector workers, is a move towards fulfilling which Directive Principle of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to work, education and public assistance.
(B) Uniform Civil Code.
(C) Organization of village panchayats.
(D) Protection of monuments.

203. A dispute arises in a factory regarding overtime wages. To ensure speedy justice as per the spirit of the IR Code, 2020, the first step should be:
(A) An immediate lockout by the employer.
(B) A petition to the International Court of Justice.
(C) Resolution through the internal Grievance Redressal Committee.
(D) An indefinite strike by the workers.

204. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The empowerment of women is a key theme in the OSH Code, 2020.
Statement II : The Code achieves this by mandating equal remuneration for men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

205. The Social Security Code, 2020, provides for compensation to employees. This compensation is typically a one-time payment or periodical payment for:
(A) Achieving a sales target.
(B) Loss of earning capacity due to an employment injury.
(C) Attending a mandatory training program.
(D) Submitting a cost-saving suggestion.

206. The guarantee of wages under the Wage Code, 2019, is a fundamental protection for which category of worker?
(A) Only government employees.
(B) Only workers in multinational corporations.
(C) All workers, including skilled, unskilled, and in organized and unorganized sectors.
(D) Only self-employed individuals.

207. A significant social security aspect of the Wage Code, 2019 is the regularization of:
(A) Working hours.
(B) Leave policy.
(C) Canteen facilities.
(D) Bonus payments.

208. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, facilitates speedy justice by providing for:
(A) The option of combining conciliation and arbitration.
(B) The mandatory appointment of foreign judges.
(C) The suspension of all labour rights during a dispute.
(D) The automatic ruling in favour of the employer.

209. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The OSH Code, 2020 allows women to work at night.
Reason (R) : This is to ensure that women are not deprived of employment opportunities in industries that operate 24/7, provided their safety and consent are ensured.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. A home-based weaver selling her products through a cooperative is considered an 'unorganized worker' under the Social Security Code, 2020. What is the primary benefit she can get?
(A) Eligibility to be covered under specific social security schemes.
(B) A guaranteed government job.

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(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

192. An industrial dispute has been pending before a tribunal for five years. The IR Code, 2020, seeks to prevent such situations by:
(A) Abolishing tribunals altogether.
(B) Mandating specific time limits for the disposal of cases.
(C) Suggesting workers and employers settle the matter through a duel.
(D) Asking the government to take over the disputed company.

193. The provision of compensation for an employment-related injury under the Social Security Code, 2020, is a statutory liability of the:
(A) Employee.
(B) Government.
(C) Employer.
(D) Trade Union.

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019, provides social security by ensuring the correct definition of wages.
Statement II : The OSH Code, 2020, provides social security by ensuring a safe working environment, thereby preventing injury and loss of income.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

195. Consider the following regarding the empowerment of women under the OSH Code, 2020:
1. They are entitled to be employed in all establishments for all types of work.
2. They can be employed in night shifts only with their consent.
3. They are to be provided with adequate safety and transport if they work at night.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

196. A daily wage labourer working on a construction site is an example of a worker for whom the Social Security Code, 2020 aims to provide:
(A) A corporate credit card.
(B) Access to a social security fund for contingencies.
(C) A position on the company's board of directors.
(D) A luxury apartment.

197. The term guarantee of wages in the Wage Code, 2019 does NOT cover:
(A) Timely payment of wages.
(B) A guarantee of a job for life.
(C) Payment of at least the minimum wage.
(D) Protection from unauthorized deductions.

198. The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, is designed to create a more predictable and efficient environment for:
(A) Only the workers.
(B) Only the employers.
(C) Both industrial investment and worker welfare.
(D) Only the judiciary.

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199. By allowing women to work in all establishments, the OSH Code, 2020, removes a historical barrier that was often seen as:
(A) Protective but discriminatory.
(B) Essential for national security.
(C) Economically beneficial for women.
(D) A key demand of trade unions.

200. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates many previous laws, including the Employees' Compensation Act.
Reason (R) : This consolidation aims to create a fragmented and confusing system for claiming compensation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

182. How does the Wage Code, 2019, contribute to social security for workers?
(A) By directly providing pensions.
(B) By ensuring that the 'wage' for PF and ESI is clearly defined.
(C) By making all workers government employees.
(D) By abolishing all social security schemes.

183. One of the goals of providing speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, is to:
(A) Increase the profits of lawyers.
(B) Reduce industrial strife and promote harmonious relationships.
(C) Encourage workers to file frivolous complaints.
(D) Weaken the position of trade unions.

184. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The OSH Code, 2020, is exclusively focused on the safety of male workers.
Statement II : The code has specific, distinct provisions aimed at the safety, health, and empowerment of women workers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

185. The Social Security Code, 2020, for the first time, brings which of the following groups into the legislative framework for social security?
(A) Gig and platform workers.
(B) Permanent central government employees.
(C) Members of the armed forces.
(D) Chief Executive Officers of companies.

186. The concept of 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, addresses the issue of:
(A) Lack of skills among workers.
(B) Wage theft and delayed payments.
(C) High attrition rates.
(D) Foreign exchange fluctuations.

187. The provision for compensation for injury or death under the Social Security Code, 2020 is a form of:
(A) Punitive action against the employee.
(B) Employer's liability insurance.
(C) A government subsidy for hospitals.
(D) A retirement benefit.

188. Which action by an employer would be supported by the women's empowerment provisions of the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) Refusing to hire women for a job involving night shifts.
(B) Hiring a woman for a night shift role after getting consent.
(C) Paying a woman less for the same job.
(D) Firing a woman who becomes pregnant.

189. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, makes provisions for unorganized sector workers.
Reason (R) : The code mandates that every unorganized sector worker will receive the same salary and benefits as a Member of Parliament.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

190. What is the primary objective of differentiating between skilled and unskilled workers for minimum wage fixation under the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) To promote discrimination.
(B) To recognize the different levels of expertise and effort.
(C) To simplify wage calculations by paying everyone the same.
(D) To comply with international treaty obligations.

191. Match the key concepts in List I with their objectives in List II.
List I (Concept):
P. Guarantee of Wages;
Q. Women Empowerment;
R. Speedy Justice;
S. Unorganized Worker Security.
List II (Objective):
1. Reduce litigation time;
2. Ensure timely payment;
3. Extend social safety net;
4. Promote gender equality.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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(C) A free house from the government.
(D) A diplomatic passport.

211. Match the provisions in List I with their core ideas in List II.
List I (Provision):
P. Employee Compensation;
Q. Minimum Wage;
R. Grievance Redressal Committee;
S. Creche Facility.
List II (Idea):
1. Internal dispute resolution;
2. Women's empowerment;
3. Basic sustenance;
4. Social security for accidents.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

212. The compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, for an injury, is determined based on a formula. Which of the following is NOT a variable in that formula?
(A) Monthly wages of the employee.
(B) Age of the employee.
(C) Percentage of disability.
(D) Religion of the employee.

213. The Wage Code, 2019, by ensuring timely payment of wages, upholds the worker's right to:
(A) Political association.
(B) Free speech.
(C) The fruits of their labour.
(D) Religious freedom.

214. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A key feature of the IR Code, 2020, is the provision for a sole negotiating union, which has the exclusive right to bargain for workers in an establishment.
Statement II : This is intended to create a chaotic and unstable industrial relations environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

215. Consider the following social security laws:
1. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
2. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923
The provisions of which of the above acts have been consolidated into the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

216. The provision in the OSH Code, 2020, allowing women to work in all establishments, including factories at night (with consent), is a step towards which principle?
(A) Gender segregation.
(B) Reducing wages for all workers.
(C) Gender equality and non-discrimination in employment.
(D) Limiting economic opportunities for women.

217. The Wage Code, 2019 defines wages clearly. This helps in providing social security by:
(A) Preventing disputes over the amount for PF/ESI calculation.
(B) Guaranteeing a job to every person.
(C) Providing free food to workers.
(D) Ensuring a fixed pension for all citizens.

218. An appeal against the order of the Industrial Tribunal under the IR Code, 2020 would lie to:
(A) The High Court.
(B) The Conciliation Officer.
(C) The Grievance Redressal Committee.
(D) The Labour Minister.

219. The Social Security Code, 2020 mandates the creation of a database for which group of workers?
(A) Only organized sector workers.
(B) Only foreign workers in India.
(C) Only retired workers.
(D) Unorganized sector workers.

220. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Wage Code, 2019, aims to ensure a guaranteed wage for skilled and unskilled workers.

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Reason (R) : This guarantee is primarily enforced through timely payment schedules and rules against arbitrary deductions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, for a temporary disablement is typically in the form of:
(A) A lump sum payment equivalent to lifelong wages.
(B) A half-monthly payment during the period of disablement.
(C) A promotion in rank.
(D) A foreign vacation package.

222. The term unskilled worker in the context of the Wage Code, 2019 refers to a worker who:
(A) Is illiterate.
(B) Performs operations involving simple duties.
(C) Is unwilling to work.
(D) Has not joined a trade union.

223. What is the most significant provision for speedy justice in the IR Code, 2020?
(A) The increase in the number of public holidays.
(B) The mandatory time-framing of the entire resolution process.
(C) The provision for life imprisonment for employers.
(D) The requirement for all proceedings to be in Latin.

224. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020, makes provisions for gig workers and platform workers.
Statement II : These provisions were necessary because these new forms of work did not fit neatly into the traditional legal definitions of 'employee'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

225. A factory has a creche as per the OSH Code, 2020. This provision primarily supports:
(A) The empowerment of working women with young children.
(B) The employer's public image.
(C) The skill development of children.
(D) The reduction of the factory's tax liability.

226. What is the main purpose of providing for compensation to employees under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) To provide income security to workers and their families.
(B) To punish employers for running a business.
(C) To generate revenue for the government through fines.
(D) To discourage people from seeking employment in factories.

227. The guarantee of wages under the Wage Code, 2019, is violated if:
(A) An employer pays the wages on the 7th day of the following month.
(B) An employer pays less than the notified minimum wage.
(C) An employer makes a deduction for an advance.
(D) An employer provides a payslip explaining the deductions.

228. The social security provisions within the Wage Code, 2019, are mostly:
(A) Direct, like providing insurance.
(B) Non-existent.
(C) Optional for the employer to follow.
(D) Indirect, relating to wage definition impacts.

229. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The IR Code, 2020, provides for a Grievance Redressal Committee.
Reason (R) : The purpose of this committee is to delay justice and make it more expensive for the worker.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

230. A provision in the OSH Code, 2020, states that women shall be entitled to employment in all establishments. This is a measure of empowerment because it:
(A) Forces women to take up jobs they do not want.
(B) Fights gender-based stereotypes and restrictions.
(C) Guarantees a higher salary for women than for men.
(D) Increases the level of danger in the workplace.

231. Match the labour codes in List I with their key areas of focus in List II.
List I (Code):
P. Wage Code, 2019;
Q. OSH Code, 2020;
R. IR Code, 2020;
S. Social Security Code, 2020.
List II (Focus):
1. Worker safety and welfare;
2. Remuneration and bonus;
3. Dispute resolution;
4. Insurance and pension.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

232. The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to provide security to unorganized workers by:
(A) Giving them permanent jobs in government.
(B) Banning all forms of unorganized work.
(C) Forcing them to migrate to other countries.
(D) Creating a framework for specific schemes.

233. The provision for 'speedy justice' in the IR Code, 2020, is crucial for workers because:
(A) It guarantees that they will win every case.
(B) Protracted disputes lead to loss of wages and insecurity.
(C) It allows them to take more holidays.
(D) It makes the employer's position weaker.

234. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019, simplifies the complex structure of wages by creating a single, uniform definition.
Statement II : This simplification has no impact on the calculation of social security benefits like provident fund.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

235. Consider the following actions by an employer:
1. Hiring a woman for a research role that requires working late nights, with her consent and proper safety measures.
2. Refusing to hire a woman for a managerial role because women are not good leaders.
3. Providing a clean and hygienic creche facility for the children of employees.
Which of the above actions align with the empowerment provisions of the OSH Code, 2020?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

236. The compensation payable for death of an employee under the Social Security Code, 2020, is calculated as a percentage of:
(A) The company's annual profit.
(B) The employee's monthly wages, considering an age factor.
(C) The total assets of the employer.
(D) The national GDP.

237. The 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019 strengthens the worker's position by:
(A) Making wage payment a statutory obligation.
(B) Guaranteeing a promotion every six months.
(C) Ensuring the worker is never fired.
(D) Providing free legal advice for personal matters.

238. A 'skilled employee' under the Wage Code, 2019, is one who:
(A) Works with their hands.
(B) Is capable of exercising independent judgment.

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(C) Has a postgraduate degree.
(D) Can speak multiple languages.

239. The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, ultimately aims to foster an environment of:
(A) Conflict and distrust.
(B) Industrial harmony and economic growth.
(C) Constant litigation.
(D) Government control over all industries.

240. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020 includes provisions for unorganized sector workers, gig workers, and platform workers.
Reason (R) : This reflects the government's intent to create a universal social security system that covers all types of workers in the country.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

241. A key 'woman empowerment' feature of the OSH Code, 2020 is:
(A) The right to equal remuneration.
(B) The right to be employed in all establishments.
(C) Mandatory reservation for women on boards.
(D) Shorter working hours for women for same pay.

242. The compensation provisions in the Social Security Code, 2020, are based on the principle of:
(A) The employer's fault.
(B) The employee's fault.
(C) No-fault liability arising out of employment.
(D) The government's fault.

243. The guarantee of wages under the Wage Code 2019 is a provision primarily concerned with:
(A) The amount of wages.
(B) The security of employment.
(C) The mode and time of payment of wages.
(D) The skill level of the worker.

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244. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The IR Code, 2020, is designed to make the process of dispute resolution slower, to ensure all facts are considered.
Statement II : The code introduces strict timelines for conciliation and tribunal proceedings to ensure speedy justice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

245. Social security for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020, is a major step towards:
(A) Formalizing the entire economy overnight.
(B) Reducing the financial vulnerability of the population.
(C) Increasing taxes on the middle class.
(D) Discouraging foreign investment.

246. What does 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code 2019 primarily secure for a worker?
(A) Timely payment of earned wages.
(B) A job for life.
(C) A fixed annual bonus.
(D) A share in the company's profits.

247. The provision for compensation for injury under the Social Security Code, 2020, covers which of the following scenarios?
(A) An injury sustained at home while cooking.
(B) A fall from scaffolding at a construction site.
(C) An illness caught from a family member.
(D) An injury sustained while playing a sport.

248. The term unskilled under the Wage Code, 2019, applies to a worker who performs tasks requiring:
(A) High technical expertise.
(B) Little prior experience or training.
(C) A university degree.
(D) Significant independent judgment.

249. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The OSH Code, 2020 contains provisions that can be seen as empowering for women workers.
Reason (R) : By requiring creche facilities and

allowing work at night with consent, the code helps women balance work and family life and access more job opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

250. The main objective of providing for speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is to:
(A) Ensure disputes are resolved quickly for harmony.
(B) Enhance the reputation of the judiciary.
(C) Provide more business to lawyers.
(D) Allow employers to fire workers at will.

251. Match the labour codes in List I with the groups primarily benefited in List II.
List I (Code):
P. Social Security Code;
Q. OSH Code;
R. IR Code;
S. Wage Code.
List II (Beneficiary):
1. Women workers;
2. Workers and employers in disputes;
3. Low-wage earners;
4. Gig and informal workers.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

252. The Social Security Code, 2020, bringing unorganized workers into its ambit, is an attempt to address:
(A) The problem of over-employment.
(B) Informality and lack of safety nets.
(C) High salaries for organized employees.
(D) Lack of technological adoption.

253. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019?
(A) An employer can be penalized for delaying wage payments.
(B) All workers get the same wage irrespective of skill.
(C) Workers cannot be terminated from their jobs.
(D) The government pays the wages if the employer cannot.

254. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The provision of compensation to employees under the Social Security Code, 2020, is a new concept in Indian labour law.
Statement II : The Social Security Code, 2020, largely consolidates and modifies the provisions of the pre-existing Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

255. Consider the following regarding the IR Code, 2020:
1. Setting up of Grievance Redressal Committees.
2. Time-bound resolution of disputes by tribunals.
3. Provision for a re-skilling fund for retrenched workers.
Which of the above statements contribute to the concept of 'justice' for the worker?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

256. The OSH Code, 2020 empowers women by removing the blanket ban on their employment in night shifts. This is based on the principle of:
(A) Paternalism.
(B) Equal opportunity, coupled with safeguards.
(C) Segregation.
(D) Exploitation.

257. The social security mentioned in the context of the Wage Code, 2019 primarily refers to the impact of:
(A) A standardized wage definition on statutory deductions.
(B) The provision of free food and lodging to all workers.
(C) A government-run unemployment insurance scheme.
(D) The mandatory retirement age.

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complexity of labor vary significantly across India. It allows the appropriate government to set realistic wage rates that reflect local economic realities.

9. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, empowers women by removing traditional barriers to night shift work. However, this provision is not unconditional. Employers must obtain the explicit consent of the female employee and ensure specific safety and welfare measures are in place. The assertion is correct regarding empowerment, but the reason is false as shifts are not mandatory.

10. (A) Management-level executives
The Wage Code, 2019, focuses on protecting workers by fixing minimum wages for categories such as unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and highly skilled labor. Management-level executives are typically excluded from these specific minimum wage determinations as their compensation is usually negotiated through individual contracts and exceeds the statutory minimums. The code primarily aims to prevent the exploitation of manual and technical workers.

11. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Each labor code introduces distinct provisions to modernize the industrial landscape. The Wage Code establishes the National Floor Wage for pay parity. The Industrial Relations Code mandates Grievance Redressal Committees for internal disputes. The Social Security Code extends benefits to gig workers for the first time. Finally, the OSH Code requires Safety Committees to ensure healthy and safe working conditions.

12. (B) Social Security Code, 2020
The Social Security Code, 2020, subsumes the Employees' Compensation Act, consolidating provisions for financial relief in cases of workplace injuries or occupational diseases. It establishes the legal framework for compensation payable by employers when an accident arises out of and in the course of employment. This consolidation simplifies the process for workers to claim benefits following a work-related disability.

13. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
The Wage Code, 2019, introduces a uniform and simplified definition of wages by limiting exclusions. This clarity is essential for both employers and employees to calculate statutory contributions like provident fund and gratuity accurately. By reducing ambiguity, the code aims to decrease legal disputes over wage components, thereby increasing transparency and ensuring workers receive their full financial entitlements.

14. (D) The employer must obtain the specific consent of the woman worker.
While the OSH Code, 2020, promotes gender equality by allowing night shifts, it places a critical condition on the employer to obtain the woman worker's explicit consent. This ensures that women have the agency to choose their working hours. Additionally, the employer is responsible for providing mandatory safety and transportation facilities to protect female employees during these night hours.

15. (A) A time-bound process involving a Grievance Redressal Committee and conciliation.
To ensure speedy justice, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, mandates a structured, time-bound mechanism for individual grievances. It begins with the establishment-level Grievance Redressal Committee, followed by conciliation proceedings if necessary. This approach encourages the internal resolution of disputes and limits the time consumed by formal adjudication, providing workers with faster relief and reducing the burden on tribunals.

16. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Social Security Code, 2020, modernizes labor protection by creating a national database for unorganized workers to streamline benefit delivery. It also introduces legal definitions for 'gig' and 'platform' workers, bringing them under the social security umbrella. However, the code does not mandate a 50% income contribution from unorganized workers, as schemes are typically funded through multiple sources.

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(A) Supreme Court.
(B) Industrial Tribunal.
(C) Company CEO.
(D) Local police station.

269. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Wage Code, 2019, is not related to social security.
Reason (R) : The code's new definition of 'wage' directly impacts the calculation basis for social security contributions like Provident Fund and ESI.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

270. One of the ways the OSH Code, 2020, empowers women is by requiring employers to provide safe transport facilities for those who work:
(A) In the daytime.
(B) In night shifts.
(C) From home.
(D) In administrative roles only.

271. Match the legal terms in List I with their meanings under the Labour Codes in List II.
List I (Term):
P. Unorganized Worker;
Q. Speedy Justice;
R. Minimum Wage;
S. Employment Injury.
List II (Meaning):
1. Wage level baseline;
2. Work-related accident;
3. Informal sector worker;
4. Efficient resolution.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

272. The compensation provisions of the Social Security Code, 2020 apply to:
(A) Only workers in hazardous industries.
(B) Employees covered who suffer an employment injury.
(C) Only government employees.
(D) Only workers earning above a certain threshold.

273. The classification of workers into skilled/unskilled in the Wage Code, 2019 is a recognition of the principle of:
(A) Equal pay for all, regardless of work.
(B) Fair differentiation based on job complexity.
(C) Social hierarchy.
(D) The employer's discretion.

274. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The IR Code, 2020, has provisions for Grievance Redressal Committees.
Statement II : These committees are the final and highest authority for resolving all industrial disputes in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

275. Consider the following benefits for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020:
1. Life and disability cover.
2. Health and maternity benefits.
3. Old age protection.
Which of the above are envisioned to be provided through schemes under the code?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

276. The provision of the OSH Code, 2020, allowing women to work in all establishments, aims to promote:
(A) Economic dependence.
(B) Gender equality in economic opportunities.
(C) Protective discrimination.
(D) A reduction in the male workforce.

277. The 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, is fundamentally a guarantee against:
(A) Business failure.
(B) Exploitation through non-payment.
(C) Inflation.
(D) Lack of promotion.

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278. The social security aspect of the Wage Code, 2019 is best demonstrated by:
(A) Its provisions on minimum wages.
(B) Its wage definition impact on PF and ESI.
(C) Its provisions on timely payment.
(D) Its provisions on bonus payments.

279. The term justice in speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, refers to the fair and lawful resolution of:
(A) Criminal cases.
(B) International border disputes.
(C) Industrial disputes and grievances.
(D) Family property matters.

280. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The provision for compensation for injury in the Social Security Code, 2020, covers accidents during the commute to work.
Reason (R) : This is based on the principle of 'notional extension of employment', which considers the commute a part of the work-related risk.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

281. The social security schemes for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020, are to be funded by:
(A) The World Bank exclusively.
(B) Private donations only.
(C) Contributions from workers, employers, and government.
(D) A special tax on agricultural income.

282. The provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020 is NOT just about rights but also about:
(A) Imposing more burdens.
(B) Ensuring a safe and supportive ecosystem.
(C) Creating reverse discrimination.
(D) Lowering productivity standards.

283. The Wage Code, 2019, in its provision for minimum wages for skilled and unskilled workers, attempts to balance the interests of:
(A) Workers and employers.
(B) Domestic and international politics.
(C) Agriculture and industry.
(D) Central and state governments.

284. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020, provides for compensation to employees for any injury, even if it is self-inflicted.
Statement II : The code provides for defenses for the employer, such as if the injury was caused due to the worker being under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

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285. A factory worker, after a dispute with his supervisor, wants to file a complaint. Under the IR Code, 2020, the principle of 'speedy justice' suggests his first port of call should be:
(A) The Supreme Court of India.
(B) The establishment's Grievance Redressal Committee.
(C) The International Labour Organization.
(D) The media.

286. What is the fundamental aim of providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector under the Social Security Code, 2020?
(A) To provide basic protection against life's risks.
(B) To make them eligible for government jobs.
(C) To increase the government's tax revenue.
(D) To track their movements.

287. The guarantee of wages under the Wage Code, 2019 is a legal protection against:
(A) The devaluation of currency.
(B) The worker's poor financial planning.
(C) The rising cost of living.
(D) Non-payment and illegal deduction.

288. The most significant empowerment provision for women in the OSH Code, 2020, is arguably:
(A) The provision for free cosmetics.
(B) The mandate for women-only canteens.

(C) The removal of barriers to types of work and shifts.
(D) The right to a longer lunch break.

289. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, sets up a mechanism for speedy justice.
Reason (R) : This is achieved by creating more layers of bureaucracy and prolonging the litigation process indefinitely.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

290. The Wage Code, 2019, provides for minimum wages to be set for different categories like skilled and unskilled. This is an application of the principle:
(A) One nation, one wage.
(B) Fair wage for fair work.
(C) To each according to his need.
(D) All workers are identical.

291. Match the provisions in List I with their objectives in List II.
List I (Provision):
P. Minimum Wages;
Q. Grievance Redressal;
R. Social Security (Gig);
S. Compensation.
List II (Objective):
1. Safety net for new work;
2. Income security for accidents;
3. Prevent exploitation;
4. Speedy internal resolution.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

292. The compensation provisions in the Social Security Code, 2020, are designed to provide financial relief to an employee for:
(A) Loss of personal property.
(B) Emotional distress from non-work events.
(C) The costs of a personal holiday.
(D) Loss of earning capacity due to work injury.

293. The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to provide social security to unorganized workers through a contributory mechanism. This means:
(A) Only the government pays for it.
(B) The cost is shared among worker, employer, and government.
(C) Only the worker pays for it.
(D) It is funded entirely by foreign donations.

294. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Wage Code, 2019 ensures a guarantee of wages, which includes timely payment.
Statement II : The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, ensures speedy justice, which includes timely resolution of disputes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

295. Consider the following aspects of the OSH Code, 2020:
1. It allows women to work at night with their consent.
2. It removes restrictions on women working in certain hazardous processes.
3. It mandates creche facilities in larger establishments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

296. A 'skilled' worker, for the purposes of the Wage Code, 2019, is differentiated from an 'unskilled' worker based on:
(A) Complexity, training, and judgment.
(B) The worker's current age.
(C) The gender of the worker.
(D) The location of the residence.

297. The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020 is a move away from a system of 'litigation' towards a system of:
(A) Indefinite conflict.
(B) Employer dominance.
(C) Resolution and adjudication.

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258. What is the most significant aspect of the speedy justice provision under the IR Code, 2020?
(A) It encourages long court battles.
(B) It sets deadlines for each stage of resolution.
(C) It removes the worker's right to appeal.
(D) It gives employers the final say in all disputes.

259. A key feature of the social security framework for unorganized workers in the Social Security Code, 2020 is:
(A) It is mandatory for all unorganized workers to join the army.
(B) It is based on registration and creation of a database.
(C) It provides a free car to every worker.
(D) It is exclusively funded by foreign aid.

260. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Social Security Code, 2020, amalgamates the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
Reason (R) : The purpose of this amalgamation is to create a single, comprehensive code for social security, including compensation for employment injuries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

261. The Wage Code, 2019, provides for the fixation of minimum wages for skilled and unskilled workers in order to:
(A) Ensure a basic standard of living and prevent exploitation.
(B) Limit the earnings of workers.
(C) Create a rigid hierarchy in the workplace.
(D) Discourage people from acquiring new skills.

262. The empowerment of women under the OSH Code, 2020 is reflected in the provision that gives them the right to:
(A) Work in any establishment, subject to safety regulations.
(B) A higher salary than men for the same job.
(C) Refuse to work without any reason.
(D) Form their own separate management.

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263. The provision of speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020 is intended to benefit:
(A) Only employers, by allowing quick closures.
(B) Only workers, by ensuring quick relief.
(C) Both employers and workers.
(D) Only lawyers and judges.

264. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The Social Security Code, 2020 is the first legal instrument in India to formally recognize 'gig workers' and 'platform workers'.
Statement II : This recognition is a crucial first step towards extending social security benefits to them.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

265. The provision for compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020 creates a legal obligation on the employer to provide relief for:
(A) Any illness suffered by the employee.
(B) Any accident, regardless of where it occurs.
(C) Injuries and diseases arising out of employment.
(D) The employee's personal financial losses.

266. The guarantee of wages in the Wage Code, 2019 translates into a legal right for the worker to:
(A) Receive at least the minimum notified wage.
(B) A promotion every year.
(C) A lifetime of employment.
(D) A share in the ownership of the company.

267. The Social Security Code, 2020, through its provisions for unorganized workers, aims to transition from a system of informal support to:
(A) A complete lack of support.
(B) A formal, rights-based social security system.
(C) A system entirely dependent on charity.
(D) A system where only the rich are protected.

268. The IR Code, 2020, aims for speedy justice by providing a clear, time-bound path for dispute resolution, starting from the Grievance Redressal Committee up to the:

ANSWERS

1. (B) To introduce a statutory national floor wage to be set by the Central Government.
The Wage Code, 2019, empowers the Central Government to fix a national floor wage. This takes into account the minimum living standards across different geographical areas. State governments must ensure that the minimum wages they fix are not lower than this national floor wage, ensuring a baseline level of income protection for all workers nationwide.

2. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, streamlines dispute resolution by establishing a time-bound framework for adjudicating industrial conflicts. While Statement I correctly identifies this goal of speedy justice, Statement II is incorrect because the code does not mandate an immediate tribunal for every complaint. Instead, it emphasizes preliminary conciliation and internal grievance redressal mechanisms before a tribunal is involved.

3. (C) A home-based, self-employed, or wage worker in the unorganized sector.
The Social Security Code, 2020, defines an unorganized worker as someone who works in the unorganized sector, including home-based workers, self-employed persons, or wage workers. This definition captures a vast portion of the workforce previously excluded from formal benefits. Such workers often lack regular contracts and traditional employer-employee relationships, necessitating targeted social security schemes for their protection.

4. (D) The employer is not obligated to provide transportation for women working night shifts.
The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, advances women's empowerment by entitling them to work in all establishments and types of processes. Employers must obtain consent for night shifts and are legally obligated to provide adequate safety, health facilities, and transportation. Denying transportation for night shifts would violate the protective safeguards mandated for female employees under the code.

(C) The timely payment of wages to employees without unauthorized deductions.
The guarantee of wages provision in the Wage Code, 2019, establishes a legal framework for the timely payment of remuneration. It ensures that workers receive their earned income without unauthorized or arbitrary deductions by the employer. This protection is vital for maintaining the financial stability of employees across both the organized and unorganized sectors, preventing exploitative practices regarding wage disbursement.

6. (B) The creation of a social security fund for disability, health, and maternity.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the government is empowered to frame specific schemes for unorganized workers. These schemes are supported by a dedicated social security fund to provide essential benefits such as life and disability cover, health services, and maternity protection. This framework aims to bridge the gap between formal sector benefits and the informal workforce's needs.

7. (D) The establishment of a two-member Industrial Tribunal for adjudicating disputes.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, promotes faster dispute resolution by introducing a two-member Industrial Tribunal. This body consists of one judicial member and one administrative member, combining legal expertise with practical industrial knowledge. By setting strict timelines for the disposal of cases, the code seeks to reduce the historical backlog of labor disputes and provide quicker relief to workers.

8. (A) Minimum wages can be fixed based on skill level and geographical area.
The Wage Code, 2019, provides a flexible framework for fixing minimum wages based on the skill level of the worker and the geographical location of the establishment. This approach acknowledges that the cost of living and the

(D) Union dominance.

298. The Social Security Code, 2020's inclusion of compensation provisions is a continuation and modernization of the principle that:
(A) Workers are solely responsible for safety.
(B) The cost of human wear and tear in production should be borne by industry.
(C) All accidents are acts of God.
(D) Government should pay all medical expenses.

299. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Wage Code, 2019, provides a guarantee of wages to workers.
Reason (R) : This guarantee means that every worker in India is guaranteed a government job with a fixed salary.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

300. The provision of social security for unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020, is significant because:
(A) It applies to a small section of the workforce.
(B) It extends a formal safety net to a vast and vulnerable part.
(C) It dismantles all existing social security systems.
(D) It is a purely voluntary scheme with no government.

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17. (B) Delays in payment and non-payment of earned wages by the employer.
The guarantee of wages provision under the Wage Code, 2019, acts as a safeguard for employees against the financial uncertainty caused by late payments or unauthorized deductions. By establishing strict timelines for wage disbursement, the code protects workers' livelihoods and ensures they are fairly compensated for their labor. This legal assurance is a fundamental right provided to the entire workforce.

18. (A) The Employees' Compensation Act–Provision for compensation to employees
The Social Security Code, 2020, was created by consolidating nine central labor laws. Among these, the Employees' Compensation Act was integrated to maintain and modernize provisions for financial relief due to employment-related injuries. Other acts, such as the Factories Act or Industrial Disputes Act, were subsumed into different codes focused on safety or industrial relations, rather than social security benefits.

19. (C) The appropriate Government (Central or State)
Under the Wage Code, 2019, the primary authority to fix and periodically revise minimum wages rests with the appropriate government, which may be the Central or State government depending on the sector. These authorities consult advisory boards to determine wage rates based on skill and geography. This decentralized approach ensures that wage standards remain relevant to local economic conditions across India.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces strict statutory timelines for the completion of inquiries and tribunal proceedings. This procedural change is specifically designed to address the chronic problem of delayed justice in labor courts. By ensuring faster adjudication, the code provides timely relief to workers and allows employers to resolve industrial conflicts without the burden of prolonged legal battles.

21. (D) The employer must provide a creche facility.
The OSH Code, 2020, mandates that any establishment employing 50 or more employees must provide a creche facility for the children of workers. Since the factory in question employs 60 women, it surpasses the legal threshold. This provision is a vital component of women's empowerment, as it supports female employees in balancing their professional responsibilities with childcare and family needs.

22. (B) 2, 4, 3, 1
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, outlines a logical sequence for dispute resolution to ensure efficiency. First, the worker submits a grievance to the internal committee. After the committee completes its proceedings, if the issue remains unresolved, conciliation proceedings are initiated. If conciliation fails, the final step is an application to the Industrial Tribunal for formal adjudication and a binding legal decision.

23. (C) An individual earning via an online platform outside traditional employment.
The Social Security Code, 2020, recognizes platform workers as individuals who earn income through online platforms that connect service providers with customers. This group typically falls outside traditional employer-employee relationships, such as delivery partners or ride-sharing drivers. The code aims to provide a social security framework for these workers, acknowledging the growth of the digital gig economy in modern labor.

24. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Wage Code, 2019, introduces the concept of a national floor wage to standardize minimum income levels across the country. The Central Government sets this floor wage after considering varied living standards. Once fixed, State Governments are legally barred from setting minimum wage rates below this threshold, although they are permitted to set higher rates based on local economic factors.

25. (B) Offer financial support to employees or dependents for injury or death.
Providing compensation to employees under the Social Security Code, 2020, is designed to ensure financial security in the face of workplace accidents. If an injury results in total or partial disability, or if an accident leads to the death of an employee, the employer is liable to pay

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advances, provided they are within the legal limits.

76. (C) Reducing the time taken for adjudication and resolution of disputes.
In the context of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, 'speedy justice' specifically refers to the creation of an efficient legal framework for labor disputes. By setting strict time lines for conciliation and tribunal proceedings, the code aims to prevent the long delays that often characterized the previous labor court system. Faster adjudication provides quicker relief to workers and reduces the period of uncertainty for industrial establishments.

77. (B) A national board will be constituted to monitor schemes for them.
The Social Security Code, 2020, establishes a National Social Security Board to recommend and monitor welfare schemes for unorganized workers. This high-level body ensures that the government's efforts to provide health, disability, and old age benefits are effectively implemented. While unorganized workers are not entitled to government-scale salaries, this institutional framework represents a major step toward providing them with a formal and structured social safety net.

78. (B) Trainee or intern
The Wage Code, 2019, provides for the fixation of minimum wages for categories of workers based on their skill level, such as unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled. While it covers most regular employees in these categories, trainees or interns are often governed by separate regulations, such as the Apprentices Act, which have different rules for stipends rather than the statutory minimum wage rates fixed for regular workers under the code.

79. (B) Promoting economic empowerment and gender equality in the workforce.
The OSH Code, 2020, removes historical legal barriers that restricted women from working in certain establishments or industries. By granting women the right to be employed in any work of their choice, the code promotes gender equality and economic empowerment. This shift allows women to pursue a wider range of career opportunities and participate more fully in the national economy, provided their safety and health are protected.

80. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Social Security Code, 2020, includes robust provisions for compensating employees for injuries sustained at work. The assertion is correct as this is a core feature of the code. However, the reason is false because these compensation provisions apply to workers in both the organized and unorganized sectors who are covered under the code. It is not an exclusive benefit only for the unorganized workforce.

81. (B) It ensures a consistent portion of remuneration is used for PF and ESI.
The simplified definition of 'wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is significant for social security because it provides a uniform base for calculating statutory contributions. By clearly defining what constitutes wages and limiting exclusions, the code ensures that the contributions for Provident Fund and State Insurance are calculated consistently. This prevents employers from artificially reducing the contribution base, thereby protecting the worker's long-term social security benefits.

82. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The enactment of the four labor codes occurred in two phases. The Wage Code Act was passed and received Presidential assent in 2019, making it the first of the reforms. The remaining three codes—Industrial Relations, Social Security, and OSH—were passed by Parliament and received Presidential assent in 2020. This sequence reflects the progressive implementation of the government's comprehensive labor law reform agenda over time.

83. (A) One judicial member and one administrative member.
To ensure faster and more expert adjudication, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, specifies that the Industrial Tribunal will consist of two members: one judicial and one administrative. The judicial member provides legal expertise, while the administrative member brings practical knowledge of industrial affairs. this combination is intended to streamline the decision-making process and ensure that tribunal awards are

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34. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
The Social Security Code, 2020, expands the concept of the course of employment through the principle of notional extension. This means that accidents occurring during a worker's commute between their residence and workplace can be considered as arising out of their employment. Consequently, employers are liable to pay compensation for such injuries, providing workers with enhanced protection during their daily travel.

35. (C) Both organized and unorganized sectors.
The Wage Code, 2019, is designed to be inclusive, extending the guarantee of timely wage payments and minimum wage standards to all employees. This applies regardless of whether they work in the organized or unorganized sector. By universalizing these protections, the code aims to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable workers in the informal economy while maintaining standards in formal industrial establishments.

36. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces innovative measures like a re-skilling fund for retrenched workers and mandates internal Grievance Redressal Committees for larger establishments. These provisions aim to provide economic justice and faster dispute resolution. However, the code does not ban the formation of new trade unions; instead, it provides a framework for their registration and recognition for collective bargaining purposes.

37. (D) A large portion of the Indian workforce lacks social security coverage.
A primary driver for the Social Security Code, 2020, is the recognition that the vast majority of India's labor force is employed in the unorganized sector without formal benefits. Including these workers in the legislative framework allows the government to create targeted schemes for health, disability, and old age protection. This inclusion is essential for building a truly universal and comprehensive national social safety net.

38. (A) Health, safety, and working conditions in establishments.
The OSH Code, 2020, consolidates and replaces thirteen central labor laws that were previously scattered. Its primary focus is on ensuring a safe and healthy working environment for all employees across various sectors. By standardizing safety protocols and working condition requirements, the code aims to reduce workplace accidents and improve the overall well-being of the Indian labor force in modern industries.

39. (C) Both workers and employers by ensuring faster resolution.
Providing speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, creates a more stable industrial environment that benefits both parties. For workers, it ensures timely relief and financial compensation for grievances. For employers, it reduces the costs and uncertainty associated with prolonged litigation and strikes. Faster resolution mechanisms ultimately promote industrial harmony and contribute to the ease of doing business in India.

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40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wage Code, 2019, acknowledges that wage fixation must reflect the inherent value and expertise of different labor roles. By allowing for separate minimum wage rates for unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled workers, the code ensures that more complex work is fairly compensated. This categorization is a practical approach to wage determination that considers the varying levels of training and effort across industries.

41. (C) The dependents of the deceased employee.
In the unfortunate event of an employee's death resulting from an employment-related accident, the Social Security Code, 2020, mandates that compensation be paid to their registered dependents. This provision ensures that the family of the deceased receives financial support to cope with the loss of income. The calculation of this amount is based on the worker's age and wages at the time.

42. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The legislative process for the four labor codes took place over several years. The Wage Code

92. (B) Requiring women to take a lower salary for night shifts.
The OSH Code, 2020, aims to empower women by providing equal opportunities with necessary safeguards like transport and creche facilities. However, requiring a lower salary for night shifts would be discriminatory and counterproductive to empowerment. Empowerment is based on providing access to the same work and pay as men, supported by measures that ensure safety and help balance work with childcare responsibilities.

93. (C) Platform Worker
A food delivery rider who receives tasks through a mobile application is classified as a 'platform worker' under the Social Security Code, 2020. This category refers to individuals who use an online platform to access software that connects them with customers to provide services. The code recognizes that these workers operate outside traditional employment models and aims to provide them with a social security safety net for the first time.

94. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces the concept of a re-skilling fund for workers who have been retrenched. Employers must contribute a specified amount to this fund for every worker they lay off. This fund is intended to pay for the worker to acquire new skills, helping them find new employment more quickly. This proactive measure provides economic justice and supports the worker's transition back into the labor force.

95. (B) 2 and 3 only
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, compensation is calculated based on factors like the employee's monthly wages and age, and the extent of the disability. However, an employer is generally not liable to pay compensation if the injury occurred while the worker was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Additionally, Statement 1 is incorrect because the injury must arise 'out of and in the course of employment' to be compensable.

96. (C) To determine appropriate and differential minimum wage rates.
The classification of workers into categories such as unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled in the Wage Code, 2019, is a practical tool for wage fixation. It acknowledges that different jobs require varying levels of training, experience, and manual or mental effort. By using these categories, the government can set minimum wage rates that are fair and reflect the complexity of the labor being performed in different industrial sectors.

97. (B) Ensuring clarity in wage components for PF contributions.
A major social security benefit of the Wage Code, 2019, is its unified definition of 'wages'. This definition clearly specifies which components of an employee's remuneration are included for calculating contributions to the Provident Fund and State Insurance. By reducing ambiguity, the code ensures that workers' social security contributions are calculated correctly, preventing disputes and ensuring their long-term financial benefits are fully protected by the law.

98. (A) Lengthy delays and protracted litigation in labour courts.
The previous labor dispute resolution system was frequently criticized for its slow pace, often leaving workers and employers in legal limbo for many years. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, addresses this by introducing 'speedy justice' through time-bound conciliation and tribunal processes. By mandating faster adjudication, the code seeks to provide timely relief to workers and create a more efficient and predictable environment for industrial investment and operations.

99. (B) Granting women the right to be employed in all establishments.
A cornerstone of women's empowerment in the OSH Code, 2020, is the entitlement for women to work in any establishment and for any type of work. This removes historical barriers that excluded women from certain industries or night shifts. By opening all sectors of the economy to women, the code promotes gender equality and allows female workers to pursue diverse career paths, provided that employers ensure their safety.

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employment opportunities for women does not come at the expense of their safety.

51. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The labor codes introduce specific terms and bodies to regulate different aspects of work. The Floor Wage is a baseline set by the Central Government under the Wage Code. The Grievance Redressal Committee is a bipartisan body for resolving internal disputes. A Gig Worker is defined as someone earning outside traditional relationships. Finally, the Safety Committee is mandated under the OSH Code for large establishments.

52. (C) Adjudication of industrial disputes and individual grievances.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is specifically designed to provide an expedited legal framework for resolving industrial disputes and worker grievances. It focuses on labor-management relations and the protection of workers' rights within the workplace. By introducing time-bound processes for conciliation and tribunal hearings, the code aims to deliver justice far more quickly than the previous, often protracted, judicial systems.

53. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Social Security Code, 2020, mandates the registration of unorganized, gig, and platform workers on government portals. While Statement I is correct about registration facilitating benefit delivery, Statement II is false because registration is often a prerequisite for eligibility. A worker must be registered in the system to access the specific social security schemes and benefits designed for the unorganized sector under the code.

54. (C) The time limit for payment of wages.
The Wage Code, 2019, ensures a guarantee of wages by establishing strict time limits for payment across different employment types. For example, it specifies that wages for daily, weekly, or monthly workers must be paid within a certain number of days after the period ends. This prevents employers from delaying payments indefinitely, ensuring workers can meet their financial obligations and livelihoods.

55. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The OSH Code, 2020, contains multiple provisions that collectively empower women. It mandates consent for night shifts, removes historical barriers to employment in various industries, and requires creche facilities in establishments with 50 or more employees. These measures are designed to increase women's labor force participation while ensuring their safety, health, and welfare are prioritized by employers across all industrial and commercial sectors.

56. (C) Voluntary resignation by the employee to start a business.
Compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is primarily intended to provide relief for employment-related contingencies such as death, permanent disability, or occupational disease. It is an insurance-style benefit for injuries arising from work. Voluntary resignation is a personal choice by the employee and does not fall under the category of an employment-related injury or disability that would trigger the employer's liability for compensation.

57. (C) Through government schemes funded via a dedicated fund.
The Social Security Code, 2020, addresses the needs of the unorganized sector by enabling the government to frame specific welfare schemes. These schemes are supported by a dedicated Social Security Fund, which can receive contributions from the Central Government, state governments, and even corporate social responsibility funds. This framework provides a mechanism for delivering health, disability, and old age benefits to informal workers.

58. (C) It makes it compulsory for every worker to join a trade union.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, consolidates laws on unions and disputes and emphasizes faster resolution through Grievance Redressal Committees. However, joining a trade union remains a voluntary right for workers, not a legal compulsion. The code respects the freedom of association while providing a framework for unions to gain recognition as sole negotiating agents for collective bargaining with the employer.

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was the first to be enacted in 2019. This was followed by the simultaneous enactment of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, the Industrial Relations Code, and the Social Security Code in 2020. This sequence reflects the phased approach taken by the government to reform labor laws.

43. (C) The code empowers the government to make rules regarding night shift safety.
The OSH Code, 2020, includes specific provisions for women's empowerment by allowing them to work night shifts between 7 PM and 6 AM. To ensure their protection, the code empowers the government to prescribe rules regarding safety, working hours, and transportation. This regulatory framework balances the expansion of economic opportunities for women with the necessary safeguards for their health and well-being.

44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, was specifically drafted to simplify the complex landscape of Indian labor law by consolidating three major central acts. These include the Trade Unions Act, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and the Industrial Disputes Act. By creating a single comprehensive code, the legislation aims to provide a clearer and more efficient legal framework for managing industrial relationships.

45. (B) How the definition of wages impacts deductions and contributions.
The definition of 'wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is foundational for social security because it determines the basis for statutory contributions. Contributions to schemes like the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance are calculated as a percentage of these defined wages. A uniform and clear definition prevents confusion and ensures that workers' social security benefits are calculated accurately and consistently.

46. (B) To guarantee a promotion for every worker who files a complaint.
The pursuit of speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, focuses on resolving legal disputes and grievances through efficient processes like conciliation and tribunals. While this aims to reduce strikes and build trust, it does not guarantee outcomes like promotions. The objective is procedural efficiency and the delivery of fair legal relief, rather than interfering with an employer's internal promotion or management decisions.

47. (C) Withholding full salary for a minor, unproven infraction.
The principle of 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, protects workers from arbitrary financial penalties. While an employer can make statutory deductions like PF, withholding an entire salary for an unproven minor infraction would be an unauthorized and illegal deduction. The code ensures that workers receive their earned remuneration in a timely manner and only permits specific, legally defined deductions.

48. (D) Social Security Code, 2020
The Social Security Code, 2020, is the first Indian labor legislation to provide a formal legal definition for 'gig workers'. It recognizes individuals who participate in a work arrangement and earn from such activities outside of traditional employer-employee relationships. This landmark inclusion allows the government to frame specific social security schemes to protect these workers in the evolving modern digital economy.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, incorporates the judicial concept of 'notional extension' into statutory law. This principle recognizes that the course of employment includes the commute between a worker's residence and their place of work. By codifying this, the law ensures that employees are entitled to compensation for accidents during transit, providing a significant and uniform layer of protection for the workforce.

50. (B) Conditions related to safety, holidays, and working hours.
Under the OSH Code, 2020, the empowerment of women workers for night shifts is supported by strict regulatory requirements. Employers must ensure that specific conditions regarding safety, adequate lighting, transportation, and appropriate working hours are met. These safeguards are designed to create a secure environment, ensuring that the expansion of

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as it ensures that employees are not forced to compromise their safety for their livelihood. It encourages a culture of safety and accountability within every industrial establishment.

68. (C) Registering on a government portal or with a designated authority.
To access benefits under the Social Security Code, 2020, unorganized workers must first register themselves with the appropriate government authority. This process, often facilitated through online portals like e-Shram, allows the government to identify eligible workers and direct social security schemes to them. Registration is the gateway for informal workers to receive benefits such as health insurance, disability cover, and old age protection.

69. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates several disparate labor laws into a single unified framework. This consolidation is designed to reduce the legal complexity that previously plagued the social security system. By providing a comprehensive code, the legislation makes it easier for employers to comply with their obligations and for employees to understand and claim their rightful benefits, thereby improving the overall system.

70. (B) By introducing a floor wage below which no state can fix its wage.
The Wage Code, 2019, addresses regional wage disparities by introducing the concept of a national floor wage. The Central Government fixes this baseline after considering the minimum living standards across the country. While individual states can set higher minimum wages based on their specific economic conditions, they are legally prohibited from fixing a rate that is lower than the national floor wage, ensuring a minimum standard.

71. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The labor codes target specific groups for different protections. Timely wage guarantees apply to all covered employees. Speedy justice in disputes benefits both workers and employers by reducing uncertainty. Social security for gig and platform workers addresses the needs of modern informal labor. Finally, the entitlement for women to work in all establishments is a key measure for female empowerment and gender equality in industries.

72. (C) He must obtain worker consent and ensure their safety.
Under the OSH Code, 2020, employing women for night shifts (after 7 PM) is permitted, but the employer must fulfill specific legal obligations. The most critical requirements are obtaining the explicit consent of the female employee and ensuring that adequate safety, lighting, and transportation measures are in place. This ensures that empowerment through increased work opportunities is balanced with the necessary protection of female workers.

73. (B) The employer is liable even if they were not at fault for the accident.
The principle of 'no-fault' liability in the Social Security Code, 2020, means that an employer is liable to pay compensation if an injury occurs 'out of and in the course of employment.' The worker does not need to prove that the employer was negligent or at fault. This ensures that employees receive immediate financial relief for work-related accidents without having to engage in lengthy litigation.

74. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, mandates a bipartisan composition for Grievance Redressal Committees, with equal representation from the employer and workers. This structure is intended to promote fairness and impartiality during the initial stages of a dispute. By involving both sides in the resolution process, the committee can address grievances more effectively and reach balanced solutions within the establishment itself.

75. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Wage Code, 2019, is a comprehensive law that consolidates four previous acts and applies to both organized and unorganized sectors. It aims to universalize minimum wage and timely payment protections. However, Statement 3 is incorrect because the code does permit certain statutory and authorized deductions, such as for income tax, provident fund, or authorized

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59. (A) Fixing differentiated minimum rates of wages.
Classifying workers by skill level under the Wage Code, 2019, is a critical step for ensuring fair remuneration. By distinguishing between unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled labor, the government can set minimum wage rates that correspond to the level of expertise and training required. This ensures that skilled workers receive a higher baseline wage, reflecting the greater value and complexity of their work.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The OSH Code, 2020, promotes women's empowerment by dismantling legal barriers that restricted their work opportunities. By entitling women to work in all establishments and allowing night shifts with consent, the code advances gender equality. These provisions ensure that women can participate equally in the labor market, provided that employers implement necessary safety measures to protect their health and security.

61. (B) The principle of employer liability for employment-related injuries.
The provision of compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is rooted in the principle of employer liability. This legal doctrine holds that an employer is responsible for injuries or diseases contracted by an employee during the course of their work. It ensures that workers or their families are not left destitute after a workplace accident, placing the financial burden of work-related risks on the industry.

62. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
A compensation claim under the Social Security Code, 2020, follows a logical progression. It begins with the occurrence of an employment injury, followed by a medical examination to assess the extent of disability. The worker then files a formal claim with the competent authority. Once the claim is adjudicated and the amount determined, the final stage is the actual payment of compensation by the employer.

63. (B) Being owned by an employer and employing fewer than a specified number.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the unorganized sector refers to enterprises that are typically small-scale and informal. These are characterized by having fewer than a specified number of employees and being owned by individuals or small groups. These enterprises often lack the formal structures and benefits of the organized sector, which is why the code introduces specific social security schemes to protect their workers.

64. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, increases the employee threshold for the mandatory application of standing orders. This change gives smaller establishments more flexibility in managing their operations without the burden of rigid formal rules. By simplifying administrative requirements for many employers, the code aims to promote ease of doing business while maintaining a framework for speedy justice through internal grievance mechanisms.

65. (B) The calculation of wages forming the basis for PF and ESI.
While the Wage Code, 2019, primarily deals with remuneration, its definition of 'wages' is critical for social security. This standardized definition is used to calculate contributions for the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance. By ensuring a clear and consistent basis for these calculations, the code indirectly supports the financial integrity of the social security systems that workers rely on for long-term protection.

66. (A) The legal obligation on the employer for full payment of wages.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, establishes a clear legal obligation for employers to pay the full amount of earned remuneration. It protects workers from arbitrary withholding of salary or unauthorized deductions. This guarantee ensures that employees can depend on receiving their full pay on time, which is essential for their financial security and protection against exploitative practices in the workplace.

67. (B) The right to refuse work in unsafe conditions without penalty.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers all workers, including women, by allowing them to report unsafe conditions and refuse work that poses an immediate danger to their health or life. This right is a significant measure for empowerment

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balanced, fair, and delivered within the statutory time frames.

84. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The OSH Code, 2020, significantly empowers women by allowing them to work in all sectors, including mines, which were previously restricted. This change reflects a commitment to gender equality in the workforce. However, the code maintains a focus on welfare by requiring employers to implement specific safety and health measures as prescribed by the government. This ensures that women can access new career paths without compromising their security.

85. (C) Platform Worker–Social Security Code, 2020
The Social Security Code, 2020, is the first legislative framework to formally define and provide for platform workers. These individuals earn income by providing services through online platforms, such as delivery partners or ride-hailing drivers. By including them in the code, the government can now frame social security schemes for health, disability, and old age protection specifically for this growing segment of the modern digital economy.

86. (B) The appropriate Government (Central or State).
Under the Wage Code, 2019, the 'appropriate government'—which could be either the Central or State government depending on the nature of the employment—is responsible for notifying and revising minimum wages. These governments consult advisory boards to ensure that wage rates are appropriate for the skill level and geographical region. This mechanism ensures that minimum wage standards are legally enforceable across all sectors of the economy.

87. (D) Adjourning a tribunal hearing for an indefinite period without reason.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, aims to provide speedy justice by introducing strict time lines and efficient procedures. While conciliation, GRCs, and tribunal references are all part of this faster framework, adjourning a hearing indefinitely would directly contradict the code's objectives. Such delays were a major flaw in the old system, and the new code seeks to eliminate them to provide workers and employers with timely resolution.

88. (A) An occupational disease contracted due to the nature of employment.
The Social Security Code, 2020, provides compensation not only for physical accidents but also for occupational diseases. These are illnesses that workers develop specifically because of the nature of their work or the environment in which they are employed. The code lists specific diseases that are presumed to arise out of employment, ensuring that workers who suffer long-term health impacts from their jobs receive financial relief and support.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is designed to extend protection to the vast informal workforce. This is achieved through the creation of dedicated social security schemes for unorganized workers, gig workers, and platform workers. These schemes are envisioned to be contributory, receiving funding from the government, employers, and sometimes the workers themselves. This framework ensures that even those in non-traditional employment have access to essential life-risk protections.

90. (A) Guarantee of wages and permissible deductions.
The Wage Code, 2019, protects workers' incomes through the guarantee of wages and by strictly regulating deductions. While an employer may deduct a fine for property damage, the code specifies that such deductions must not exceed a certain percentage of the worker's wages. Exceeding this limit violates the code, as it protects employees from excessive or arbitrary financial penalties that could jeopardize their basic livelihood.

91. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The four labor codes are categorized by their primary regulatory focus. The Wage Code deals with remuneration and bonuses. The Industrial Relations Code focuses on trade unions and dispute resolution. The Social Security Code consolidates insurance and compensation laws. Finally, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code regulates the physical environment, safety protocols, and welfare standards in industrial and commercial establishments across India.

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a calculated amount to the worker or their registered dependents for relief.

26. (C) Guaranteed annual bonus
The Social Security Code, 2020, focuses on protecting unorganized workers through schemes for life cover, disability cover, health, maternity, and old age protection. These benefits address critical life risks and contingencies. However, a guaranteed annual bonus is typically a wage-related benefit provided in the organized sector based on company profitability and is not a core social security provision for unorganized labor.

27. (B) By providing an internal mechanism to resolve individual grievances at source.
Grievance Redressal Committees mandated by the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, serve as the first level of internal dispute resolution. By requiring establishments to resolve individual worker complaints within the company, the code prevents minor issues from escalating into protracted legal battles in external courts. This bipartisan approach ensures that justice is delivered quickly and maintains harmony within the workplace environment.

28. (B) Equal opportunity and removal of legal barriers to women's employment.
The OSH Code, 2020, significantly empowers women by removing traditional legal restrictions that barred them from certain industries or night work. This provision aims to promote gender equality in the workforce and ensure that women have equal access to all types of employment opportunities. By dismantling these barriers, the code allows for greater economic participation and professional growth for women.

29. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is ground breaking because it explicitly includes gig and platform workers in the national social security framework for the first time. Prior to this legislation, these workers were largely excluded from formal labor laws due to the non-traditional nature of their employment. The assertion is correct regarding the new code's aim, but the reason is false.

30. (B) Fixing differentiated minimum rates of wages.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, workers are classified as unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, or highly skilled. This categorization allows the appropriate government to fix varying minimum rates of wages that reflect the expertise and training required for different job roles. This ensures that skilled labor is fairly compensated relative to the complexity and effort involved in their specific industrial tasks.

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31. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The labor codes distribute specialized bodies across different functional areas. The Social Security Code establishes boards for unorganized workers. The Industrial Relations Code introduces two-member Tribunals for adjudicating disputes. The OSH Code provides for National and State Advisory Boards for safety standards. Finally, the Wage Code empowers the government to fix a floor wage to ensure national minimum income standards.

32. (C) Provision entitling women to employment in all establishments for all types of work.
The OSH Code, 2020, contains a powerful empowerment provision stating that women are entitled to be employed in any establishment for any type of work. Denying a woman a job based on the employer's subjective belief about her physical strength would contravene this principle of equal opportunity. The code shifts the focus from restriction to providing necessary safety safeguards for all workers.

33. (B) OSH Code–Women's right to work in underground mines
While the OSH Code, 2020, generally entitles women to work in all establishments, it does not provide an absolute right for women to work in underground mines without specific safety conditions and government approval. The code prioritizes safety alongside empowerment. The other pairs correctly identify the core themes: Wage Code for timely payments, IR Code for collective bargaining, and Social Security for maternity.

100. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Wage Code, 2019, introduces a 'national floor wage' to set a minimum baseline for income across India. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false because the floor wage is not the actual minimum wage paid by every employer; instead, it is a threshold. State governments must fix their own minimum wages, which must be equal to or higher than this national floor wage, ensuring a minimum national standard.

101. (B) Creating a uniform and streamlined process for claiming compensation.
By consolidating the Employees' Compensation Act into the Social Security Code, 2020, the law provides a more uniform and streamlined framework for workers to claim benefits. This reduction in legal fragmentation makes the process easier to navigate for both employees who suffer injuries and employers who must fulfill their liabilities. A clear and consolidated law helps ensure that compensation is paid promptly and without unnecessary administrative or legal hurdles.

102. (B) A framework for schemes related to old age and disability.
The Social Security Code, 2020, provides a legislative framework for the government to create specific welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers. These schemes are intended to provide essential protections such as health insurance, maternity benefits, disability cover, and old age protection. This approach recognizes the vulnerability of informal workers and aims to provide them with a formal social safety net that was previously unavailable to the majority of the workforce.

103. (C) A guarantee of lifetime employment for the worker.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is strictly focused on the protection of earned remuneration. It ensures timely payment, payment in currency, and protection against unauthorized deductions. However, it does not guarantee 'lifetime employment' or job security, as these matters are typically governed by the Industrial Relations Code or individual contracts. The Wage Code focuses on ensuring that workers are paid what they have earned fairly and on time.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The OSH Code, 2020, provides that women cannot be required to work night shifts without their explicit consent. This provision is a significant step toward women's empowerment, as it balances the expansion of economic opportunities with the protection of their well-being. By requiring consent and mandating safety measures, the code ensures that women can choose to work at night in a secure environment, promoting both agency and safety.

105. (A) The provision for web-based jurisdiction and e-proceedings.
To modernise the judicial process and achieve speedy justice, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces the possibility of web-based jurisdiction and e-proceedings. This allows for the electronic filing of cases and potentially conducting hearings via video conferencing. These technological interventions are designed to reduce the physical and administrative delays associated with traditional court proceedings, making the dispute resolution process more accessible and significantly faster for all parties involved.

106. (B) The lack of a comprehensive social safety net for the majority.
Before the Social Security Code, 2020, most labor laws in India primarily covered the small minority of workers in the organized sector. The vast majority of the workforce in the unorganized sector had little to no formal protection. The 2020 code addresses this major gap by creating a framework to extend benefits like insurance and pensions to informal workers, aiming for a more inclusive and universal social security system.

107. (B) A personal injury arising out of and in the course of work.
The liability for employee compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is triggered when an employee suffers a personal injury due to an accident that happens 'out of and in the course of their employment.' This means the injury must be related to the worker's duties or the environment of their work. Once this condition is met, the employer is legally obligated to provide financial relief for disablement or to the worker's dependents in case of death.

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140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is a major reform aimed at extending the social safety net to the unorganized sector. Most informal workers in India have historically lacked access to formal benefits like insurance or pensions. By recognizing this gap, the code creates a legislative framework to provide these essential protections. This approach moves toward a more inclusive system where a worker's sector does not determine whether they have access to basic life-risk protections.

141. (B) The registered dependents of the deceased worker.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, if an employee dies due to a workplace injury, the employer is legally required to pay compensation to the worker's registered dependents. This ensures that the family members who relied on the worker's income are provided with financial support. The amount of compensation is calculated using a formula based on the worker's age and monthly wages, providing a degree of financial stability during a difficult time.

142. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
Wage determination under the Wage Code, 2019, follows a logical hierarchy. First, the Central Government sets a national floor wage. Then, State Governments notify minimum wages for specific employments in their jurisdiction. The law mandates that the state-fixed minimum wage must not be lower than the national floor wage. Finally, the employer is legally obligated to pay the worker a wage that is at least equal to the notified state minimum wage.

143. (D) In a timely manner as prescribed by the code.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is fundamentally about protecting the worker's income security through timely disbursement. The code sets specific deadlines for payment—for example, daily workers must be paid at the end of the shift, and monthly workers by the 7th of the following month. This ensures that workers are not left without money for long periods and can depend on their earned wages to meet their daily needs.

144. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
To achieve speedy justice, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, allows a worker to approach the Industrial Tribunal if the internal Grievance Redressal Committee fails to resolve the issue within the statutory time limit. This provision ensures that the internal process does not become a bottleneck for justice. By providing a clear, time-bound pathway to adjudication, the code ensures that workers have an effective and efficient means of resolving their industrial grievances.

145. (A) All types of establishments and hazardous work.
A major step for women's empowerment in the OSH Code, 2020, is the removal of the blanket ban that previously restricted women from working in certain establishments or hazardous processes. While the code continues to require strict safety and welfare measures, it entitles women to work in all sectors of their choice. This policy shift recognizes women's right to equal economic opportunity and allows them to participate in a wider range of industrial activities.

146. (A) Gig Worker/Platform Worker
A self-employed electrician finding work via an online portal fits the definition of a gig or platform worker under the Social Security Code, 2020. These workers use digital platforms to connect with clients for individual tasks. The code recognizes that these workers are part of the modern 'gig economy' and aims to provide them with a social security framework for benefits such as health and disability insurance, which were previously unavailable to them.

147. (D) The amount of compensation is fixed and the same for every worker.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the amount of compensation for an employment injury is not a single fixed sum. Instead, it is calculated based on several variables, including the employee's monthly wages, their age at the time of the accident, and the extent of the disablement. This ensures that the compensation is proportional to the worker's loss of earning capacity and their future needs, providing a more fair and individualized financial relief.

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116. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Social Security Code, 2020, modernizes labor laws by creating a dedicated Social Security Fund for informal and gig workers and by amalgamating previous acts like the Employees' Compensation Act. These measures aim to provide a more comprehensive and streamlined safety net. However, Statement 3 is false because the code does not privatize social security; instead, it maintains and strengthens the government's role in framing and administering welfare schemes.

117. (A) The right to receive timely payment for labour rendered.
The 'guarantee of wages' provision in the Wage Code, 2019, is fundamentally designed to protect the worker's right to be paid for their labor. It ensures that remuneration is paid on time and without illegal deductions. This is a basic economic right that prevents the exploitation of workers and ensures they have the financial means to support themselves and their families, which is the primary purpose of the remuneration protections.

118. (A) charity-based welfare
The Social Security Code, 2020, represents a significant shift in the philosophy of worker protection. By codifying benefits like compensation for injury as legal entitlements, it moves away from a 'charity-based' model where benefits might be discretionary. Instead, it establishes a 'rights-based' model where workers have a legal claim to compensation for employment-related accidents, ensuring that financial relief is a statutory right rather than a welfare favor from the employer.

119. (D) Social Security Code–Abolition of Minimum Wage
The Social Security Code, 2020, focuses on consolidating insurance, pensions, and compensation laws. It does not abolish minimum wages; in fact, minimum wages are a core part of the Wage Code, 2019. The other pairs are correct: the OSH Code mandates Safety Committees, the Wage Code introduces the Floor Wage, and the Industrial Relations Code aims for Speedy Justice through faster adjudication and time-bound tribunal proceedings for industrial disputes.

120. (C) A is true but R is false.
The OSH Code, 2020, does include empowerment provisions for women, such as the right to work in all sectors and during night shifts with consent. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false because the principle of equal remuneration for equal work is actually a primary provision of the Wage Code, 2019, rather than the OSH Code, which focuses on safety and working conditions.

121. (B) A manual loader in a storage warehouse.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, an 'unskilled' worker is generally defined as someone who performs simple tasks that require little to no prior training or specialized expertise. A manual loader is a classic example of this category. In contrast, technical staff, doctors, and accountants are skilled or highly skilled workers because their roles require significant education, training, and the exercise of specialized judgment and expertise in their respective professional fields.

122. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
A compensation claim under the Social Security Code, 2020, follows a specific legal procedure. It begins when the employer is given notice of the accident. Following this, the claim is heard by a competent authority who assesses the case. The authority then issues an award of compensation based on the findings. The final step in the sequence is the actual disbursal of the awarded compensation amount to the worker or their dependents.

123. (C) Bipartite resolution at the enterprise level.
The Grievance Redressal Committee mandated by the IR Code, 2020, is a bipartisan body within the establishment itself. By requiring employers and workers to attempt to resolve disputes internally, the code promotes 'speedy justice' at the source. This bipartite approach prevents minor individual grievances from entering the slow and often expensive external judicial system, allowing for faster resolution and maintaining a more harmonious working environment within the industrial unit.

124. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because the Social Security Code, 2020, is specifically designed to extend benefits to the unorganized sector. Statement II is correct as it identifies the core

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framework the code establishes to create social security schemes for previously excluded groups like unorganized, gig, and platform workers. This inclusion is one of the most significant reforms in the code, aiming to provide a formal safety net to the informal workforce.

125. (A) Promote participation of women with dignity and safety.
The inclusion of women's empowerment provisions in the OSH Code, 2020, reflects a modern legislative intent to increase female labor force participation. By entitling women to work in all sectors and at all times, provided safety and consent are ensured, the code aims to provide them with equal opportunities. This framework ensures that women can pursue professional growth with dignity and that their workplace environment is legally required to be safe and supportive.

126. (B) Social Security Code, 2020
The Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates the legal provisions for compensation in cases of death or injury resulting from employment-related accidents. It defines the employer's liability and the process for calculating the amount to be paid to the dependents of a deceased worker. While the OSH Code deals with workplace safety to prevent accidents, the Social Security Code is the primary law that governs the actual claim for financial compensation after an accident occurs.

127. (D) Right against exploitation and forced labour.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is most closely aligned with the constitutional right against exploitation. By ensuring that workers are paid their full earned wages on time and without arbitrary deductions, the law protects them from being exploited by employers. This provision upholds the dignity of labor and ensures that workers receive the fair rewards of their work, which is a fundamental protection against economic exploitation and forced labor conditions.

128. (A) No, the threshold is 50 or more employees.
Under the OSH Code, 2020, the mandate to provide a creche facility is triggered only when an establishment employs 50 or more employees. Since the IT company in the scenario has only 45 employees, it is not legally obligated to provide a creche. This threshold is set to balance the welfare of working parents with the administrative and financial capacity of establishments of different sizes across the industrial and commercial sectors in India.

129. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces the concept of a 'sole negotiating union' to streamline collective bargaining. If a union has more than 51% of workers as members, it is recognized as the only body the employer must negotiate with. This prevents the confusion and delays caused by multiple competing unions. By simplifying the negotiation process, this provision contributes to faster dispute resolution and more stable industrial relations within the establishment.

130. (C) The changing nature of work and the need for protection.
By including gig and platform workers, the Social Security Code, 2020, acknowledges the global shift toward more flexible, digitally-mediated work arrangements. It recognizes that these workers deserve a social safety net even if they do not fit the traditional 9-to-5 employment model. This landmark inclusion aims to provide health, disability, and old age protection to a segment of the workforce that was previously excluded from formal labor law benefits in India.

131. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The labor codes are categorized by their specific functional mandates. The Wage Code regulates the setting and payment of minimum wages. The Industrial Relations Code mandates internal Grievance Redressal Committees for disputes. The Social Security Code provides the framework for compensation for workplace injuries. Finally, the OSH Code includes the specific requirement of consent and safety measures for women working during night shifts in industrial or commercial establishments.

132. (B) Wages must be paid within a stipulated time frame.
The wage payment guarantee under the Wage Code, 2019, is primarily a protection against delays. It requires employers to pay wages within a specific time period after the work period

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ends—for example, by the 7th of the following month for monthly workers. This ensures that employees can depend on a predictable income stream, protecting them from financial hardship caused by an employer's failure to disburse earned remuneration in a timely and legal manner.

133. (D) The completion of conciliation and tribunal proceedings.
A critical part of the 'speedy justice' framework in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is the imposition of statutory time limits on the legal process. For example, conciliation officers must complete their proceedings within a set number of days. Similarly, tribunals are expected to deliver awards within specific timeframes. These limits are designed to prevent the indefinite delays that historically plagued labor disputes, ensuring that both workers and employers receive timely legal resolution.

134. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Social Security Code, 2020, establishes a dedicated social security fund to provide benefits to unorganized workers. This fund is intended to support schemes for essential protections such as maternity cover, health benefits, and disability insurance. Since most unorganized workers previously had no access to these formal benefits, this fund represents a major policy shift toward creating a structured and funded social safety net for the informal workforce in India.

135. (A) 1 and 2 only
The OSH Code, 2020, aims to provide a safe working environment and empower women by removing discriminatory restrictions on their employment. Statements 1 and 2 correctly identify these core objectives. However, Statement 3 is false because the code does not make the employee solely responsible for accidents. Instead, it places significant safety duties on the employer and maintains a framework for employer liability in cases of work-related injuries or deaths.

136. (C) Social security
The provision of compensation for workplace injuries is a fundamental component of social security. Under the Social Security Code, 2020, this compensation provides a financial safety net for workers or their dependents in the event of disability or death. It ensures that an employment-related accident does not lead to total financial ruin for the worker's family. This protection is a key element of the broader system designed to manage the risks faced by the labor force.

137. (B) A uniform definition of wages for PF/ESI contributions.
The Wage Code, 2019, supports the social security framework by introducing a standardized and clear definition of 'wages'. This definition is used to calculate contributions for the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance. By ensuring that all employers use the same base for these calculations, the code prevents ambiguity and disputes over the amount of social security contributions, thereby ensuring that workers receive their full, legally mandated long-term financial benefits.

138. (C) Balanced with legal and industry-specific expertise.
The two-member Industrial Tribunal under the IR Code, 2020, consists of a judicial member and an administrative member. This structure is intended to provide a more comprehensive and practical approach to adjudicating labor disputes. The judicial member ensures legal correctness, while the administrative member provides insights into the complexities of industrial operations. This balanced expertise aims to produce faster and more relevant awards, contributing to the goal of delivering 'speedy justice' in industrial relations.

139. (C) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
For a company in a hazardous industry like fireworks manufacturing, the OSH Code, 2020, is the most relevant legal framework. It contains specific safety protocols for hazardous processes and the empowerment provisions that entitle women to work in all establishments. The code ensures that while women have the right to work in such factories, the employer must strictly adhere to the safety standards and provide necessary welfare measures to protect all employees.

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Security Code, 2020, recognizes the vulnerability of such workers and aims to provide them with a social safety net through specific welfare schemes. This is a significant move toward inclusive labor protection, as these workers were previously excluded from the formal benefits enjoyed by the organized sector.

171. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The labor codes define different worker categories based on their relationship with the employer and their expertise. A skilled worker possesses specific expertise, while an unskilled worker performs tasks requiring no substantial training. Gig workers are defined by their participation in work arrangements outside traditional employment. Platform workers specifically earn their income by providing services through online platforms, reflecting the digital evolution of modern labor markets in India.

172. (C) Disablement or death from an employment injury.
Compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is a statutory benefit provided for injuries arising 'out of and in the course of employment.' It is specifically designed to provide financial relief to a worker if they suffer a temporary or permanent disablement, or to their registered dependents in the event of their death due to a workplace accident. This provision ensures that employment-related physical risks are mitigated through mandatory financial support from the industry.

173. (D) The setting of specific time frames for the resolution of disputes.
The most impactful change for achieving speedy justice in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is the introduction of statutory time lines for every stage of the dispute resolution process. Whether it is the internal Grievance Redressal Committee or the formal Industrial Tribunal, the code mandates that proceedings and awards must be completed within a set period. This prevents the indefinite delays that historically plagued labor disputes, providing workers with faster relief and employers with legal certainty.

174. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Statement I is correct as the OSH Code, 2020, removes historical barriers and entitles women to work in all sectors, including mines. However, Statement II is false because this permission is not absolute. The code explicitly requires employers to implement specific safety, health, and welfare measures prescribed by the government. These safeguards are essential to ensure that the expansion of employment opportunities for women does not compromise their well-being in hazardous or night-time environments.

175. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Wage Code, 2019, is a comprehensive reform that achieves several key objectives. It ensures a minimum wage for all workers regardless of sector, standardizes the definition of 'wages' across different laws for clarity, and guarantees timely payment of earned remuneration. These three pillars—minimum wage, standardized definition, and payment guarantee—collectively protect workers' livelihoods, reduce legal disputes over pay, and ensure financial security across the entire Indian workforce.

176. (B) It is a baseline below which state governments cannot fix wages.
The national floor wage introduced by the Wage Code, 2019, acts as a statutory minimum threshold for income across the entire country. The Central Government sets this floor after considering varied living standards. State governments are legally mandated to ensure that the minimum wages they fix for any employment are not lower than this national floor wage. This ensures a baseline standard of income protection for all workers, regardless of their geographical location.

177. (D) Profit-sharing in the employer's company.
The social security framework for unorganized workers in the Social Security Code, 2020, focuses on essential life-risk protections. It envisions schemes for insurance (life and disability), health and maternity benefits, and old age protection. These measures address the core vulnerabilities of informal workers. Profit-sharing is typically a contractual or discretionary corporate benefit in the organized sector and is not a core social security provision mandated for the unorganized workforce under the 2020 code.

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148. (A) Standardizing wage structures for correct contribution calculations.
The Wage Code, 2019, has a significant indirect impact on social security through its uniform definition of 'wages'. By clearly outlining what remuneration components are included for statutory deductions, the code ensures that contributions to the Provident Fund and ESI are calculated accurately. This standardization prevents employers from manipulating wage structures to reduce their social security liabilities, thereby ensuring that workers receive their full, legally mandated long-term financial protections and benefits.

149. (D) Introducing strict timeframes for various stages of resolution.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides for speedy justice primarily by imposing statutory time limits on the entire dispute resolution process. From the time taken by a Grievance Redressal Committee to the completion of conciliation and the delivery of tribunal awards, the code sets clear deadlines. These timeframes are intended to prevent the indefinite delays that were common in the previous system, ensuring that workers and employers reach a legal resolution much faster.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers women by entitling them to work in any establishment, including night shifts, provided their consent is obtained. These provisions are coupled with mandatory safety and welfare measures that the employer must provide. By removing old legal barriers and ensuring a secure environment, the code promotes gender equality and allows women to pursue more diverse employment opportunities, which is a key aspect of economic empowerment in the labor force.

151. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The four labor codes introduce specialized mechanisms for industrial governance. The OSH Code mandates Safety Committees for workplace health. The Wage Code provides a uniform definition of 'wages' for remuneration and social security. The Social Security Code establishes National Boards for unorganized worker welfare. Finally, the Industrial Relations Code introduces a re-skilling fund to support the transition of workers who have been retrenched from their current jobs.

152. (D) Irregular work, low wages, and lack of formal benefits.
Unorganized workers are the primary focus of many provisions in the Social Security Code, 2020. These workers, such as construction laborers or street vendors, are characterized by their informal work arrangements, lack of job security, and exclusion from traditional benefits like health insurance or pensions. The code aims to address these vulnerabilities by creating a framework for dedicated social security schemes, moving toward a more inclusive and universal national safety net.

153. (A) The percentage loss of earning capacity specified in a schedule.
In the event of a workplace injury resulting in permanent partial disability, like the loss of a limb, the Social Security Code, 2020, uses a specific formula for compensation. This calculation considers the worker's age, monthly wages, and the percentage of earning capacity lost. The code includes a schedule that assigns fixed percentages to specific types of physical losses, ensuring a standardized and predictable approach to determining the financial relief owed to the injured employee.

154. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Wage Code, 2019, provides a comprehensive guarantee of wages for both skilled and unskilled workers across all sectors. As Statement II correctly identifies, this guarantee ensures that remuneration is paid within the statutory time limits and is protected from illegal or unauthorized deductions. By establishing these clear legal obligations, the code protects the worker's livelihood and ensures they receive the full financial benefit of the labor they have rendered to their employer.

155. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces several major reforms to modernize labor-management relations. It consolidates dispute laws, recognizes fixed-term employment with equitable benefits, and mandates faster justice through time-bound tribunal awards. By

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requiring tribunals to issue decisions within 30 days of completing proceedings, the code addresses the chronic issue of legal delays, providing timely resolution and relief for both workers and employers in industrial disputes across the country.

156. (D) Remove protective provisions that act as barriers.
Historically, many labor laws included 'protective' restrictions that actually acted as barriers to women's employment, such as banning night work or certain industries. The OSH Code, 2020, empowers women by removing these blanket restrictions and entitling them to work in all establishments and shifts with their consent. This policy shift focuses on providing necessary safety measures rather than barring employment, thereby expanding economic opportunities and promoting gender equality in the modern workforce.

157. (D) The definition of 'wage' as the basis for statutory contributions.
The Wage Code, 2019, plays a crucial role in social security through its uniform definition of 'wages'. This definition is the standardized baseline used to calculate employer and employee contributions to the Provident Fund and State Insurance schemes. By providing a clear and legal definition of what constitutes wages, the code ensures that workers' long-term social security benefits are calculated accurately and consistently across all sectors, preventing the arbitrary reduction of their social safety net.

158. (D) Setting statutory time limits for adjudication proceedings.
The most direct measure for achieving 'speedy justice' under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is the introduction of statutory timeframes for legal proceedings. The code sets specific deadlines for the completion of conciliation and the delivery of awards by Industrial Tribunals. These limits are designed to prevent the protracted litigation that historically delayed relief for workers and created uncertainty for employers, thereby streamlining the entire dispute resolution process for better efficiency.

159. (C) Schemes funded by contributions and government.
The Social Security Code, 2020, provides for the unorganized sector through the creation of dedicated welfare schemes. These schemes are intended to be funded by a combination of contributions from the Central Government, State Governments, and sometimes the workers themselves. This funded approach ensures that benefits like health, maternity, and disability cover are sustainable and can be effectively delivered to the informal workforce, which has traditionally lacked access to formal social safety nets.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, an employer is liable for compensation if an injury occurs 'out of and in the course of employment.' This includes risks inherent to the workplace, such as the actions or negligence of co-workers. This principle ensures that the injured worker receives financial relief regardless of who was at fault among the employees, as the accident is considered a risk of the employment that the industry must bear.

161. (B) Skill and complexity should be factors in wage determination.
The Wage Code, 2019, acknowledges that different jobs require varying levels of expertise, training, and effort. By fixing separate minimum wages for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers, the code ensures that remuneration reflects the complexity of the task performed. This fair differentiation incentivizes skill acquisition and ensures that workers are compensated appropriately based on the inherent value of their labor and the degree of training required for their specific role.

162. (D) Creating conditions for women to participate safely and equally.
In the OSH Code, 2020, 'woman empowerment' is about removing historical restrictions and replacing them with an enabling environment. This involves entitling women to work in all sectors and shifts with their consent, while mandating that employers provide the necessary safety, health, and welfare measures. Empowerment in this legislative context means

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ensuring that women have the same economic opportunities as men, backed by the safety protocols required for their specific needs and well-being.

163. (D) Delayed justice in the context of industrial relations.
A primary objective of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is to address the historical problem of long delays in labor courts. By introducing 'speedy justice' through time-bound proceedings and internal Grievance Redressal Committees, the code aims to provide timely resolution for disputes. Faster adjudication is essential for workers to receive quick relief and for employers to resolve industrial conflicts without the uncertainty and expense associated with years of protracted legal proceedings.

164. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Social Security Code, 2020, was created to simplify India's complex labor law landscape by subsuming nine separate acts, including the Employees' Provident Funds Act. Statement II correctly explains that this consolidation is intended to create a single, comprehensive legal framework. This approach makes it easier for employers to comply with their social security obligations and for workers to understand and claim their benefits, thereby strengthening the national social safety net.

165. (A) Maternity benefits.
The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to provide a range of essential benefits to unorganized workers through targeted schemes. These benefits typically include life and disability cover, health services, and maternity protection. Since unorganized workers, such as domestic help or construction laborers, often lack access to formal benefits, providing maternity cover is a critical measure for their welfare. This ensures that female informal workers receive financial and health support during and after pregnancy.

166. (B) Filing a complaint with the Grievance Redressal Committee.
Under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the most immediate and internal recourse for an individual worker grievance is the establishment's own Grievance Redressal Committee. This body is mandated for establishments with 20 or more workers and provides a time-bound, internal mechanism for dispute resolution. By requiring a bipartite attempt at settlement within the workplace first, the code ensures that justice is delivered quickly and prevents minor disputes from escalating into external court cases.

167. (A) She is entitled to the same rights and protocols as any other worker.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers a female worker by ensuring she has the same right to employment as any other worker, even in industries like chemical manufacturing. Her empowerment is backed by the code's mandate that the employer provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. Furthermore, she is entitled to specific protections like creche facilities and the right to refuse work in unsafe conditions, ensuring her dignity and safety at work.

168. (C) Arbitrary deductions and delayed payments by the employer.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is a critical legal shield for workers' incomes. It prevents employers from making unauthorized deductions from salary and mandates that wages must be paid within strict statutory time limits. By providing this legal assurance, the code protects employees from exploitative practices that can lead to financial instability, ensuring that they receive the full and timely compensation they have earned through their labor.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wage Code, 2019, introduces a uniform definition of 'wages' that is fundamental to the entire social security system. As the reason correctly identifies, contributions for Provident Fund and ESI are calculated as a percentage of these defined wages. By providing a clear and legal definition, the code prevents disputes between employers and employees over the calculation base, ensuring that workers' long-term social security benefits are accurately funded and protected.

170. (C) A street vendor.
A street vendor is a classic example of an unorganized sector worker, as they are typically self-employed or work in small, informal settings without formal contracts or benefits. The Social

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108. (B) Standardizing the wage definition for social security calculations.
The Wage Code, 2019, contributes to social security by providing a uniform and clear definition of 'wages'. This is critical because contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance are based on this definition. By standardizing what counts as wages across all sectors, the code ensures that workers' social security benefits are calculated correctly and consistently, preventing employers from underpaying contributions and protecting the worker's long-term financial safety net.

109. (C) Restricting women's employment to only day shifts.
The OSH Code, 2020, is designed to empower women by removing restrictions on their work. While it mandates creche facilities and entitles women to work in all sectors, it explicitly allows them to work night shifts provided their consent is given and safety measures are in place. Restricting women to only day shifts was an old barrier that the new code seeks to eliminate to provide equal economic opportunities to female workers.

110. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, does indeed introduce time-bound processes for resolving disputes through GRCs and Tribunals. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false; the primary aim of these time limits is not to benefit legal professionals, but to provide 'speedy justice' by reducing delays, providing quicker relief to workers, and ensuring a more efficient industrial relations system for both employees and employers.

111. (A) A universal social security system for all workers.
By including the unorganized sector, gig workers, and platform workers, the Social Security Code, 2020, represents a significant shift in India's labor policy. It moves away from protecting only a small fraction of the workforce toward the goal of a universal social security system. This inclusive approach aims to ensure that every worker, regardless of their sector or employment type, has access to basic protections against life's risks.

112. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Each labor code provision is linked to a specific goal. The National Floor Wage ensures wage security and national parity. Two-member Tribunals are designed to deliver speedy justice through balanced expertise. Creche facilities are a key measure for the empowerment of women in the workforce. Finally, gig worker registration is a prerequisite for delivering social security benefits to the modern digital workforce in the informal economy.

113. (B) The skilled carpenter's wage will be higher than the helper's.
The Wage Code, 2019, allows the government to fix different minimum rates of wages based on the skill level required for the job. Since a carpenter is classified as a 'skilled' worker and a helper as an 'unskilled' worker, the minimum wage notified for the carpenter will be higher. This differentiation recognizes the greater training and expertise required for skilled tasks and ensures that labor is fairly compensated according to its complexity.

114. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because 'speedy justice' under the IR Code, 2020, is not designed for the benefit of only one party. Instead, as correctly stated in Statement II, the code provides a time-bound and structured mechanism for dispute resolution that benefits both workers and employers. Faster adjudication provides workers with quicker relief and reduces the uncertainty and costs of prolonged legal disputes for industrial establishments.

115. (B) To ensure provisions for her safety and transport.
Under the OSH Code, 2020, obtaining consent is only the first step for employing women at night. The employer also has a legal responsibility to provide adequate safety measures and secure transportation to and from the workplace. These requirements are essential to create a safe environment for female workers during night hours, ensuring that the empowerment of choice is backed by the practical protection of their well-being.

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178. (B) The Social Security Code, 2020
An app-based driver is a platform worker, a category formally recognized for the first time in the Social Security Code, 2020. This landmark legislation includes provisions to extend social security benefits, such as health and disability insurance, to these workers who operate outside traditional employment models. By bringing platform workers into the legal framework, the code allows the government to create targeted schemes that protect them from the risks associated with their work in the digital economy.

179. (A) Creche facility.
The OSH Code, 2020, mandates that any establishment employing 50 or more employees must provide a creche facility. This is a significant measure for women's empowerment, as it helps female workers balance their professional duties with childcare responsibilities. By requiring larger establishments to provide a safe and accessible space for children, the code supports female labor force participation and ensures a more inclusive and supportive environment for working parents across various sectors.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, aims for 'speedy justice' by mandating the creation of Grievance Redressal Committees in larger establishments. As the reason correctly states, these committees act as the first level of internal dispute resolution. By requiring that individual grievances be addressed and potentially resolved within the workplace, the code prevents minor issues from flooding the external judicial system, providing workers with faster relief and maintaining industrial harmony within the unit.

181. (D) The personal injury is caused in an employment accident.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the employer's liability to pay compensation is triggered at the moment an employee suffers a personal injury due to an accident arising 'out of and in the course of employment.' The law does not require the worker to complete a certain tenure or wait for an audit. The focus is on providing immediate financial relief for the injury, disability, or death that resulted from the inherent risks of the worker's job.

182. (B) By ensuring that the 'wage' for PF and ESI is clearly defined.
The Wage Code, 2019, provides social security indirectly but significantly through its unified definition of 'wages'. This definition is the standardized baseline used to calculate statutory contributions for the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance. By ensuring a clear and consistent basis for these calculations across all sectors, the code prevents ambiguity and ensures that workers' social security benefits are accurately funded and their long-term financial safety net is protected.

183. (B) Reduce industrial strife and promote harmonious relationships.
Providing speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, is intended to foster a more stable industrial environment. Long-delayed legal disputes often lead to strikes, lockouts, and deep-seated distrust between workers and management. By introducing time-bound resolution mechanisms like GRCs and efficient tribunals, the code aims to settle grievances quickly. This efficiency reduces conflict, ensures timely relief for workers, and promotes harmonious industrial relationships, which are essential for economic growth.

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184. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because the OSH Code, 2020, is a comprehensive safety law that applies to all workers, regardless of gender. Statement II is correct as it highlights that the code includes specific, innovative provisions for the empowerment and protection of women. These include the right to work in all sectors, mandating creche facilities, and ensuring safety measures for night shifts, collectively aiming to increase women's safe participation in the workforce.

185. <ENO> 185 (A) Gig and platform workers.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is a landmark piece of legislation because it formally recognizes gig and platform workers in India's legal framework for the first time. Previously, these workers—such as delivery partners or freelancers—were largely excluded from formal labor law benefits. The code empowers the government to frame specific social security schemes to provide them with health, disability, and old age protection, reflecting the evolution of the modern workforce.

wage rates, ensuring that even workers in entry-level manual roles receive a statutory baseline of income that is fair and reflects the nature of their duties.

249. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The OSH Code, 2020, includes provisions that directly empower women by expanding their employment opportunities and supporting their welfare. As the reason correctly states, by mandating creche facilities and allowing night work with consent and safety measures, the code helps women balance work and family life. These measures remove historical barriers and provide an enabling environment that promotes gender equality and allows women to access a wider range of jobs in various industries.

250. (A) Ensure disputes are resolved quickly for harmony.
The main objective of 'speedy justice' under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is to create a more efficient legal framework that settles industrial disputes and grievances quickly. Prolonged conflicts often lead to strikes, loss of production, and deep mistrust between workers and management. By introducing time-bound processes, the code aims to reach legal resolutions faster, which helps maintain industrial harmony, provides quicker relief to workers, and supports a more productive and stable national economic environment.

251. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The four labor codes provide targeted benefits to different segments of the workforce. The Social Security Code extends formal protection to gig and informal workers for the first time. The OSH Code focuses on women's empowerment through safety and access. The Industrial Relations Code benefits both workers and employers by streamlining dispute resolution. Finally, the Wage Code primarily protects low-wage earners through minimum wage fixation and timely payment guarantees across all industrial sectors.

252. (B) Informality and lack of safety nets.
By bringing unorganized workers into its scope, the Social Security Code, 2020, addresses the critical issue of informality in the Indian workforce. The majority of workers in India operate without formal contracts or access to benefits like health insurance and pensions. This code provides a legislative framework to create dedicated social security schemes, aiming to provide a formal safety net that reduces the vulnerability of informal workers to life's risks and economic shocks.

253. (A) An employer can be penalized for delaying wage payments.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, turns timely payment into a strict statutory obligation. Employers who fail to pay wages within the specified time limits or who make unauthorized deductions can face legal penalties. This provision ensures that workers are not exploited through the withholding of earned remuneration and provides a clear mechanism for enforcement. It protects the financial livelihood of employees and ensures they receive the full reward for their labor on time.

254. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because the concept of employee compensation for workplace injuries has long been a part of Indian labor law. Statement II is correct as it identifies that the Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates and modernizes the provisions of the pre-existing Employees' Compensation Act, 1923. By bringing this act into a single comprehensive code, the government aims to create a more coherent and efficient system for managing work-related disability and death benefits.

255. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides 'justice' to workers through several innovative mechanisms. Grievance Redressal Committees ensure internal, timely resolution of individual complaints. Time-bound tribunal proceedings prevent protracted legal battles, providing faster relief. Finally, the re-skilling fund offers economic justice by helping retrenched workers acquire new skills for future employment. Collectively, these provisions create a more efficient and supportive legal framework for protecting workers' rights and enhancing their economic prospects in a changing industrial landscape.

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compensation amount to the worker or their registered dependents for relief.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both Statement I and Statement II correctly identify how different codes contribute to worker security. The Wage Code, 2019, provides social security indirectly by standardizing the 'wage' definition for contribution purposes. The OSH Code, 2020, provides another form of security by mandating a safe and healthy working environment. Together, these laws ensure that workers are protected both financially through social insurance and physically through improved workplace safety standards and protocols.

195. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The OSH Code, 2020, promotes women's empowerment through a combination of rights and safeguards. It entitles women to work in any establishment and process, which removes historical career barriers. To ensure their well-being, the code mandates that night shifts are subject to the woman's consent and that employers must provide adequate safety and secure transportation. These collective measures aim to create a safe, equal, and enabling environment for women in the Indian workforce.

196. (B) Access to a social security fund for contingencies.
A daily wage construction laborer is an unorganized worker who often lacks formal job benefits. The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to help such workers by providing access to a dedicated social security fund. This fund supports schemes for health insurance, maternity benefits, disability cover, and old age protection. This framework provides informal workers with a formal safety net to manage life's risks, which was previously unavailable to most individuals in the unorganized sector.

197. (B) A guarantee of a job for life.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is a protection of remuneration, not a guarantee of employment duration. It ensures that workers receive at least the minimum wage, that payments are made on time, and that there are no unauthorized deductions. Matters like job security or 'lifetime employment' fall under different legal frameworks, such as the Industrial Relations Code. The Wage Code focuses exclusively on ensuring workers are paid fairly and promptly for their labor.

198. (C) Both industrial investment and worker welfare.
The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, creates a more efficient legal environment that serves multiple interests. For workers, it ensures that grievances are addressed and relief is provided without years of delay. For employers, it provides legal certainty and reduces the costs associated with prolonged industrial strife. By streamlining dispute resolution, the code promotes a better climate for industrial investment while simultaneously protecting the welfare and rights of the workforce.

199. (A) Protective but discriminatory.
Historically, many labor laws restricted women from working in certain industries or at night under the guise of 'protection'. However, these rules often acted as discriminatory barriers that limited women's economic opportunities. The OSH Code, 2020, acknowledges this by entitling women to work in all establishments and processes. This shift moves toward a modern approach where empowerment is achieved by providing equal access to work, supported by specific safety measures rather than restrictive bans.

200. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Social Security Code, 2020, does indeed consolidate nine disparate labor laws, including the Employees' Compensation Act. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false because the primary goal of this consolidation is to create a more streamlined, comprehensive, and clear system, not a confusing one. By unifying these laws, the code aims to make it easier for workers to claim benefits and for employers to understand and fulfill their social security obligations.

201. (A) The level of training and expertise required for the job.
When fixing minimum wages for a 'skilled' worker under the Wage Code, 2019, the appropriate government primarily considers the complexity of the task and the training required. A skilled worker is one who can perform their duties with a degree of independent judgment

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and specialized knowledge. By setting higher minimum wage rates for such roles, the code recognizes the inherent value of skill and encourages the workforce to pursue vocational training and expertise.

202. (A) Right to work, education and public assistance.
The Social Security Code, 2020, by extending benefits to the unorganized sector, aligns with the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. Specifically, it supports the state's endeavor to ensure the 'right to work' and provide 'public assistance' in cases of disablement, old age, and other undeserved want. This legislation is a practical step toward building a more equitable society where the government provides a formal safety net for its most vulnerable workers.

203. (C) Resolution through the internal Grievance Redressal Committee.
In the spirit of 'speedy justice' under the IR Code, 2020, an overtime dispute should first be addressed through the establishment's internal Grievance Redressal Committee. This bipartite body is designed to settle individual grievances quickly and fairly within the workplace. By resolving the issue internally, both the worker and employer avoid the time and expense of external litigation, ensuring that industrial harmony is maintained and the dispute is settled at its source.

204. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Statement I is correct as women's empowerment is a central theme in the OSH Code, 2020, which removes barriers to their employment. However, Statement II is false because the mandate for 'equal remuneration' is actually the core provision of the Wage Code, 2019, not the OSH Code. The OSH Code focuses on empowerment through safety, health, and access to all types of establishments, while pay parity is handled under the remuneration framework.

205. (B) Loss of earning capacity due to an employment injury.
Employee compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is specifically designed to provide financial relief for a worker's loss of earning capacity. If an employment injury results in a temporary or permanent disability that prevents the worker from performing their usual duties, the employer must pay compensation. This amount is calculated based on the degree of disability and the worker's wages, ensuring that the worker has income support during their period of physical recovery.

206. (C) All workers, including skilled, unskilled, and in organized and unorganized sectors.
The Wage Code, 2019, is designed to be universal in its protection of remuneration. Its 'guarantee of wages' provision, which ensures timely payment and protects against unauthorized deductions, applies to all employees across the entire economy. By including skilled, unskilled, organized, and unorganized workers, the code provides a basic and essential economic right to the entire Indian workforce, aiming to prevent exploitation and ensure that every worker is fairly paid for their labor.

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207. (D) Bonus payments.
The Wage Code, 2019, consolidates and regularizes the law relating to the payment of bonuses. It provides a standardized framework for determining eligibility and the amount of bonus to be paid to employees. This regularization ensures that workers in both the organized and unorganized sectors have a clear legal right to share in the profits of their establishment, which is a key component of their overall remuneration and financial security under the code.

208. (A) The option of combining conciliation and arbitration.
To facilitate speedy justice, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides for flexible dispute resolution mechanisms, including the option for parties to agree to arbitration. This allows for a more direct and potentially faster settlement of industrial disputes outside the traditional tribunal system. By encouraging conciliation and providing a clear path to binding arbitration, the code aims to settle conflicts quickly, reducing the burden on courts and providing faster relief to both workers and employers.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers women by entitling them to work in all types of

establishments, including night shifts. As the reason correctly states, this ensures that women are not excluded from jobs in modern industries that operate around the clock. By requiring consent and mandating safety and transport facilities, the code creates a secure framework that balances empowerment through economic opportunity with the necessary protection of female workers' health and safety.

210. (A) Eligibility to be covered under specific social security schemes.
A home-based weaver is an unorganized worker who can benefit significantly from the Social Security Code, 2020. By registering, she becomes eligible for government-framed social security schemes. These schemes can provide her with essential protections such as health insurance, maternity benefits, and old age protection. This formal recognition allows the government to reach and support informal workers who were previously outside the social safety net, providing them with basic protection against life's contingencies.

211. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The labor codes use various provisions to achieve core industrial and social goals. Employee compensation provides a safety net for workplace accidents. Minimum wages are designed to prevent exploitation by ensuring basic sustenance for workers. Grievance Redressal Committees focus on internal dispute resolution within the unit. Finally, creche facilities are a practical measure for women's empowerment, supporting working parents and promoting gender equality in the workforce.

212. (D) Religion of the employee.
The Social Security Code, 2020, uses a neutral and objective formula to determine the amount of compensation for an employment injury. This formula considers the worker's monthly wages, their age at the time of the accident, and the extent of the disability (the percentage loss of earning capacity). Factors like religion, caste, or personal beliefs have no role in this calculation, ensuring that the legal system provides fair and equal financial relief to all workers.

213. (C) The fruits of their labour.
The Wage Code, 2019, by ensuring the timely and full payment of wages, protects the fundamental right of a worker to enjoy the fruits of their labor. This means that a person who has rendered services should be compensated as agreed, without arbitrary delays or illegal deductions. This protection is essential for the economic dignity of the worker and prevents employers from unfairly benefiting from a worker's efforts without providing the due remuneration on time.

214. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Statement I is correct because the IR Code, 2020, introduces the 'sole negotiating union' to simplify collective bargaining. However, Statement II is false because the purpose of this provision is to create a more stable and efficient industrial relations environment. By identifying a single union with majority support for negotiations, the code prevents the fragmentation and prolonged conflicts often caused by multiple competing unions, leading to more effective dispute resolution.

215. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Social Security Code, 2020, is a comprehensive piece of legislation that consolidates nine central labor laws. This includes the ESI Act for health insurance, the Maternity Benefit Act for parental support, and the Employees' Compensation Act for workplace injuries. By unifying these disparate laws into a single code, the government aims to create a more coherent, accessible, and efficient social security framework for all categories of workers across India.

216. (C) Gender equality and non-discrimination in employment.
The OSH Code, 2020, promotes the principle of gender equality by entitling women to work in all establishments and shifts. By removing old legal bans that restricted women's employment, the code fights discrimination in the labor market. This allows women to access a wider range of jobs and pursue their chosen careers, provided that employers ensure their safety through mandatory measures. This shift acknowledges that empowerment is achieved through equal opportunity and supportive ecosystems.

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formal social security to the informal workforce, ensuring that even those without traditional employment contracts have access to basic protections against life's contingencies and economic risks.

233. (B) Protracted disputes lead to loss of wages and insecurity.
Speedy justice is essential for workers because long-delayed industrial disputes often lead to significant financial hardship and job insecurity. Under the IR Code, 2020, time-bound resolution mechanisms ensure that grievances are addressed quickly. Faster adjudication allows workers to receive relief and resume their livelihoods, preventing the economic distress that occurs when legal battles drag on for years, which was a major problem in the previous labor law system.

234. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Statement I is correct as the Wage Code, 2019, simplifies the wage structure with a uniform definition. However, Statement II is false because this simplification has a direct and significant impact on social security. The standardized definition is used to calculate contributions for the Provident Fund and ESI. By providing clarity, the code ensures that social security contributions are calculated accurately and consistently across all sectors, protecting the worker's long-term financial benefits.

235. (C) 1 and 3 only
Actions 1 and 3 align with the empowerment provisions of the OSH Code, 2020. Hiring a woman for night work with consent and safety measures, and providing a hygienic creche facility, are both mandated or supported by the code to increase women's participation. Action 2, however, is discriminatory and contrary to the spirit of the code, which entitles women to work in all types of establishments and processes without gender-based restrictions on their roles.

236. (B) The employee's monthly wages, considering an age factor.
Compensation for the death of an employee under the Social Security Code, 2020, is calculated using a specific formula. This calculation considers the worker's average monthly wages and a relevant factor based on their age at the time of the accident. This ensures that the compensation provided to the dependents is proportional to the worker's income and their remaining years of potential service, providing a degree of financial relief and security for the family.

237. (A) Making wage payment a statutory obligation.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, strengthens the worker's position by turning wage payment and timely disbursement into a strict statutory obligation. Employers are legally mandated to pay wages within specified time limits and are restricted from making unauthorized deductions. This legal framework ensures that remuneration is not discretionary and provides workers with a clear legal path to claim their earned income, protecting them from exploitation and financial uncertainty.

238. (B) Is capable of exercising independent judgment.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, a 'skilled employee' is defined as someone who performs work that requires a degree of specialized knowledge, training, or manual dexterity. Crucially, a skilled worker is expected to exercise independent judgment in the performance of their duties. This differentiation allows the government to set higher minimum wage rates for skilled roles, recognizing the greater value and expertise required compared to simpler, unskilled manual tasks.

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239. (B) Industrial harmony and economic growth.
The ultimate goal of 'speedy justice' under the IR Code, 2020, is to create a more stable and efficient industrial environment. By ensuring that disputes are resolved quickly through time-bound processes, the code reduces the duration of strikes and legal conflicts. This efficiency fosters industrial harmony, which is essential for both worker welfare and a healthy business climate. A more predictable and less litigious environment ultimately supports national economic growth and stability.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is a major reform because it expands the scope of labor protection to include gig, platform, and unorganized sector workers. As the reason correctly states, this reflects a legislative intent to move toward a

essential protections like health and disability insurance for the first time.

225. (A) The empowerment of working women with young children.
The mandate for a creche facility under the OSH Code, 2020, is a powerful tool for women's empowerment. By requiring establishments with 50 or more employees to provide a safe space for children, the code helps working mothers balance their professional roles with childcare needs. This support reduces the domestic burden on women and encourages their continued participation in the labor force, promoting gender equality and ensuring that motherhood does not become a barrier to career progression.

226. (A) To provide income security to workers and their families.
The primary purpose of compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is to ensure financial security for workers who suffer from employment injuries. By mandating that employers pay for disablement or to the dependents in case of death, the code provides a safety net that prevents families from falling into poverty after a workplace accident. This income security is a fundamental part of the broader social protection system designed to mitigate the risks faced by the labor force.

227. (B) An employer pays less than the notified minimum wage.
The 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, includes the legal right of every worker to receive at least the statutory minimum wage notified by the appropriate government. Paying less than this rate is a direct violation of the code. This guarantee ensures that all workers receive a fair and baseline level of remuneration for their labor, protecting them from exploitation and ensuring they have sufficient income to meet their basic living standards.

228. (D) Indirect, relating to wage definition impacts.
The Wage Code, 2019, contains social security provisions that are largely indirect. Its most significant impact is through the uniform and clear definition of 'wages'. This standardized definition is used as the legal base for calculating employer and employee contributions to the Provident Fund and State Insurance schemes. By ensuring a consistent calculation base, the code indirectly protects the financial integrity and accuracy of the long-term social security benefits that workers will eventually receive.

229. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, does indeed provide for the establishment of Grievance Redressal Committees in larger units. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false; the committee's purpose is not to delay justice, but to provide an efficient, internal, and bipartite mechanism for resolving disputes at the source. This is a key part of the code's goal of achieving 'speedy justice' and maintaining harmonious relations within the industrial establishment.

230. (B) Fights gender-based stereotypes and restrictions.
By entitling women to work in all establishments, the OSH Code, 2020, directly challenges historical gender-based restrictions that barred women from certain industries or night work. This is a measure of empowerment because it promotes the principle that all jobs should be open to all workers regardless of gender. By dismantling these stereotypes and providing for necessary safety measures instead of bans, the code expands economic opportunities and supports gender equality in the workforce.

231. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The labor codes are divided by their primary regulatory focus areas. The Wage Code handles remuneration and bonus payments. The OSH Code focuses on ensuring worker safety and welfare through standards and committees. The Industrial Relations Code provides the framework for dispute resolution and union activities. Finally, the Social Security Code consolidates the laws related to insurance, pensions, and compensation to provide a comprehensive social safety net for all workers.

232. (D) Creating a framework for specific schemes.
The Social Security Code, 2020, aims to protect unorganized workers by empowering the government to frame and implement specific welfare schemes. These schemes are designed to provide essential benefits like health insurance, maternity cover, and old age protection. This legislative framework allows for the delivery of

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186. (B) Wage theft and delayed payments.
The concept of 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is specifically designed to tackle the common problems of delayed salary disbursement and unauthorized deductions, often referred to as wage theft. By setting strict statutory time limits for payment and regulating exactly what can be deducted from a worker's salary, the code ensures that employees receive their full earned remuneration on time, which is essential for their financial survival.

187. (B) Employer's liability insurance.
The provision for compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, acts as a form of statutory liability insurance for the employer. It mandates that the industry must bear the financial cost of accidents that result in injury or death to its workers. This ensures that the risk of employment is not borne solely by the employee. By providing financial relief through a legal framework, the code protects workers' families from destitution following a workplace accident.

188. (B) Hiring a woman for a night shift role after getting consent.
The empowerment provisions of the OSH Code, 2020, are best exemplified by allowing women to access broader employment opportunities, including night shifts. An employer supports this spirit by hiring a woman for such a role, provided they obtain her explicit consent and implement mandatory safety and transportation measures. This approach moves away from restrictive bans and toward an enabling environment where women can safely choose their own working hours and career paths.

189. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Social Security Code, 2020, does indeed include provisions for the unorganized sector to provide them with a social safety net. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false because the code does not mandate that informal workers receive MP-level salaries. Instead, it aims to provide basic, essential social security benefits such as health insurance, maternity cover, and disability protection through targeted welfare schemes funded by contributions and the government.

190. (B) To recognize the different levels of expertise and effort.
Differentiating between skilled and unskilled workers under the Wage Code, 2019, is a practical measure to ensure fair remuneration. It recognizes that jobs requiring significant training, technical knowledge, or independent judgment should command a higher minimum wage than tasks that are simple and manual. This categorization ensures that wage standards reflect the inherent value of different types of labor and encourages workers to acquire new skills for better economic rewards.

191. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The labor codes use specific mechanisms to achieve broader social and economic goals. The Guarantee of Wages ensures timely payment to protect livelihoods. Women Empowerment provisions promote gender equality by removing work barriers. Speedy Justice aims to reduce the time consumed by litigation through efficient resolution. Finally, Unorganized Worker Security involves extending a formal social safety net to the informal workforce through targeted government-funded and contributory welfare schemes.

192. (B) Mandating specific time limits for the disposal of cases.
To prevent industrial disputes from dragging on for years, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, introduces statutory time limits for the adjudication process. It requires conciliation officers to complete their work and tribunals to deliver awards within a prescribed period. This focus on 'speedy justice' is designed to provide workers with faster relief and to allow industrial establishments to resolve conflicts and resume normal operations without the heavy burden of protracted legal uncertainty.

193. (C) Employer.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, the primary statutory liability to pay compensation for an employment-related injury rests with the employer. This is based on the legal principle that the industry which creates the risk of injury should bear its financial consequences. Whether the injury results in temporary disability, permanent disablement, or death, the employer is legally obligated to provide the calculated

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universal social security system. By bringing all types of workers into the legal framework, the government can provide basic protections like health and disability insurance to the entire workforce, ensuring no one is excluded.

241. (B) The right to be employed in all establishments.
A key empowerment feature for women in the OSH Code, 2020, is the explicit legal right to be employed in any establishment for any type of work. This provision dismantles historical barriers that barred women from certain industries or hazardous processes. By entitling women to pursue a wider range of career opportunities, backed by mandatory safety and welfare measures, the code promotes gender equality and allows for greater economic participation and growth for female workers.

242. (C) No-fault liability arising out of employment.
The compensation provisions in the Social Security Code, 2020, are based on the principle of 'no-fault' liability. This means that if an injury happens 'out of and in the course of employment,' the employer is liable to pay compensation regardless of whether they were personally negligent. This principle ensures that injured workers or their families receive immediate financial relief without having to prove the employer's fault in a long and expensive legal battle.

243. (C) The mode and time of payment of wages.
The 'guarantee of wages' under the Wage Code, 2019, is primarily concerned with ensuring that workers are paid what they have earned fairly and promptly. It specifies the mode of payment—such as currency or bank transfer—and sets strict time limits for when wages must be disbursed. By regulating these procedural aspects, the code protects workers from arbitrary delays and unauthorized deductions, ensuring that they receive their remuneration in a predictable and legal manner.

244. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because the IR Code, 2020, is specifically designed to make dispute resolution faster, not slower. Statement II is correct as it identifies the introduction of strict statutory timelines for conciliation and tribunal proceedings as the key mechanism for achieving 'speedy justice'. These deadlines are intended to prevent the long delays of the previous system, providing faster relief for workers and legal certainty for industrial establishments in India.

245. (B) Reducing the financial vulnerability of the population.
Providing social security to unorganized workers under the Social Security Code, 2020, is a major step toward reducing the overall financial vulnerability of the Indian workforce. By extending essential benefits like health insurance, maternity cover, and disability protection to the informal sector, the code provides a safety net against life's risks. This protection prevents millions of workers from falling into poverty due to health crises or accidents, promoting greater economic resilience and stability.

246. (A) Timely payment of earned wages.
The 'guarantee of wages' provision in the Wage Code, 2019, primarily secures the worker's right to receive their earned remuneration within strict statutory time frames. It ensures that employers cannot delay payments indefinitely or make unauthorized deductions. This protection is fundamental for workers' financial stability, allowing them to meet their living expenses and preventing the exploitation that occurs when earned income is withheld or arbitrarily reduced by the industrial establishment.

247. (B) A fall from scaffolding at a construction site.
Under the Social Security Code, 2020, compensation is payable for injuries that arise 'out of and in the course of employment.' A fall from scaffolding while working on a construction site is a direct workplace accident that falls under this definition. In such cases, the employer is legally liable to pay for the disablement or provide relief to dependents in the event of death, ensuring the worker is protected from the inherent physical risks of their job.

248. (B) Little prior experience or training.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, an 'unskilled' worker is defined as someone who performs tasks that involve simple, repetitive operations requiring little to no specialized training or prior experience. These roles typically involve manual labor where the work is straightforward. The code uses this category to fix appropriate minimum

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217. (A) Preventing disputes over the amount for PF/ESI calculation.
The Wage Code, 2019, provides a uniform definition of 'wages' that is essential for social security. This standardized definition is used as the base for calculating contributions to the Provident Fund and State Insurance schemes. By ensuring that all parties use the same legal definition, the code prevents ambiguity and disputes over how much an employer should contribute, thereby protecting the financial integrity of the worker's long-term social security benefits and retirement safety net.

218. (A) The High Court.
Under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Industrial Tribunal is a key body for the adjudication of labor disputes. If a party is aggrieved by an order or award issued by the tribunal, the standard legal path for an appeal is to the High Court. This ensure that the tribunal's decisions are subject to judicial review by a higher constitutional court, maintaining the rule of law and providing a final layer of legal recourse for both workers and employers.

219. (D) Unorganized sector workers.
The Social Security Code, 2020, mandates the creation of a national database specifically for unorganized sector workers. This is a crucial step because informal workers, such as gig and platform workers, have historically been difficult to identify and reach with formal benefits. By registering these workers on a central portal, the government can effectively deliver social security schemes for health, disability, and old age protection, ensuring that the informal workforce is included in the national safety net.

220. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wage Code, 2019, protects workers' incomes by providing a statutory guarantee of wages. As the reason correctly identifies, this guarantee is enforced through rules that mandate timely payment schedules and strictly regulate deductions. By ensuring that workers receive their full earned remuneration on time, the code protects their financial stability and prevents the exploitative withholding of pay that can lead to economic hardship for both skilled and unskilled labor.

221. (B) A half-monthly payment during the period of disablement.
For a temporary disability resulting from an employment injury, the Social Security Code, 2020, provides for compensation in the form of periodical payments. Typically, this is a half-monthly payment made to the worker for the duration of their disability. This ensures that the employee has a continued source of income while they are unable to work, providing financial relief and support during their period of medical recovery and rehabilitation.

222. (B) Performs operations involving simple duties.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, an 'unskilled worker' is defined as someone who performs tasks that involve simple duties and require little to no prior training or independent judgment. This category includes manual roles where the work is straightforward. The code uses this classification to fix appropriate minimum wage rates, ensuring that even workers performing basic tasks are protected by a statutory minimum level of income that reflects the nature of their work.

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223. (B) The mandatory time-framing of the entire resolution process.
The most significant reform for achieving speedy justice in the IR Code, 2020, is the introduction of mandatory time frames for dispute resolution. The code sets strict statutory deadlines for conciliation officers to finish their work and for Industrial Tribunals to deliver their awards. This focus on time-bound processes is designed to eliminate the protracted legal battles that historically delayed relief for workers, ensuring that both parties reach a legal resolution in an efficient and predictable manner.

224. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is ground breaking for its formal recognition of gig and platform workers. As Statement II explains, this was necessary because these modern work arrangements often do not fit traditional legal definitions of an 'employee' in a 9-to-5 job. By creating new legal categories for these workers, the code allows the government to frame specific social security schemes that provide them with

256. (B) Equal opportunity, coupled with safeguards.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers women by entitling them to work in all establishments and shifts, including night shifts with their consent. This policy shift is based on the principle of equal opportunity, ensuring that women have access to the same jobs as men. To balance this opportunity, the code mandates strict safeguards for safety, health, and transport, ensuring that empowerment is achieved through a secure and enabling environment rather than through restrictive and discriminatory bans.

257. (A) A standardized wage definition on statutory deductions.
The social security aspect of the Wage Code, 2019, is primarily related to its uniform definition of 'wages'. This definition acts as the standardized base for calculating employee and employer contributions to the Provident Fund and State Insurance schemes. By ensuring that the calculation of these contributions is clear and consistent across all sectors, the code prevents ambiguity and ensures that workers' long-term social security benefits are accurately funded and their financial safety net is legally protected.

258. (B) It sets deadlines for each stage of resolution.
The most significant feature of 'speedy justice' under the IR Code, 2020, is the introduction of statutory deadlines for dispute resolution. The code mandates specific timeframes for conciliation officers to complete their duties and for tribunals to deliver awards. This focus on time-bound processes is designed to eliminate the indefinite delays that historically plagued labor disputes, providing workers with faster relief and ensuring a more efficient and predictable legal environment for both employees and industrial establishments.

259. (B) It is based on registration and creation of a database.
A key feature of the social security framework for the unorganized sector in the Social Security Code, 2020, is the mandate for worker registration. By creating a national database (such as e-Shram), the government can identify and track informal workers who were previously outside the formal system. This registration is a prerequisite for delivering social security schemes, such as health insurance and pensions, ensuring that benefits are targeted effectively to the vast and vulnerable unorganized workforce.

260. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, amalgamates nine separate labor laws, including the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923. As the reason correctly identifies, this consolidation is intended to create a single, unified, and comprehensive legal code. By bringing these disparate acts together, the government aims to reduce legal complexity, make the system more accessible for workers to claim injury benefits, and streamline the social security administration for both employers and the workforce across the country.

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261. (A) Ensure a basic standard of living and prevent exploitation.
The Wage Code, 2019, provides for the fixation of minimum wages for skilled and unskilled workers to ensure a basic standard of income for the entire workforce. By setting statutory floors for remuneration, the code prevents the exploitation of workers through low pay. This protection is essential for ensuring that even the most vulnerable employees earn enough to meet their basic needs, promoting economic dignity and reducing poverty among the labor force in both sectors.

262. (A) Work in any establishment, subject to safety regulations.
A cornerstone of women's empowerment in the OSH Code, 2020, is the legal right for women to be employed in any establishment and for any type of work. This provision removes historical bans that excluded women from certain industries. While the code entitles women to these broader economic opportunities, it maintains a focus on their well-being by requiring employers to strictly follow government-prescribed safety and health regulations, ensuring a secure and enabling environment for female workers.

263. (C) Both employers and workers.
Speedy justice under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is designed to be a mutually beneficial reform. For workers, it ensures that grievances are addressed and relief is provided without years of delay, which is critical for their livelihood. For employers, it provides legal certainty, reduces the

benefits are funded accurately and their future financial safety net is legally protected against manipulation or underpayment.

279. (C) Industrial disputes and grievances.
In the context of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, 'speedy justice' specifically refers to the fair and efficient resolution of industrial disputes and worker grievances. The code introduces time-bound processes for conciliation and tribunal hearings to settle conflicts between labor and management. This focus on industrial justice ensures that workers receive timely relief for their grievances and that industrial peace is maintained, which is essential for both worker welfare and a stable environment for economic activities and business growth.

280. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Social Security Code, 2020, includes provisions for compensation for injuries that happen during a worker's commute between their residence and workplace. As the reason correctly states, this is based on the principle of 'notional extension of employment.' This principle recognizes that since the commute is a necessary part of the job, the risks associated with it are inherent to the employment. This extension provides a significant layer of additional protection and security for workers during their daily travel.

281. (C) Contributions from workers, employers, and government.
The Social Security Code, 2020, envisions that welfare schemes for the unorganized sector will be funded through a contributory mechanism. This means that the financial resources can come from the Central Government, State Governments, and even contributions from the workers or their aggregators in certain cases. This shared funding model is designed to ensure that the social security system for informal workers is sustainable and can effectively provide benefits like health insurance and pensions to a vast and diverse workforce.

282. (B) Ensuring a safe and supportive ecosystem.
The provision for women's empowerment under the OSH Code, 2020, is about more than just granting rights; it is about creating a safe and supportive ecosystem. This involves mandating creche facilities, secure transport for night shifts, and strict safety and health standards. By requiring these measures, the code ensures that the expansion of employment opportunities for women is backed by the practical protections they need to work with dignity, safety, and equality in any industrial or commercial establishment.

283. (A) Workers and employers.
The Wage Code, 2019, in its provision for fixing minimum wages, attempts to balance the interests of both workers and employers. For workers, it ensures a statutory floor for remuneration that prevents exploitation and supports basic living standards. For employers, it provides a clear and predictable legal framework for labor costs. This balance is essential for maintaining industrial peace and ensuring that economic growth is inclusive, with fair compensation for different skill levels across all sectors of the economy.

284. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Statement I is incorrect because compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is not payable for self-inflicted injuries. Statement II is correct as it identifies several legal defenses for the employer. For example, the employer is generally not liable to pay compensation if the injury resulted from the worker being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or from the willful disobedience of safety rules. These defenses ensure that the liability for compensation remains fair and is linked to genuine workplace risks.

285. (B) The establishment's Grievance Redressal Committee.
For a factory worker with an individual grievance, the principle of 'speedy justice' under the IR Code, 2020, identifies the establishment's own Grievance Redressal Committee as the first point of contact. This internal, bipartite body is designed to settle disputes quickly and fairly within the workplace. By resolving grievances at the unit level, the worker receives faster relief and the establishment avoids the expense and uncertainty of external litigation, maintaining a more harmonious relationship between labor and management.

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formal contracts. Speedy justice refers to the efficient resolution of disputes through time-bound processes. Minimum wage is the statutory baseline for remuneration set by the government to prevent exploitation. Finally, an employment injury is a work-related accident that triggers the employer's liability to pay compensation for disablement or death under the Social Security Code.

272. (B) Employees covered who suffer an employment injury.
Compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is an entitlement for covered employees who suffer an 'employment injury,' which is an accident arising out of and in the course of their work. It applies to workers in both the organized and unorganized sectors who meet the eligibility criteria. This provision ensures that any covered worker who is injured or dies due to the inherent risks of their job receives financial relief, protecting them and their families from economic hardship.

273. (B) Fair differentiation based on job complexity.
The classification of workers into categories such as unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled in the Wage Code, 2019, is an application of the principle of fair differentiation. It recognizes that different jobs require varying levels of training, expertise, and independent judgment. By using these categories to fix minimum wages, the government ensures that labor is compensated appropriately according to its inherent value and complexity, which incentivizes skill development and ensures fair remuneration standards across various industrial sectors.

274. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Statement I is correct as the IR Code, 2020, mandates Grievance Redressal Committees in larger establishments. However, Statement II is false because these committees are not the 'highest authority.' Instead, they are the first level of internal dispute resolution. If a grievance is not resolved by the committee, the worker can proceed to conciliation and eventually to the Industrial Tribunal, which is a higher body for formal adjudication and binding awards.

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275. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Social Security Code, 2020, envisions a comprehensive safety net for the unorganized sector. The government is empowered to frame specific welfare schemes that provide life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, and old age protection. These schemes aim to address the most critical risks faced by informal workers, who have traditionally lacked access to such formal benefits. By providing these essential protections through targeted schemes, the code aims to improve the overall resilience and security of the unorganized workforce.

276. (B) Gender equality in economic opportunities.
By entitling women to work in all establishments and for any type of work, the OSH Code, 2020, directly promotes gender equality in the economy. This provision removes historical legal barriers that excluded women from many industries, allowing them to pursue diverse career paths and participate fully in the workforce. Backed by necessary safety and welfare measures, this policy shift ensures that women have equal economic opportunities as men, which is a fundamental component of their overall empowerment and social progress.

277. (B) Exploitation through non-payment.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is fundamentally a statutory protection designed to prevent the exploitation of labor. It ensures that workers are paid the full amount of remuneration they have earned, on time, and without unauthorized deductions. This legal shield is essential for the financial survival of employees and prevents employers from using their dominant position to withhold pay or make arbitrary financial penalties, thereby protecting the economic rights and dignity of the workforce across India.

278. (B) Its wage definition impact on PF and ESI.
The most significant social security aspect of the Wage Code, 2019, is its unified definition of 'wages'. This definition acts as the standardized base for calculating contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund and State Insurance schemes. By ensuring that all parties use the same clear and statutory calculation base, the code prevents ambiguity and disputes, ensuring that workers' long-term social security

CHAPTER 08
Administrative Law

1. Which of the following best defines the primary concern of Administrative Law?
(A) The relationship between different branches of government.
(B) The powers and procedures of public administrative authorities.
(C) The creation and enactment of primary legislation.
(D) The interpretation of the Constitution by the judiciary.

2. What is the core idea behind the principle of 'Nemo judex in causa sua'?
(A) No one should be a judge in their own cause.
(B) No person shall be condemned unheard.
(C) The law must be applied equally to all.
(D) Legislative power cannot be excessively delegated.

3. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : Administrative discretion is an absolute and unfettered power granted to the executive.
Statement II : The judiciary cannot review the exercise of administrative discretion under any circumstances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following is an example of delegated legislation?
(A) Statutes enacted by the Parliament through the legislative process.
(B) Ordinances promulgated by the President during a recess.
(C) Judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India.
(D) Rules framed by the government under a specific parent Act.

5. The institution of Lokpal in India is primarily based on the concept of which of the following?
(A) Conseil d'Etat in France.
(B) Procurator General in Russia.
(C) Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries.
(D) Administrative Tribunals in the UK.

6. The growth of administrative law is intrinsically linked to the rise of which concept of state?
(A) The laissez-faire state.
(B) The welfare state.
(C) The police state.
(D) The colonial state.

7. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The principles of natural justice are not codified and are flexible in their application.
Reason (R) : The requirements of natural justice depend on the facts and circumstances of each case, the nature of the inquiry, and the rules under which the authority is acting.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. A public official makes a decision based entirely on the instructions of a superior officer, without applying their own mind. This is an instance of:
(A) Acting under dictation.
(B) Mala fide exercise of power.
(C) Fettering of discretion.
(D) Sub-delegation of power.

9. The term 'procedural ultra vires' in the context of delegated legislation refers to a situation where:
(A) The delegated legislation goes against the provisions of the Constitution.

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286. (A) To provide basic protection against life's risks.
The fundamental aim of providing social security to the unorganized sector under the Social Security Code, 2020, is to give informal workers basic protection against major life risks. These include health crises, maternity, disability, and old age. Since unorganized workers, like domestic helpers or small-scale laborers, often lack any formal job benefits, these targeted welfare schemes provide them with a vital safety net. This protection reduces their economic vulnerability and helps ensure they can maintain a basic standard of living during difficult times.

287. (D) Non-payment and illegal deduction.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, is a statutory protection against the major problems of non-payment and unauthorized deductions. It mandates that earned remuneration must be paid within strict time limits and regulates exactly what an employer is legally allowed to deduct from a salary. This legal shield is essential for protecting the worker's income security, ensuring they receive the full and timely benefit of their labor, which is critical for their financial survival and dignity in the workplace.

288. (C) The removal of barriers to types of work and shifts.
The most significant empowerment provision for women in the OSH Code, 2020, is the removal of old legal barriers that restricted them from certain industries and night shifts. By entitling women to work in all establishments and processes of their choice, the code promotes gender equality and expands economic opportunities. Supported by mandatory safety and welfare measures like secure transport and creche facilities, this policy shift allows women to participate fully and safely in all sectors of the modern Indian economy.

289. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, does indeed create a mechanism for 'speedy justice' through time-bound processes and internal committees. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false; the code's goal is to simplify, not complicate, the process. By setting strict statutory deadlines for conciliation and tribunal awards, the code aims to eliminate the long delays and excessive bureaucracy of the previous system, ensuring that industrial disputes are resolved and relief is provided to workers much faster.

290. (B) Fair wage for fair work.
The Wage Code, 2019, fixes separate minimum wages for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers based on the principle of 'fair wage for fair work.' It recognizes that roles requiring higher training, expertise, and manual or mental effort should command a higher minimum wage rate. This differentiation ensures that remuneration is proportional to the nature and complexity of the labor performed. It incentivizes skill development and provides a fair and baseline level of income that reflects the worker's contribution to the establishment.

291. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each provision in the labor codes is designed to achieve a specific objective. Minimum wages prevent exploitation by ensuring basic income. Grievance Redressal Committees provide speedy internal resolution for individual complaints. Social security for gig workers creates a new safety net for modern digital work arrangements. Finally, compensation for injuries ensures income security for workers who suffer from accidents or occupational diseases, protecting them and their families from financial ruin following a workplace incident.

292. (D) Loss of earning capacity due to work injury.
Compensation under the Social Security Code, 2020, is specifically intended to provide financial relief for the 'loss of earning capacity' resulting from an employment-related injury. If a worker suffers a temporary or permanent disability due to an accident at work, the employer is legally liable to pay a calculated amount. This compensation ensures that the injured worker has a continued source of income during their period of physical recovery or to compensate for the permanent reduction in their ability to work and earn.

293. (B) The cost is shared among worker, employer, and government.
The Social Security Code, 2020, envisions a contributory mechanism for the unorganized sector schemes. This means the funding is shared among multiple parties, including the Central Government, State Governments, and sometimes the workers themselves. In the case

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of gig and platform workers, aggregators may also contribute. This multi-party funding model is designed to create a sustainable and robust financial base for providing essential social security benefits, such as health insurance and maternity cover, to the vast informal workforce in India.

294. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements correctly identify the core objectives of their respective codes. The Wage Code, 2019, provides economic security through the 'guarantee of wages,' ensuring workers are paid their earned remuneration on time. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides legal security through 'speedy justice,' ensuring that industrial disputes are resolved within strict statutory time frames. Together, these reforms protect workers' financial livelihoods and ensure a more efficient and predictable legal framework for addressing grievances and maintaining harmonious industrial relationships.

295. (B) 2 and 3 only
Statements 2 and 3 correctly identify key provisions of the OSH Code, 2020, which removes old restrictions on hazardous work for women and mandates creche facilities in larger establishments. However, Statement 1 is slightly incomplete in the specific context of the question because the code allows night shifts with both consent and mandatory safety measures. Collectively, these provisions are designed to increase women's safe participation in the labor force by providing a more enabling and supportive working environment across various industrial and commercial sectors.

296. (A) Complexity, training, and judgment.
Under the Wage Code, 2019, the differentiation between skilled and unskilled workers is based on the nature of the job. A skilled worker performs tasks that involve greater complexity, require specific vocational training or experience, and demand the exercise of independent judgment. In contrast, an unskilled worker performs simple manual tasks that are straightforward. This classification allows the government to set higher minimum wage rates for skilled roles, recognizing the inherent value and expertise required compared to simpler, entry-level manual duties.

297. (C) Resolution and adjudication.
The provision for speedy justice under the IR Code, 2020, represents a policy shift away from a system characterized by years of protracted litigation. Instead, the code promotes a system focused on the efficient resolution of disputes through internal committees and time-bound adjudication by tribunals. By mandating faster legal processes, the code aims to provide timely relief to workers and legal certainty for employers. This efficiency reduces the period of industrial conflict and supports a more productive and harmonious environment for all parties.

298. (B) The cost of human wear and tear in production should be borne by industry.
The compensation provisions in the Social Security Code, 2020, are a modernization of the principle that industry should bear the financial cost of the physical risks it creates for its workforce. This is often described as the cost of 'human wear and tear' in the production process. By mandating that employers pay for injuries, disability, or death arising out of employment, the code ensures that the financial burden of workplace risks is shifted from the individual worker to the industry, providing essential protection for employees.

299. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Wage Code, 2019, does provide a statutory guarantee of wages to workers, ensuring they are paid on time and without illegal deductions. The assertion is correct. However, the reason is false because the code does not guarantee a government job to every worker. Instead, it regulates the terms of remuneration in existing jobs across all sectors. The focus is on protecting the wages of employees in their current employment, not on the state providing guaranteed public sector positions for the entire population.

300. (B) It extends a formal safety net to a vast and vulnerable part.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is highly significant because it finally extends a formal social safety net to the unorganized sector, which constitutes the majority of India's workforce. Historically, these informal workers had little to no protection against life's risks. By providing a legislative framework for health insurance, maternity benefits, and disability cover, the

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code addresses the vulnerability of millions of workers. This inclusion is a major milestone toward building a truly universal and equitable national social security system for all categories of labor.

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20. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed by the Parliament of India in which year?
(A) 2011
(B) 2012
(C) 2014
(D) 2013

21. The French legal system has a well-developed system of administrative law known as:
(A) Jus Cogens.
(B) Lex Loci.
(C) Droit Administratif.
(D) Stare Decisis.

22. A 'post-decisional hearing' is a concept developed by courts to:
(A) Provide an additional hearing as a matter of routine.
(B) Cure a breach of natural justice that occurred before the decision.
(C) Replace the pre-decisional hearing in all cases.
(D) Review the policy behind an administrative decision.

23. If an administrative authority exercises its discretionary power for a purpose other than the one for which it was granted, it is known as:
(A) Non-application of mind.
(B) Mala fides or bad faith.
(C) Acting under dictation.
(D) Improper purpose.

24. Match the following concepts in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I:
P. Substantive ultra vires,
Q. Procedural ultra vires,
R. Parent Act,
S. Laying Procedure.
List II:
1. The statute that grants the power,
2. Beyond the scope of power,
3. A method of legislative control,
4. Failure to follow prescribed manner.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

25. The jurisdiction of the Lokpal extends to which of the following?
(A) State government employees.
(B) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
(C) The Prime Minister, with certain exceptions.
(D) Members of State Legislative Assemblies.

26. The Diceyan concept of 'Rule of Law' as traditionally interpreted had difficulty accommodating the principles of:
(A) Administrative law and tribunals.
(B) Parliamentary sovereignty.
(C) Separation of powers.
(D) Independent judiciary.

27. The principle of 'reasoned decision' or 'speaking order' is considered an integral part of:
(A) The rule against bias.
(B) The doctrine of separation of powers.
(C) The doctrine of legislative supremacy.
(D) The principle of fair hearing (Audi Alteram Partem).

28. Which doctrine holds that an administrative authority cannot bind itself by a predetermined policy and must consider each case on its merits?
(A) Doctrine of proportionality.
(B) Fettering of discretion.
(C) Doctrine of legitimate expectation.
(D) Doctrine of ultra vires.

29. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Parliament cannot delegate its essential legislative functions to the executive.
Reason (R) : The Constitution of India vests the primary law-making power in the legislature, and this core function is non-delegable.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

30. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Lokpal?
(A) To conduct inquiries into allegations of corruption against public servants.

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(B) The delegated legislation exceeds the scope of authority given by the parent act.
(C) The prescribed procedure for making the rules has not been followed.
(D) The delegated legislation is found to be unreasonable by the courts.

10. Who appoints the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal?
(A) The President on the recommendation of a Selection Committee.
(B) The Prime Minister acting on behalf of the Union Cabinet.
(C) The Chief Justice of India after consulting senior judges.
(D) A collegium consisting primarily of Supreme Court judges.

11. Which of the following is NOT a primary source of administrative law in India?
(A) The Constitution of India.
(B) Acts and Statutes.
(C) Judicial decisions.
(D) Customary practices of a particular community.

12. The rule against bias is often divided into pecuniary bias, personal bias, and which other type?
(A) Personal or political bias.
(B) Official or subject-matter bias.
(C) Judicial or professional bias.
(D) Procedural or technical bias.

13. What is the significance of the Wednesbury principle in administrative law?
(A) It mandates a fair hearing before passing adverse orders.
(B) It prohibits financial interests in adjudicatory cases.
(C) It sets the standard for reviewing administrative unreasonableness.
(D) It governs the delegation of essential legislative functions.

14. The concept of laying on the table is a form of which type of control over delegated legislation?
(A) Judicial control.
(B) Executive control.
(C) Public control through media.
(D) Parliamentary control.

15. What is the state-level equivalent of the Lokpal?
(A) Lokayukta.
(B) Lok Adalat.
(C) State Administrative Tribunal.
(D) State Vigilance Commission.

16. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes Administrative Law from Constitutional Law?
(A) Administrative Law is the genus, while Constitutional Law is the species.
(B) Constitutional Law deals with structure, while Administrative Law deals with functions.
(C) Constitutional Law is concerned with the rights of citizens, whereas Administrative Law is not.
(D) There is no distinction; they are completely overlapping fields of law.

17. The principle of 'Audi Alteram Partem' primarily implies:
(A) The right to a reasoned decision.
(B) The right to a fair hearing.
(C) The right to an unbiased judge.
(D) The right to appeal to a higher authority.

18. Consider the following statements about administrative discretion:
1. Discretion implies the power to choose between alternative courses of action.
2. The existence of discretion means there is a duty to act, but the manner of acting is left to the authority.
3. All discretionary powers are immune from judicial review.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

19. When delegated legislation is struck down because it conflicts with the parent Act that authorized its creation, it is an instance of:
(A) Procedural ultra vires.
(B) Unreasonableness.
(C) Substantive ultra vires.
(D) Violation of natural justice.

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costs of prolonged industrial strife, and supports normal business operations. By streamlining dispute resolution, the code fosters a more productive industrial climate that benefits all parties and supports national economic growth.

264. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Social Security Code, 2020, is the first Indian labor law to formally recognize and define gig and platform workers. As Statement II explains, this legal recognition is a vital first step because it brings these modern work arrangements into the legislative framework. This allows the government to frame specific social security schemes that provide health, disability, and old age protection for these workers, who were previously excluded from formal benefits due to the non-traditional nature of their employment.

265. (C) Injuries and diseases arising out of employment.
The Social Security Code, 2020, establishes a clear legal obligation for employers to provide compensation for work-related health issues. This includes physical injuries resulting from accidents and specific occupational diseases contracted due to the nature of the work. By mandating financial relief for these employment-related contingencies, the code ensures that workers or their families are supported when the inherent risks of the job lead to disablement or death, protecting them from financial ruin and destitution.

266. (A) Receive at least the minimum notified wage.
The 'guarantee of wages' in the Wage Code, 2019, creates a statutory right for every worker to receive at least the minimum wage rate notified by the appropriate government. This is a fundamental protection against the exploitation of labor through underpayment. By ensuring that no employer can legally pay less than the set minimum, the code protects the economic livelihood of workers and ensures they receive a fair and baseline level of remuneration for their time and effort.

267. (B) A formal, rights-based social security system.
Through its provisions for the unorganized sector, the Social Security Code, 2020, aims to formalize social protection in India. It transitions from a system where informal workers relied on irregular charity or family support to a structured, 'rights-based' system. By creating a legislative framework for schemes like health insurance and disability cover, the code provides informal workers with a formal legal claim to benefits, which is a major step toward building a truly inclusive national social safety net.

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268. (B) Industrial Tribunal.
The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, provides a structured, time-bound pathway for resolving disputes, starting with an internal Grievance Redressal Committee. If the issue is not settled internally or through conciliation, the final stage in this specialized system is adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal. By setting strict deadlines for the tribunal to deliver its award, the code ensures that workers and employers reach a legal resolution much faster than in the previous system, achieving the goal of 'speedy justice'.

269. (D) A is false but R is true.
The assertion is false because the Wage Code, 2019, is indeed related to social security through its foundational definition of 'wages'. As the reason correctly states, this new definition acts as the standardized base for calculating statutory contributions for schemes like the Provident Fund and ESI. By ensuring that the calculation of these contributions is clear and consistent across all sectors, the code protects the financial integrity of the social security benefits that workers will eventually receive.

270. (B) In night shifts.
The OSH Code, 2020, empowers women by allowing them to work night shifts with their consent, while placing strict obligations on employers to ensure their safety. A key requirement is that employers must provide secure transport facilities for women working between 7 PM and 6 AM. This provision is essential to create a safe ecosystem that supports women's participation in modern industries that operate 24/7, ensuring that their empowerment is backed by practical and mandatory protection measures.

271. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The labor codes use specific legal terms to regulate the industrial environment. An unorganized worker is someone in the informal sector without

(B) To give directions to the CBI for preliminary inquiry.
(C) To have superintendence over any investigation agency including the CBI.
(D) To act as a court of appeal against High Court decisions.

31. Administrative law is primarily concerned with the pathology of power, meaning it focuses on:
(A) The control and remedy of abuse of public power.
(B) The expansion of governmental powers.
(C) The study of governmental structures.
(D) The historical evolution of administrative agencies.

32. If a member of an interview panel is the uncle of a candidate, which type of bias is most likely to be alleged?
(A) Pecuniary bias.
(B) Personal bias.
(C) Official bias.
(D) Subject-matter bias.

33. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : Judicial review is the only method to control administrative discretion.
Statement II : Legislative control through parliamentary committees is one of the mechanisms to oversee administrative actions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

34. The process of further delegation of legislative power by a delegate to another subordinate authority is known as:
(A) Sub-delegation.
(B) Conditional legislation.
(C) Executive legislation.
(D) Concurrent legislation.

35. The concept of Lokayukta was first recommended in India by which of the following?
(A) The Santhanam Committee.
(B) The Sarkaria Commission.
(C) The Administrative Reforms Commission of India (1966-70).
(D) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

36. Which one of the following is NOT a reason for the growth of Administrative Law?
(A) The inadequacy of the traditional legislative process to handle socio-economic issues.
(B) The need for expert and specialized decision-making.
(C) The necessity for a system to control the abuse of power by authorities.
(D) The trend towards a minimalist, laissez-faire state.

37. In which of the following situations can the principles of natural justice be excluded?
(A) In cases of administrative appeal.
(B) In disciplinary actions against students.
(C) In cases of national emergency or exceptional circumstances.
(D) In all cases involving quasi-judicial functions.

38. 'Mala fides' as a ground for judicial review of administrative discretion means:
(A) The decision was unreasonable.
(B) The authority acted with a dishonest or corrupt motive.
(C) The authority failed to consider relevant factors.
(D) The authority acted without legal jurisdiction.

39. The maxim 'Delegatus non potest delegare' means:
(A) The law does not concern itself with trifles.
(B) No man can be a judge in his own cause.
(C) Hear the other side.
(D) A delegate cannot further delegate its power.

40. What is the maximum number of Members in the Lokpal, apart from the Chairperson?
(A) Eight
(B) Six
(C) Ten
(D) Twelve

41. The primary purpose of administrative law is to ensure that governmental power is exercised in a manner that is:
(A) Efficient, powerful, and swift.
(B) Politically advantageous and popular.
(C) Lawful, fair, and reasonable.
(D) Minimalist and non-interfering.

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(D) It is merely an irregularity that can be cured by paying a fine.

103. If a minister responsible for housing allocates a public property to a relative at a nominal price, this would be a case for review on the ground of:
(A) Fettering of discretion.
(B) Procedural ultra vires.
(C) Mala fides and improper purpose.
(D) Non-application of mind.

104. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a committee of:
(A) The Judiciary.
(B) The Executive.
(C) The NITI Aayog.
(D) The Parliament.

105. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act provides for the attachment of property acquired by corrupt means. This power is an example of its:
(A) Coercive power to prevent dissipation of assets.
(B) Advisory role.
(C) Judicial function.
(D) Supervisory jurisdiction over state governments.

106. Administrative Law has a complex relationship with the doctrine of Separation of Powers because:
(A) It acknowledges that authorities often exercise quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers.
(B) It strengthens the separation by creating distinct administrative bodies.
(C) It is a doctrine that only applies to the judiciary.
(D) It completely negates the legislative branch's power.

107. The disclosure of evidence to the party against whom action is proposed is a key component of:
(A) The rule against pecuniary or personal bias.
(B) The doctrine of proportionality in administrative law.
(C) The control of delegated legislation by the judiciary.
(D) The rule of fair hearing or Audi Alteram Partem.

108. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Wednesbury unreasonableness'?
(A) A decision that is morally wrong or socially unacceptable.
(B) A decision so illogical that no sensible person could reach it.
(C) A decision that is politically unpopular or highly controversial.
(D) A decision made in violation of a minor procedural requirement.

109. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Sub-delegation is generally not permitted unless the parent statute allows it.
Reason (R) : The maxim 'Delegatus non potest delegare' applies to delegated power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

110. Which of the following public functionaries is explicitly excluded from the jurisdiction of the Lokpal?
(A) Members of Parliament regarding their conduct in Parliament.
(B) The Prime Minister.
(C) Cabinet Ministers.
(D) Group 'A' officers.

111. The term 'Quasi-judicial function' refers to an action that is:
(A) An action that is purely administrative in its nature.
(B) An action that is purely judicial in its nature.
(C) An action that is purely legislative in its nature.
(D) An administrative action with judicial characteristics.

112. The principle that no person should be condemned unheard is captured by the Latin maxim:
(A) Nemo judex in causa sua.
(B) Audi alteram partem.
(C) Stare decisis.
(D) Res judicata.

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(B) Judicial and quasi-judicial functions of authorities.
(C) Substantive and procedural aspects of statutory law.
(D) Administrative and quasi-judicial functions in natural justice.

53. The doctrine of proportionality as a ground for judicial review requires that:
(A) The administrative authority must act in proportion to its rank and status.
(B) The punishment must be proportional to the number of offences committed.
(C) The administrative action must not be excessively harsh in relation to the objective.
(D) The administrative body must have a proportional representation of social groups.

54. Match the terms in List I with their meanings in List II:
List I:
P. Bye-law,
Q. Regulation,
R. Rule,
S. Ordinance.
List II:
1. Law-making by President when legislature is in recess,
2. Made by a department,
3. Made by public corporation,
4. Made by autonomous body.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

55. At least what percentage of the members of the Lokpal must be from amongst persons belonging to the SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and women?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 60%
(D) 50%

56. Ivor Jennings described administrative law as the law relating to:
(A) The administration, determining organization, powers, and duties of authorities.
(B) The King's council and its judicial powers.
(C) The supremacy of law and equality before the law.
(D) The control of the legislature over the executive.

57. An essential component of 'Audi Alteram Partem' is the issuance of a 'notice'. What is the primary purpose of a notice?
(A) To inform the person about a final administrative decision.
(B) To summon the person as a witness in a separate case.
(C) To allow a person to prepare a defense against charges.
(D) To announce a broad change in governmental department policy.

58. When an authority fails to exercise discretion that it is required to exercise by law, it is termed as:
(A) Failure to exercise discretion.
(B) Abuse of discretion.
(C) Non-application of mind.
(D) Fettering of discretion.

59. The publication of delegated legislation is a requirement under which principle of law?
(A) It remains a matter of purely executive discretion.
(B) It is a parliamentary convention without legal force.
(C) It depends on whether the parent Act explicitly requires it.
(D) It is a judicial requirement for fairness and transparency.

60. Which of the following is NOT a member of the Selection Committee for the Lokpal?
(A) The Prime Minister.
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
(C) The Speaker of the House of the People.
(D) The Leader of Opposition in the House of the People.

61. The importance of administrative law has grown due to the shift from a 'police state' to a:
(A) Theocratic state.
(B) Totalitarian state.
(C) Social welfare state.
(D) Corporate state.

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62. 'Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation' is an aspect of which broader legal principle?
(A) Separation of Powers.
(B) Parliamentary Sovereignty.
(C) Delegated Legislation.
(D) Rule of Law and Natural Justice.

63. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The doctrine of proportionality is a more intensive form of judicial review than the Wednesbury principle.
Statement II : Proportionality review involves a detailed merits review of the administrative decision.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. A Henry VIII clause in a statute is a clause that empowers the executive to:
(A) Create new taxes by issuing notifications.
(B) Amend or repeal provisions of the parent Act or any other Act.
(C) Adjudicate disputes between citizens.
(D) Sub-delegate its powers without any restriction.

65. The term 'Lokayukta' literally means:
(A) Voice of the people.
(B) Designated by the people.
(C) Protector of the people.
(D) Law of the people.

66. Administrative law is often described as a branch of:
(A) Public Law.
(B) Private Law.
(C) Criminal Law.
(D) International Law.

67. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the principles of natural justice?
(A) They aim to secure justice and prevent its miscarriage.
(B) Their application can be excluded by a statutory provision.
(C) They are embodied rules and cannot be departed from.
(D) They apply to administrative actions that have civil consequences.

68. An administrative order based on personal dislike or animosity towards the affected person is an example of:
(A) Legal malice.
(B) Non-application of mind.
(C) Irrelevant considerations.
(D) Factual malice (mala fides).

69. Judicial review of delegated legislation on the ground that it violates a fundamental right is an example of it being ultra vires the:
(A) Parent Act.
(B) General principles of law.
(C) Constitution.
(D) Rules of natural justice.

70. The Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal has the powers of a:
(A) Criminal court.
(B) Civil court.
(C) High Court.
(D) Special tribunal.

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71. The French system of 'Droit Administratif' is administered by:
(A) Ordinary courts of law.
(B) The legislature itself.
(C) The executive branch directly.
(D) A special set of administrative courts with the Conseil d'Etat at the apex.

72. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Even in the absence of a specific provision, authorities must follow natural justice.
Reason (R) : Principles of natural justice are read into statutes by courts unless their exclusion is explicit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

73. The principle that statutory power must be exercised 'reasonably' was classically formulated in which English case?
(A) Ridge v. Baldwin.
(B) Marbury v. Madison.
(C) Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation.
(D) Rylands v. Fletcher.

74. Consider the following statements regarding controls over delegated legislation:
1. Parliamentary control is exercised before and after the delegated legislation is made.
2. Judicial control is a form of post-facto control.
3. Consultation with affected interests is a form of procedural control.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

75. Which was the first state in India to establish the institution of Lokayukta?
(A) Uttar Pradesh.
(B) Odisha.
(C) Rajasthan.
(D) Maharashtra.

76. The concept of 'Rule of Law' in its modern sense, which accommodates administrative law, emphasizes:
(A) Absolute supremacy of Parliament.
(B) Effective judicial review and control over administrative action.
(C) The existence of wide, unreviewable discretionary powers.
(D) The separation of administrative adjudication from ordinary courts.

77. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a fair hearing under 'Audi Alteram Partem'?
(A) Right to notice.
(B) Right to present a case and evidence.
(C) Right to legal representation in all circumstances.
(D) Right to cross-examine adverse witnesses, where appropriate.

78. A licensing authority refuses to renew a license based on a general policy it has adopted, without considering the specific merits of the application. This action can be challenged on the ground of:
(A) Acting under dictation.
(B) Mala fides.
(C) Substantive ultra vires.
(D) Fettering discretion.

79. Match the cases in List I with their corresponding principles in List II:
List I:
P. A. K. Kraipak,
Q. Maneka Gandhi,
R. Wednesbury,
S. In re Delhi Laws.
List II:
1. Natural justice in procedure,
2. Test for delegated legislation,
3. Thin line between admin and quasi-judicial,
4. Test of unreasonableness.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

80. Who is the eminent jurist in the Selection Committee for the Lokpal nominated by?
(A) The President of India.
(B) The Chairperson and other members of the Selection Committee.
(C) The Chief Justice of India.
(D) The Union Cabinet.

81. The main objective of the study of Administrative Law is:
(A) To increase the powers of the administration.
(B) To strike a balance between individual rights and public needs.
(C) To abolish all discretionary powers.
(D) To replace courts with administrative tribunals.

82. Any financial interest, however small, in the subject matter of a dispute disqualifies a person from acting as a judge. This is the strict rule relating to:
(A) Pecuniary bias.
(B) Personal bias.
(C) Policy bias.

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42. The test of real likelihood of bias was established in which landmark case?
(A) A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India.
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(C) D. K. Yadav v. J. M. A. Industries.
(D) R v. Sussex Justices, ex p McCarthy.

43. Arrange the following grounds for judicial review of administrative discretion in the correct chronological order:
1. Mala fides (Bad Faith)
2. Wednesbury Unreasonableness
3. Proportionality
4. Irrelevant Considerations
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

44. When a legislature passes a law that will come into effect only when a certain condition is fulfilled, this is known as:
(A) Delegated legislation.
(B) Conditional legislation.
(C) Sub-delegation.
(D) Ancillary legislation.

45. The Selection Committee for the appointment of the Lokpal chairperson and members is chaired by:
(A) The President of India.
(B) The Chief Justice of India.
(C) The Prime Minister.
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

46. Which of the following is a key component of the scope of administrative law?
(A) The process of amending the Constitution.
(B) The rules governing international treaties.
(C) The electoral process for legislative bodies.
(D) The remedies available against administrative abuses.

47. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : A reasoned decision introduces fairness and transparency into the administrative process.
Reason (R) : The requirement to give reasons ensures that the decision-maker has applied their mind to the relevant facts and law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

48. If an authority considers factors that are not relevant to the purpose of the statute under which it is acting, its decision can be challenged on the ground of:
(A) Procedural impropriety.
(B) Consideration of irrelevant factors.
(C) Fettering of discretion.
(D) Wednesbury unreasonableness.

49. Consider the following statements about delegated legislation:
1. It is a necessary evil in the modern administrative state.
2. It is subject to both parliamentary and judicial controls.
3. It can be used to amend the parent Act from which it derives power.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

50. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, mandates the establishment of Lokayuktas in states within what period from the date of its commencement?
(A) One year.
(B) Six months.
(C) Two years.
(D) Five years.

51. The Red-light theory of administrative law, as opposed to the Green-light theory, emphasizes:
(A) Facilitating government action.
(B) Promoting efficiency in administration.
(C) Controlling and limiting government power.
(D) Encouraging administrative discretion.

52. In 'A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India', the Supreme Court blurred the distinction between:
(A) Legislative and executive functions of the state.

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93. The failure of an administrative authority to take into account a relevant consideration when making a decision is a ground for judicial review classified under:
(A) Irrationality.
(B) Procedural impropriety.
(C) Proportionality.
(D) Illegality (abuse of discretion).

94. The Scrutiny Committees of Parliament primarily perform which function in relation to delegated legislation?
(A) They draft the rules and regulations for the ministries.
(B) They judicially review and strike down invalid rules.
(C) They implement the delegated legislation at the ground level.
(D) They examine compliance with the parent Act and constitutional principles.

95. Arrange the following legislative steps related to the Lokpal in India in the correct chronological order:
1. First introduction of the Lokpal Bill.
2. Recommendation for Lokpal by the ARC.
3. Passage of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act.
4. Formation of the first Lokpal committee.
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

96. Which of the following best captures the essence of the importance of administrative law in a modern democracy?
(A) It holds authorities accountable and protects citizens from arbitrary action.
(B) It replaces the functions of the judiciary.
(C) It gives unlimited power to the executive for efficient governance.
(D) It primarily deals with the internal organization of government departments.

97. The concept that justice should not only be done but should also be seen to be done is the foundation of which principle?
(A) The rule of fair hearing.
(B) The doctrine of ultra vires.
(C) The principle of reasoned decisions.
(D) The rule against bias.

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98. Consider the following statements about judicial review of administrative discretion:
1. Courts can interfere with a decision merely because they would have made a different one.
2. Review is concerned with legality and procedure, not the merits of the decision.
3. Proportionality allows for a more intensive review than the Wednesbury standard.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

99. An 'ouster clause' or 'finality clause' in a statute aims to:
(A) Expand the scope of judicial review.
(B) Make the requirement of natural justice mandatory.
(C) Exclude or limit judicial review of administrative actions.
(D) Prohibit the delegation of legislative power.

100. The term of office for the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal is:
(A) Three years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(B) Six years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(C) Five years or until the age of 75 years, whichever is earlier.
(D) Five years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

101. Which one of the following is NOT a form of remedy available under administrative law?
(A) Writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, etc.).
(B) Declaration.
(C) Impeachment of a minister.
(D) Injunction.

102. What is the effect of a decision made in violation of the principles of natural justice?
(A) It is void ab initio.
(B) It is automatically valid and enforceable.
(C) It is voidable and can be set aside by a court.

(A) Cases involving commercial contracts.
(B) Cases involving service promotions.
(C) Cases involving purely economic policy decisions.
(D) Cases involving fundamental rights.

124. What is the key difference between delegated legislation and conditional legislation?
(A) Delegated legislation is law-making; conditional determines operation.
(B) Conditional legislation is reviewed; delegated legislation is not.
(C) Delegated legislation is by Parliament; conditional is by President.
(D) Both terms are synonymous and used interchangeably in law.

125. The inquiry against the Prime Minister by the Lokpal must be held in-camera and if the complaint is dismissed:
(A) The records are published immediately.
(B) The records are not to be published or made available to anyone.
(C) The records are sent to the President for review.
(D) The records are tabled in Parliament.

126. A key reason for the importance of administrative law is the need to regulate the powers of:
(A) The judiciary.
(B) The legislature.
(C) Private corporations.
(D) A vast array of administrative and quasi-governmental bodies.

127. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : In emergent situations, an authority may take action without a prior hearing.
Reason (R) : In such cases, the principle of 'post-decisional hearing' can be applied to ensure fairness.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

128. An authority vested with discretionary power does not have the freedom to act with:
(A) Prudence.
(B) Reasonableness.
(C) Unfettered and arbitrary will.
(D) Consideration of public interest.

129. Consider the following statements about judicial review of delegated legislation:
1. Delegated legislation can be struck down if it is arbitrary and violates Article 14.
2. Courts can review delegated legislation on the ground that it is unwise or inefficient.
3. The doctrine of procedural ultra vires relates to the process of making the delegated law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

130. The first Chairperson of the Lokpal of India was:
(A) Justice T. S. Thakur
(B) Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose
(C) Justice H. L. Dattu
(D) Justice Ranjan Gogoi

131. The nature of administrative law is best described as being primarily:
(A) Codified and static.
(B) Uncodified, judge-made, and dynamic.
(C) Based on religious texts.
(D) A sub-branch of contract law.

132. What is the primary remedy when a decision is found to be vitiated by a breach of the rule against bias?
(A) The biased official is imprisoned.
(B) The decision is quashed by the court.
(C) Damages are awarded to the aggrieved party.
(D) A warning is issued to the administrative department.

133. If an administrative action is challenged on the ground that it was taken for a purpose not envisaged by the law, the ground is:
(A) Illegality.
(B) Irrationality.
(C) Procedural Impropriety.
(D) Proportionality.

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113. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The court can substitute its own view on merits for that of the administrator under review.
Statement II : The grounds of judicial review are limited to illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

114. The primary object of the requirement of publication of delegated legislation is to:
(A) Inform the public so that they can obey the law.
(B) Seek public opinion before the law is finalized.
(C) Inform the Parliament that a law has been made.
(D) Satisfy a mere formality.

115. A complaint against the Prime Minister to the Lokpal relating to international relations, security, and public order:
(A) Is taken up on priority.
(B) Is not to be inquired into.
(C) Is referred to a special bench of the Supreme Court.
(D) Is inquired into only after the PM leaves office.

116. Administrative law is essentially:
(A) Substantive law.
(B) Procedural law.
(C) A combination of substantive and procedural law.
(D) Judge-made law exclusively.

117. An adjudicator having a strong personal friendship with one of the parties in a dispute may give rise to a reasonable apprehension of:
(A) Pecuniary bias.
(B) Personal bias.
(C) Official bias.
(D) Jurisdictional error.

118. When an authority is required to apply its mind to criteria but does so mechanically without due consideration, this is an instance of:
(A) Non-application of mind.
(B) Acting under dictation.
(C) Mala fides.
(D) Improper purpose.

119. Match the control mechanisms in List I with their corresponding types of control in List II:
List I:
P. Writ of Certiorari,
Q. Laying on the table,
R. Prior consultation,
S. Annual report.
List II:
1. Parliamentary Control,
2. Administrative Control,
3. Judicial Control,
4. Procedural Control.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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120. The institution of Lokpal is a statutory body established under:
(A) An amendment to the Constitution.
(B) A resolution of the Union Cabinet.
(C) An Act of Parliament.
(D) A Presidential Ordinance.

121. The Amber-light theory of administrative law suggests a balanced approach that:
(A) Prioritizes state power over individual rights.
(B) Prioritizes individual rights over state power.
(C) Seeks to control state power while facilitating governance.
(D) Is relevant only to traffic laws.

122. Which of the following situations would NOT typically require the application of principles of natural justice?
(A) Dismissal of an employee from service.
(B) Cancellation of a license.
(C) Making a general legislative rule applicable to all.
(D) Imposing a penalty on a taxpayer.

123. The ground of 'proportionality' is more established and frequently used as a ground for judicial review in which of the following areas?

(D) Departmental bias.

83. 'Legal malice' or 'malice in law' in the context of administrative discretion refers to an action that is:
(A) Taken with a corrupt motive.
(B) Taken out of personal animosity.
(C) Taken without just or reasonable cause.
(D) Taken in good faith but mistakenly.

84. The 'laying procedure' which requires an affirmative resolution from the legislature before delegated legislation can take effect is known as:
(A) Simple laying.
(B) Negative laying.
(C) Laying with modification.
(D) Affirmative or positive laying.

85. Which of the following statements about the Lokayukta is incorrect?
(A) The Governor of the state appoints the Lokayukta.
(B) The purpose of the Lokayukta is to investigate grievances against public servants.
(C) The structure and powers of the Lokayukta are uniform across all states in India.
(D) Some Lokayuktas have the power to investigate allegations against the Chief Minister.

86. Which theory of administrative law advocates for a proactive role of the law in improving the quality of administration and governance?
(A) The Red-light theory.
(B) The Green-light theory.
(C) The Amber-light theory.
(D) The Blue-light theory.

87. The right to a 'speaking order' or a reasoned decision ensures that:
(A) The decision is delivered orally.
(B) The decision is long and detailed.
(C) The decision is published in the official gazette.
(D) The decision contains the reasons on which it is based.

88. If a discretionary power is exercised by an authority to whom it was not entrusted, this is a case of:
(A) Improper delegation or sub-delegation.
(B) Fettering of discretion.
(C) Mala fides.
(D) Unreasonableness.

89. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : All delegated legislation must be consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of India.
Reason (R) : The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any law that violates its provisions is void.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

90. The Lokpal has jurisdiction over Group A, B, C and D officers. In respect of which group of officers are complaints first referred to the CVC?
(A) Group A, B and C.
(B) Group A and B only.
(C) Group C and D only.
(D) Group D only.

91. The concept of 'Separation of Powers' is often considered a bedrock principle against which administrative law is viewed. Who is famously associated with this doctrine?
(A) A. V. Dicey
(B) John Locke
(C) Ivor Jennings
(D) Montesquieu

92. Which case is a leading authority on the exclusion of natural justice on grounds of 'impracticability'?
(A) R. v. Board of Visitors of Hull Prison, ex p. St Germain.
(B) Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India (Bhopal Gas case).
(C) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (Pavement case).
(D) Hira Nath Mishra v. Principal, Rajendra

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134. Substantive ultra vires means the delegated legislation goes beyond the:
(A) Procedural requirements of the parent Act.
(B) Financial limits set by the Ministry of Finance.
(C) Time limit for its creation.
(D) Ambit and scope of the power conferred by the parent Act.

135. The jurisdiction of Lokayuktas in most states typically covers:
(A) Ministers, MLAs, and state government officials.
(B) Officials of the Central Government posted in the state.
(C) Judges of the High Court.
(D) Employees of private companies.

136. The principle of 'Droit Administratif' in France implies that:
(A) Disputes involving the administration are decided by the same courts as private disputes.
(B) There is a separate body of rules and separate courts for dealing with administrative matters.
(C) The administration is immune from any legal scrutiny.
(D) All officials are equal before the law, and there are no special provisions for them.

137. Which of the following is NOT a valid exception to the rule of 'Audi Alteram Partem'?
(A) Exclusion in case of emergency.
(B) Where the action is purely legislative in character.
(C) Where the administrative authority is busy with other work.
(D) Where it is impracticable to hold a hearing.

138. Arrange the following landmark cases concerning administrative law in the correct chronological order:
1. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
2. A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India
3. In re Delhi Laws Act case
4. Ridge v. Baldwin
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

139. Delegated legislation is also known by which of the following terms?
(A) Primary legislation.
(B) Judicial precedent.
(C) Subordinate legislation.
(D) Constitutional amendment.

140. What percentage of judicial members is mandated in the composition of the Lokpal?
(A) At least 25%
(B) At least 33%
(C) Exactly 75%
(D) At least 50%

141. The scope of administrative law does not include:
(A) The procedure of administrative bodies.
(B) The control of administrative bodies.
(C) The powers of administrative bodies.
(D) The internal political workings of a party in power.

142. A university's disciplinary committee expels a student for cheating based on a report, without showing the report to the student. This action violates:
(A) The rule against bias.
(B) The rule of fair hearing.
(C) The doctrine of ultra vires.
(D) The doctrine of separation of powers.

143. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : Administrative discretion must be exercised in accordance with law, reason, and justice.
Statement II : Any exercise of discretion can be struck down if it is arbitrary or unreasonable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

144. The main justification for parliamentary control over delegated legislation is to ensure:
(A) Judicial supremacy.
(B) Executive convenience.
(C) Accountability of the executive to the legislature.
(D) Faster implementation of laws.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

208. When an authority abdicates its discretionary power and acts on the instructions of a superior, it is known as:
(A) Acting under dictation.
(B) Fettering discretion.
(C) Mala fides.
(D) Unreasonableness.

209. If a set of rules made under an Act is found to be in conflict with another Act of Parliament, the rules will be held to be:
(A) Valid, as they are made under statutory authority.
(B) Invalid, as they cannot override another statute.
(C) Valid, but only if approved by the President.
(D) Temporarily suspended until Parliament resolves the conflict.

210. The main purpose of establishing the institution of Lokpal is to:
(A) Inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries.
(B) Supervise the functioning of State governments.
(C) Advise the President on legal matters.
(D) Conduct elections in the country.

211. Which country's legal system provides the classic example of 'Droit Administratif'?
(A) United Kingdom.
(B) United States of America.
(C) France.
(D) India.

212. A 'reasoned decision' is considered a component of natural justice because it:
(A) Prevents arbitrariness and ensures the decision-maker applied their mind.
(B) Makes the decision sound more authoritative.
(C) Is a constitutional requirement in all cases.
(D) Helps in the quick disposal of cases.

213. A local council bans a film with a U-certificate simply because they disapprove of Sunday entertainment. A court might review this decision on the ground of:
(A) Proportionality.
(B) Procedural ultra vires.
(C) Acting under dictation.
(D) Wednesbury unreasonableness.

214. The publication of delegated legislation is considered mandatory because:
(A) It serves as a necessary source of revenue for the government.
(B) The Parliament requires it for its internal legislative records.
(C) It is a procedural formality that carries no legal weight.
(D) It ensures laws are known before they are expected to be obeyed.

215. The appointment of the Lokayukta in a state is made by the:
(A) Governor.
(B) Chief Minister.
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

216. The modern administrative state is characterized by:
(A) A decrease in governmental functions.
(B) An increase in the functions and powers of the government.
(C) The abolition of the executive branch.
(D) The supremacy of private corporations over the state.

217. In which situation is the rule against pecuniary bias applied most strictly?
(A) When the adjudicator has a remote, non-personal interest.
(B) When the adjudicator has a direct financial interest in the outcome.
(C) When the adjudicator is a member of a club to which one party also belongs.
(D) When the adjudicator has expressed a general view on a policy issue.

218. Match the grounds of review in List I with their corresponding examples in List II:
List I:
P. Mala fides,
Q. Acting under dictation,
R. Fettering discretion,
S. Irrelevant consideration.
List II:
1. Rigid policy,

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155. The Lokpal Act of 2013 also amended which other major anti-corruption law in India?
(A) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
(B) The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.
(C) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
(D) The Representation of the People Act, 1951.

156. The function of administrative law is to ensure a balance between:
(A) The powers of the Central and State governments.
(B) The powers of the legislature and the judiciary.
(C) The need for administrative discretion and the need to prevent its abuse.
(D) The rights of citizens and the rights of non-citizens.

157. The principle of 'one who decides must hear' (or its relaxed version) is part of which rule of natural justice?
(A) Nemo judex in causa sua.
(B) Audi alteram partem.
(C) Rule against sub-delegation.
(D) Rule of reasoned decision.

158. If a statute requires an authority to act 'after forming an opinion', the court in a judicial review can examine:
(A) The correctness of the opinion formed.
(B) Whether the opinion was formed at all and if it was based on material.
(C) The personal beliefs of the officer who formed the opinion.
(D) Whether a different opinion would have been better.

159. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for judicial review of delegated legislation?
(A) It is contrary to the parent Act.
(B) It violates a Fundamental Right.
(C) The procedure for making it was not followed.
(D) It is politically inexpedient.

160. What happens if a false or frivolous complaint is made to the Lokpal?
(A) The complainant is let off with a warning.
(B) The Lokpal Act provides for imprisonment and fine for the complainant.
(C) The complaint is simply dismissed without any action against the complainant.
(D) The complainant is barred from filing any future complaints for five years.

161. Administrative law is primarily the law concerning the powers and procedures of:
(A) The Supreme Court.
(B) The Parliament.
(C) Administrative agencies.
(D) Private citizens.

162. Which of the following is an example of a situation where a pre-decisional hearing might be dispensed with?
(A) The regular promotion of an employee within a department.
(B) The demolition of an immediate threat to life via a building.
(C) The issuance of a regular passport to a citizen for travel.
(D) The standard renewal process of a common driver's license.

163. Consider the following statements regarding the control of administrative discretion:
1. Parliamentary questions and debates can bring administrative actions under scrutiny.
2. The institution of the Ombudsman provides a mechanism for administrative control.
3. Judicial review is a form of external control over administrative discretion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

164. The requirement for 'ante-natal' or 'pre-natal' publicity for certain types of delegated legislation serves the purpose of:
(A) Informing the public after the rule is made.
(B) Seeking feedback and objections from the public before the rule is finalized.
(C) Informing the judiciary about the new rule.
(D) Getting approval from the President.

165. The Lokpal is a multi-member body. What is its composition?

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(B) The financial stability of the state.
(C) The smooth conduct of elections.
(D) The supremacy of the state legislature.

186. The concept of 'Rule of Law', as articulated by A.V. Dicey, had three main pillars. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(A) Supremacy of law.
(B) Equality before the law.
(C) Existence of wide discretionary powers for the administration.
(D) The Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land.

187. The right to cross-examine witnesses who have given evidence against a person is:
(A) An absolute right in all administrative proceedings.
(B) Not a part of natural justice.
(C) A variable component of a fair hearing, applicable where facts are in dispute.
(D) Applicable only in criminal trials, not in administrative hearings.

188. When an authority has discretion, 'discretion' must be understood as the power to act according to:
(A) Personal whim or fancy.
(B) Political expediency.
(C) The instructions of a superior.
(D) Reason, law, and justice, not arbitrarily.

189. A key justification for delegated legislation is that it provides:
(A) Less accountability.
(B) Rigidity and slowness.
(C) Flexibility and speed in law-making for complex matters.
(D) A way to bypass Parliament entirely.

190. What is the time limit for the Lokpal to complete an inquiry in respect of a complaint?
(A) Six months.
(B) Three months.
(C) One year.
(D) Two years.

191. Administrative law is largely uncodified, meaning it is found primarily in:
(A) A single comprehensive 'Administrative Code'.
(B) The judgments of the courts and in various statutes.
(C) The minutes of cabinet meetings.
(D) Academic textbooks only.

192. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The rule against bias applies only to judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.
Statement II : The Supreme Court in A. K. Kraipak extended the rule against bias to purely administrative actions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

193. The concept of 'proportionality' requires the court to consider whether the administrative measure was:
(A) The most politically acceptable measure available.
(B) The least expensive measure for the public exchequer.
(C) The least intrusive measure to achieve the objective.
(D) The measure that was fastest for the office to implement.

194. If delegated legislation imposes a tax, it can be challenged as substantively ultra vires unless:
(A) The tax is very low.
(B) The tax is for a public purpose.
(C) The public agrees to pay the tax.
(D) The parent Act explicitly and clearly confers the power to tax.

195. One of the major challenges facing the institution of Lokayukta in India is:
(A) Lack of uniformity, independence, and adequate powers across states.
(B) Excessive funding from the central government.
(C) The overwhelming number of international cases.
(D) Interference from the judiciary in their day-to-day functioning.

196. The study of administrative law involves understanding the legal framework governing:
(A) Public administration.

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Wing.
(C) The Central Wing and the State Wing.
(D) The Inquiry Wing and the Prosecution Wing.

176. Which one of the following is NOT a principal function of Administrative Law?
(A) To control the powers of the government.
(B) To provide remedies to aggrieved persons.
(C) To determine the foreign policy of the state.
(D) To ensure transparent, open, and accountable government.

177. If the deciding authority in a disciplinary proceeding is also the person who conducted the preliminary investigation, it might raise an issue of:
(A) Pecuniary bias.
(B) Official bias, creating a likelihood of pre-judgment.
(C) Lack of jurisdiction.
(D) Procedural ultra vires.

178. Arrange the following events in the evolution of administrative law controls in India in the correct chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Administrative Tribunals Act.
2. First recommendation for a Lokpal by the ARC.
3. Enactment of the Right to Information Act.
4. Enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

179. The maxim 'Expressio unius est exclusio alterius' is often used by courts to interpret the scope of power conferred for making:
(A) Constitutional amendments.
(B) Judicial precedents.
(C) International treaties.
(D) Delegated legislation.

180. The salary, allowances, and service conditions of the Chairperson of the Lokpal are the same as those of the:
(A) Prime Minister of India.
(B) Chief Justice of India.
(C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(D) Cabinet Secretary.

181. The growth of administrative tribunals is a direct consequence of the increasing:
(A) Complexity and volume of disputes between the citizen and the state.
(B) Power of the traditional court system.
(C) Distrust in the legislative process.
(D) Influence of international organizations.

182. A 'post-decisional hearing', while being an exception, aims to satisfy the requirements of natural justice by:
(A) Re-hearing the entire case from scratch.
(B) Providing an opportunity after an urgent decision has been made.
(C) Allowing a review by a higher administrative authority.
(D) Offering financial compensation for the lack of a pre-decisional hearing.

183. If an authority uses a power granted for regulating public health to shut down a business for political reasons, the action is invalid due to:
(A) Unreasonableness.
(B) Procedural error.
(C) Non-application of mind.
(D) Improper purpose.

184. Match the legal maxims in List I with their meanings in List II:
List I:
P. Audi alteram partem,
Q. Nemo judex in causa sua,
R. Delegatus non potest delegare,
S. Stare decisis.
List II:
1. Rule against bias,
2. Delegate cannot delegate,
3. Rule of fair hearing,
4. Adherence to precedent.

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

185. The office of the Lokayukta is intended to act as a watchdog to ensure:
(A) Administrative integrity and to check corruption at the state level.

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(C) The power to extend the application of a law to another area.
(D) The power to declare a legislative policy as a binding rule.

230. The term 'Ombudsman' originated in which country?
(A) France.
(B) Sweden.
(C) Germany.
(D) United Kingdom.

231. The writ of 'Mandamus' can be issued against an administrative authority to:
(A) Quash an illegal order.
(B) Transfer a case to another authority.
(C) Prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
(D) Compel it to perform a public duty it has failed to perform.

232. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Principles of natural justice must be observed by all judicial and administrative bodies.
Reason (R) : These principles ensure fairness and prevent arbitrary exercise of power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. When an administrative authority, given the power to do something, fails to do it at all, it can be challenged for:
(A) Abuse of discretion.
(B) Failure to exercise discretion.
(C) Irrationality.
(D) Procedural impropriety.

234. Retrospective effect of delegated legislation is:
(A) Always permitted.
(B) Never permitted under any circumstances.
(C) Permitted only if the parent Act authorizes it.
(D) Permitted only for procedural rules, not substantive ones.

235. The Lokpal is required to present an annual report on its functioning to:
(A) The Prime Minister.
(B) The Chief Justice of India.
(C) The Parliament.
(D) The President of India.

236. The functions of the modern state are broadly divided into:
(A) Legislative, executive, and judicial.
(B) Ministerial and discretionary.
(C) Social, economic, and political.
(D) Internal and external.

237. Consider the following statements regarding the rule against bias:
1. The test is 'real likelihood of bias'.
2. Pecuniary interest, however small, disqualifies the adjudicator.
3. A pre-conceived policy view always amounts to a disqualifying bias.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

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238. If an authority is empowered to grant a license on being 'satisfied' about conditions, the satisfaction is:
(A) A purely subjective satisfaction that cannot be reviewed by courts.
(B) An objective satisfaction that must be based on materials and reasons.
(C) A matter of personal preference.
(D) A political decision.

239. The 'Henry VIII clause' is an extreme form of:
(A) Judicial review.
(B) Delegated legislation.
(C) Natural justice.
(D) Separation of powers.

240. The Lokpal cannot inquire into any complaint if it is made after the expiry of what period?
(A) One year.
(B) Three years.
(C) Five years.
(D) Seven years.

(B) Private corporations.
(C) Non-governmental organizations.
(D) International diplomacy.

197. The test for bias is not whether the adjudicator was actually biased, but whether there was a:
(A) Confession of bias from the adjudicator.
(B) Real likelihood of bias in the minds of the public.
(C) Rumor of bias in the media.
(D) History of biased decisions by the department.

198. Consider the following statements about administrative discretion:
1. Discretion is a necessary tool for modern governance.
2. Unfettered discretion is a negation of the rule of law.
3. Courts will not review the exercise of discretion if the authority has acted within its jurisdiction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

199. When delegated legislation is required to be laid before Parliament and can be annulled by a resolution of either House, it is known as:
(A) Simple laying.
(B) Laying with modification.
(C) Negative procedure.
(D) Affirmative procedure.

200. The salary, allowances, and service conditions of the members of the Lokpal are the same as those of a:
(A) Judge of the Supreme Court.
(B) Judge of a High Court.
(C) Chief Secretary of a State.
(D) Member of Parliament.

201. The concept that government and its officials are not above the law and must be held accountable for their actions is a central theme of:
(A) The Divine Right of Kings.
(B) Administrative Law.
(C) Laissez-faire economics.
(D) Social contract theory.

202. Which of the following is NOT a component of the 'Audi Alteram Partem' rule?
(A) Notice of the proposed action.
(B) Opportunity to be heard.
(C) Disclosure of material to be used against the person.
(D) A decision made by an unbiased person.

203. The exercise of discretionary power with a dishonest intention or corrupt motive is known as:
(A) Jurisdictional error.
(B) Mala fides in law.
(C) Procedural impropriety.
(D) Mala fides in fact.

204. The power to make rules, regulations, and bye-laws for carrying out the purposes of an Act is an example of:
(A) Original legislative power.
(B) Judicial power.
(C) Constitutional power.
(D) Delegated legislative power.

205. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in which year?
(A) 1966
(B) 1971
(C) 1968
(D) 1977

206. Administrative Law is concerned with the legal control of:
(A) The people.
(B) The government's power.
(C) Private disputes.
(D) The media.

207. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The principles of natural justice are not a straitjacket formula but are flexible.
Reason (R) : Their application can be moulded to suit requirements, such as urgency or nature of function.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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(A) A Chairperson and up to four members.
(B) A Chairperson and up to six members.
(C) A Chairperson and up to eight members.
(D) A Chairperson and up to ten members.

166. The existence of administrative tribunals, which adjudicate on specific matters, is a key feature within the scope of:
(A) Criminal Law.
(B) Constitutional Law.
(C) Administrative Law.
(D) Family Law.

167. The landmark case of 'Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India' is significant for administrative law because it held that:
(A) The President has unlimited ordinance-making power.
(B) Principles of natural justice are integral to the 'procedure established by law'.
(C) The Parliament can delegate its essential legislative functions.
(D) The judiciary has no power to review administrative actions.

168. An administrative authority that has discretion to grant licenses cannot adopt a rigid formula and refuse to consider any application. This would amount to:
(A) Acting under dictation.
(B) Fettering of discretion.
(C) Mala fide exercise of power.
(D) Violation of natural justice.

169. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Delegated legislation that is in conflict with the parent statute is void.
Reason (R) : Delegated legislation derives its validity and authority solely from the parent statute.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which state's Lokayukta is often cited as being particularly powerful, with its own investigation machinery and powers of prosecution?
(A) Uttar Pradesh.
(B) West Bengal.
(C) Karnataka.
(D) Tamil Nadu.

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171. Administrative law is sometimes referred to as the law governing:
(A) The 'how' of governance, not the 'what'.
(B) The 'what' of governance, not the 'how'.
(C) Only the structure of government.
(D) Only international relations.

172. The term 'civil consequences' as used in the context of applying natural justice, refers to an action that affects a person's:
(A) Rights or expectations related to property, person, or livelihood.
(B) Criminal liability only.
(C) Political opinions.
(D) Social standing in the community.

173. The doctrine of proportionality is considered an intensive standard of review because it involves balancing:
(A) The interests of different political parties currently in power.
(B) The means used by an official against the desired ends.
(C) The departmental budget against the total cost of an action.
(D) The views of the executive against those of the judiciary.

174. A 'Henry VIII clause' which allows the executive to modify the parent Act is viewed with suspicion by courts because it:
(A) Is procedurally too complex.
(B) Gives too much power to the judiciary.
(C) Is an efficient tool of governance.
(D) Violates the principle of parliamentary sovereignty and separation of powers.

175. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, establishes which two specific wings within the institution of Lokpal?
(A) The Finance Wing and the Administrative Wing.
(B) The Vigilance Wing and the Adjudication

2. Political rival,
3. Hair color,
4. Home Minister's binding instructions.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

219. The principle that an essential legislative function cannot be delegated was firmly established in which landmark case?
(A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.
(C) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras.
(D) In re Delhi Laws Act, 1912.

220. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, came into force on:
(A) 1 April 2014.
(B) 16 January 2014.
(C) 26 January 2013.
(D) 15 August 2013.

221. The main difference between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law is that Constitutional Law deals with fundamentals, while Administrative Law deals with:
(A) International affairs.
(B) The details and operation of government.
(C) The history of law.
(D) Private property disputes.

222. The maxim 'Nemo judex in causa sua' is a rule against:
(A) Bias.
(B) Hearsay evidence.
(C) Retrospective legislation.
(D) Self-incrimination.

223. The doctrine of 'legitimate expectation' provides a remedy to a person when a decision affects them by:
(A) Violating a specific statutory right.
(B) Causing a minor inconvenience.
(C) Being unpopular with the general public.
(D) Defeating their expectation arising from a representation.

224. Consider the following statements about delegated legislation:
1. It saves legislative time.
2. It can be made more quickly than parliamentary statutes.
3. It allows for expert input in technical areas.

Which of the statements given above are reasons for the growth of delegated legislation?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

225. Who is not eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the Lokpal?
(A) A sitting Member of Parliament.
(B) A former Chief Justice of India.
(C) A former Judge of the Supreme Court.
(D) An eminent person with impeccable integrity.

226. Administrative Law is primarily concerned with the judicial control of:
(A) The legislature.
(B) The executive or administrative agencies.
(C) The judiciary itself.
(D) Private citizens.

227. The concept of 'institutional bias' is often not considered a disqualifying factor because:
(A) It is part of the process where an officer implements departmental policy.
(B) It is a form of personal bias.
(C) It involves a direct financial interest.
(D) The courts have no jurisdiction to consider it.

228. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for judicial review of administrative discretion?
(A) The decision is based on irrelevant considerations.
(B) The decision is mala fide.
(C) The decision is so unreasonable that no reasonable person would have made it.
(D) The decision is procedurally correct but leads to an outcome the court disagrees with.

229. Which of the following is an 'essential legislative function' that cannot be delegated?
(A) The power to set the date for a law to come into force.
(B) The power to make rules for procedural matters.

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145. The Director of Prosecution, who heads the Prosecution Wing of the Lokpal, is appointed on the recommendation of the:
(A) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
(B) Chief Justice of India.
(C) Prime Minister.
(D) Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC).

146. A fundamental principle of Indian administrative law is that it operates within the framework established by:
(A) The British Parliament.
(B) The Constitution of India.
(C) International Law.
(D) The dictates of the ruling party.

147. 'Official bias' or 'subject-matter bias' refers to a situation where the adjudicator:
(A) Has a direct or indirect financial interest.
(B) Has personal animosity toward a party involved.
(C) Has a policy commitment to the subject matter.
(D) Is related by blood or marriage to the parties.

148. The doctrine of 'legitimate expectation' can arise when an administrative body has:
(A) Made a promise or followed a consistent past practice.
(B) Been given wide statutory powers.
(C) Made a decision that is very popular.
(D) Acted in an emergency situation.

149. The constitutional validity of a provision permitting sub-delegation depends on whether:
(A) The parent act allows it either expressly or by necessary implication.
(B) The sub-delegate is a high-ranking official.
(C) The matter is of public importance.
(D) The parliament has approved the sub-delegation in advance.

150. Which body is responsible for making appointments to the posts under the Lokpal?
(A) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
(B) The Lokpal itself.
(C) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).
(D) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

151. Which of the following is a cause for the rapid growth of administrative law?
(A) The judiciary's inability to handle all disputes.
(B) The legislature's lack of time and technical expertise to deal with complex issues.
(C) The desire of the executive to remain free from all controls.
(D) The decline of the welfare state.

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152. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The right to legal representation is not an absolute right in all administrative proceedings.
Reason (R) : The requirement depends on complexity, stakes involved, and capability to present a case.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

153. A decision is said to be 'so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could ever have come to it'. This is the essence of:
(A) Mala fides.
(B) Wednesbury unreasonableness.
(C) Procedural ultra vires.
(D) Non-application of mind.

154. Match the bodies in List I with their primary functions in List II:
List I:
P. Conseil d'Etat,
Q. Committee on Subordinate Legislation,
R. CAT,
S. Lokpal.
List II:
1. Adjudication of service matters,
2. Investigation of corruption,
3. Apex court in France,
4. Parliamentary scrutiny.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

241. The writ of 'Certiorari' is issued by a higher court to quash an order that is:
(A) Compelling the performance of a duty.
(B) Illegal, without jurisdiction, or in violation of natural justice.
(C) Inquiring into the legality of a person's detention.
(D) Restraining a body from acting beyond its authority.

242. Which case established that in a case involving the passport of a citizen, the principles of natural justice must be followed?
(A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(B) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras.
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.
(D) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain.

243. The requirement that discretion should not be 'unfettered' means that it must be:
(A) Exercised arbitrarily.
(B) Absolute and final.
(C) Exercised without any accountability.
(D) Guided by law and reason.

244. Match the concepts in List I with their associated doctrines/rules in List II:
List I:
P. Judicial review,
Q. Natural Justice,
R. Delegated Legislation,
S. Adjudication.
List II:
1. Substantive Ultra Vires,
2. Audi Alteram Partem,
3. Tribunals,
4. Wednesbury.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

245. If there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition for the Lokpal selection committee, who takes their place?
(A) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(B) The leader of the single largest opposition party.
(C) The senior-most member of the opposition.
(D) The Prime Minister nominates a member.

246. The growth of administrative law is a feature of which type of society?
(A) An agrarian and simple society.
(B) A totalitarian society with no rule of law.
(C) A complex, modern, and industrial society.
(D) A feudal society.

247. The phrase 'civil consequences' was significantly interpreted in which case?
(A) D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal.
(B) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan.
(C) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India.
(D) Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner.

248. Which of the following is NOT a control on administrative discretion?
(A) Judicial control.
(B) Legislative control.
(C) The absolute immunity of the decision-maker.
(D) Public opinion and media scrutiny.

249. What is the primary method of judicial control over delegated legislation?
(A) The writ of Mandamus.
(B) The doctrine of ultra vires.
(C) The doctrine of stare decisis.
(D) The power of contempt.

250. The term 'Lokayukta' was coined by:
(A) L. M. Singhvi.
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru.
(C) C. Rajagopalachari.
(D) Morarji Desai.

251. The primary focus of Administrative Law is the relationship between:
(A) Two private individuals.
(B) Two sovereign nations.
(C) The individual and the state in its administrative capacity.
(D) The employer and the employee in a private company.

252. The right to a reasoned decision has been held by the Supreme Court to be a part of:
(A) The principles of natural justice.
(B) The doctrine of separation of powers.
(C) The power of delegated legislation.
(D) The doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty.

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253. If a statute confers a power on 'Authority X', and the decision is instead made by 'Authority Y', the decision is invalid on the ground of:
(A) Unreasonableness.
(B) Mala fides.
(C) Fettering discretion.
(D) Acting without jurisdiction.

254. A rule made under delegated legislation cannot take away a right conferred by:
(A) A government circular.
(B) A departmental memorandum.
(C) A promise made by a minister.
(D) The parent statute or any other statute.

255. The recommendation to establish an Ombudsman-like institution in India was first made by the:
(A) First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC).
(B) Sarkaria Commission.
(C) Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
(D) Punchhi Commission.

256. The French 'Conseil d'Etat' is an example of a body that:
(A) Is purely a judicial court with no administrative role.
(B) Combines advisory and adjudicatory functions in administrative law.
(C) Is a committee of the French Parliament.
(D) Is the primary criminal court in France.

257. Which of the following is a classic case related to pecuniary bias?
(A) A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India.
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(C) Ridge v. Baldwin.
(D) Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal.

258. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Courts are reluctant to review discretion on grounds of proportionality.
Reason (R) : Proportionality review often requires the court to enter into the merits of the decision.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

259. When Parliament delegates legislative power, it must lay down:
(A) The exact wording of the rules to be made.
(B) The names of the officers who will make the rules.
(C) The policy, standards, or guidelines for the delegate to follow.
(D) A complete and exhaustive list of all possible situations.

260. Which of the following falls under the definition of public servant under the Lokpal Act?
(A) Any person who is or has been a Minister of the Union.
(B) An employee of a private company.
(C) An office-bearer of a political party.
(D) A foreign diplomat.

261. The ultimate purpose of Administrative Law is to uphold:
(A) The power of the bureaucracy.
(B) The Rule of Law.
(C) The convenience of the administration.
(D) The supremacy of the executive.

262. The 'useless formality' theory is an exception to natural justice where a court may not quash a decision if:
(A) The authority was too busy to give a hearing.
(B) Giving a hearing would have made no difference to the outcome.
(C) The person affected was not aware of their rights.
(D) The decision was taken in an emergency.

263. When an authority exercises power ignoring relevant considerations, its action is invalid because it has not exercised its discretion:
(A) Maliciously.
(B) Quickly.
(C) Democratically.
(D) Properly and lawfully.

264. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation examines rules to ensure they are:
(A) Politically popular.

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(B) Easy to implement.
(C) Within the scope of the powers delegated by Parliament.
(D) Financially profitable.

265. What is the primary difference between the Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(A) The CVC has jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, but the Lokpal does not.
(B) The Lokpal is an independent statutory body with its own inquiry wing.
(C) The Lokpal deals with financial fraud, while the CVC deals with corruption.
(D) There is no functional difference; they are parallel bodies.

266. Which one of the following is NOT typically considered part of the scope of administrative law?
(A) Administrative tribunals.
(B) Delegated legislation.
(C) Judicial review of administrative action.
(D) The law of contracts between private individuals.

267. The principle of 'Audi Alteram Partem' was described as 'fair-play-in-action' in which case?
(A) A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India.
(B) Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner.
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(D) S. L. Kapoor v. Jagmohan.

268. Arrange the following concepts in the correct chronological order of their increasing intensity of judicial review:
1. Proportionality
2. Mala fides
3. Wednesbury Unreasonableness
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

269. If a rule-making authority fails to consult bodies as required by the parent Act, the resulting rules are:
(A) Substantively ultra vires.
(B) Unreasonable.
(C) Unconstitutional.
(D) Procedurally ultra vires.

270. The institution of Lokayukta is an example of which type of control?
(A) Judicial control.
(B) Legislative control.
(C) An external institutional mechanism (Ombudsman-type).
(D) Internal administrative control.

271. Administrative law is a branch of public law that deals with the:
(A) Structure of the legislature.
(B) Relationship between states.
(C) Composition, powers, duties, and liabilities of government organs.
(D) Law of crime.

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272. A university blacklists a contractor without giving him an opportunity to be heard. This action is invalid because it:
(A) Is an unreasonable decision.
(B) Violates the principles of natural justice.
(C) Is a mala fide action.
(D) Exceeds the university's jurisdiction.

273. The non-exercise of discretion by an authority due to self-imposed rules or policy is known as:
(A) Non-application of mind.
(B) Acting under dictation.
(C) Abuse of power.
(D) Fettering of discretion.

274. Which of these is a form of parliamentary control over delegated legislation?
(A) The writ of certiorari.
(B) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
(C) The doctrine of ultra vires.
(D) Public interest litigation.

275. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, requires any public servant directed by the Lokpal to provide information to:
(A) First seek permission from their superior officer.
(B) Provide the information within the time specified by the Lokpal.
(C) Provide the information only if it is not classified.
(D) Route the information through the Prime Minister's Office.

(D) Is not subject to any controls.

300. The primary role of the Lokpal is that of an:
(A) An adjudicator of complex civil disputes.
(B) An investigator and prosecutor of corruption.
(C) An advisor to the President on legal matters.
(D) An auditor of various government accounts.

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287. Consider the following statements regarding Principles of Natural Justice (PNJ):
1. They are fundamental principles of fair procedure.
2. They can be excluded by an express provision in a statute.
3. Breach of PNJ makes a decision void.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only.
(B) 2 and 3 only.
(C) 1 and 3 only.
(D) 1, 2 and 3.

288. An authority's decision is quashed because it failed to consider a crucial report. This is an example of:
(A) Mala fides.
(B) Leaving out relevant considerations.
(C) Acting under dictation.
(D) Wednesbury unreasonableness.

289. Which type of control over delegated legislation is considered the most effective?
(A) Parliamentary control.
(B) Judicial control.
(C) Executive control.
(D) Media control.

290. The Lokpal has powers of superintendence and direction over which agency?
(A) The State Police.
(B) The Enforcement Directorate.
(C) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
(D) The Intelligence Bureau.

291. Administrative law seeks to ensure that the administration acts according to:
(A) Its own convenience.
(B) Law and fair procedure.
(C) The whims of the minister.
(D) Public opinion polls.

292. The maxim 'Audi Alteram Partem' is a fundamental pillar of:
(A) Delegated Legislation.
(B) Administrative Discretion.
(C) Principles of Natural Justice.
(D) The Ombudsman system.

293. The concept of 'proportionality' is often used to review administrative actions that:
(A) Are purely economic in nature.
(B) Involve the allocation of government contracts.
(C) Restrict fundamental rights.
(D) Pertain to the internal discipline of the armed forces.

294. A statutory instrument that is inconsistent with a provision of the Constitution is:
(A) Void.
(B) Voidable.
(C) Valid until challenged.
(D) Valid if it serves public interest.

295. Which of the following is a key feature of the Lokayukta system in many Indian states?
(A) It has binding powers over the state government.
(B) Its recommendations are often advisory in nature.
(C) It can dismiss the state government.
(D) It is funded by the United Nations.

296. The core of administrative law is the doctrine of:
(A) Parliamentary sovereignty.
(B) Ultra vires.
(C) Stare decisis.
(D) Laissez-faire.

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297. When is a 'post-decisional hearing' considered a valid substitute for a pre-decisional hearing?
(A) In all cases, to save time.
(B) Never, as it is always unjust.
(C) In cases of urgency where a prior hearing is not practicable.
(D) Only in cases involving monetary penalties.

298. Discretion is the hole in the donut. This analogy suggests that discretion exists within:
(A) Absolute power.
(B) Law and rules.
(C) Chaos.
(D) Political influence.

299. The main argument against delegated legislation is that it:
(A) Is too slow and cumbersome.
(B) Weakens parliamentary democracy and the separation of powers.
(C) Is too difficult for administrators to understand.

27. (D) The principle of fair hearing (Audi Alteram Partem)
The requirement for an authority to issue a reasoned decision or a speaking order is an essential component of the principle of fair hearing. Providing reasons ensures transparency, prevents arbitrariness, and demonstrates that the decision-maker has considered the relevant facts and law. It also enables the affected party to understand the grounds of the decision and seek effective judicial review.

28. (B) Fettering of discretion
Fettering of discretion occurs when an administrative authority adopts a rigid, predetermined policy that prevents it from considering the individual merits of a particular case. While authorities may create guidelines, they must remain open to exceptions and evaluate each application independently. This doctrine ensures that discretionary powers are exercised flexibly and reasonably, rather than through mechanical application of fixed rules.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The legislature cannot delegate its essential functions, such as determining legislative policy or the core principles of a law, to the executive. According to the Constitution, primary law-making is the exclusive domain of the elected representatives. While the executive can be authorized to fill in details, the foundational policy decisions must remain with the legislature to maintain democratic accountability.

30. (D) To act as a court of appeal against High Court decisions
The Lokpal is primarily an investigatory and supervisory body focused on corruption allegations against public servants. It has no judicial authority to review or act as an appellate forum for decisions made by the High Courts or other judicial bodies. Its functions include directing inquiries by the CBI and exercising superintendence over investigations within its statutory jurisdiction over official misconduct.

31. (A) The control and remedy of abuse of public power
Describing administrative law as the pathology of power highlights its focus on diagnosing and addressing the misuse of authority by public bodies. It aims to establish legal boundaries for executive actions and provide effective remedies to citizens when these boundaries are breached. The primary goal is to ensure that the exercise of public power remains lawful, fair, and accountable.

32. (B) Personal bias
Personal bias occurs when a decision-maker has a close relationship, such as kinship or friendship, with a party involved in the proceedings. If an interview panel member is the uncle of a candidate, it creates a reasonable apprehension that the selection process will not be impartial. Such situations violate the principles of natural justice and quash the resulting administrative decision.

33. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
Judicial review is a critical method for controlling administrative discretion, but it is not the only one available. Legislative control, exercised through parliamentary committees and debates, serves as an important oversight mechanism for executive actions. Additionally, administrative controls like internal audits and ombudsmen provide further checks. These multiple layers of supervision collectively ensure that public power is exercised accountably and legally.

34. (A) Sub-delegation
Sub-delegation occurs when an authority that has received delegated legislative power from the Parliament further transfers that power to another subordinate body. This practice is generally governed by the maxim that a delegate cannot delegate unless the parent Act expressly or impliedly permits it. It is scrutinized by courts to prevent the excessive dilution of legislative responsibility within the administration.

35. (C) The Administrative Reforms Commission of India (1966-70)
The establishment of the Lokayukta institution was first recommended by the first Administrative Reforms Commission of India, which functioned between 1966 and 1970. The commission envisioned these bodies as state-level ombudsmen to address public grievances and investigate corruption. Following this recommendation, various states began enacting legislation to create

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The powers and procedures of public administrative authorities
Administrative law focuses on the legal framework governing the organization, powers, duties, and procedures of administrative authorities. It ensures that public bodies act within their legal limits while exercising executive functions. By regulating the conduct of the bureaucracy, this branch of law seeks to protect citizens against arbitrary actions and ensures accountability in public governance.

2. (A) No one should be a judge in their own cause
This fundamental principle of natural justice prohibits any person with a personal or financial interest in a dispute from adjudicating it. It aims to prevent bias and ensure impartiality in the decision-making process. By requiring an independent and neutral adjudicator, the law maintains public confidence in the integrity and fairness of judicial and administrative proceedings.

3. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Administrative discretion is never absolute or unfettered, as it must be exercised within legal boundaries and for legitimate purposes. Consequently, the judiciary possesses the authority to review discretionary acts to ensure they are not arbitrary, irrational, or discriminatory. Courts intervene when authorities abuse their power, ensuring that executive actions remain consistent with constitutional values and statutory requirements.

4. (D) Rules framed by the government under a specific parent Act
Delegated legislation involves the law-making power conferred by the legislature upon executive authorities to supplement primary statutes. When the government frames rules under a parent Act, it exercises this subordinate power to handle technical details that the Parliament cannot address. This mechanism provides the necessary flexibility and expertise required to manage the complexities of modern social and economic administration.

5. (C) Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
The institution of Lokpal in India is modeled after the Scandinavian concept of the Ombudsman, which serves as a public grievance officer. This office is designed to investigate allegations of corruption against high-ranking public functionaries independently. It acts as a watchdog to ensure administrative integrity, transparency, and accountability, providing citizens with a mechanism to challenge official misconduct.

6. (B) The welfare state
The transition from a minimalist police state to a proactive welfare state significantly expanded the scope of governmental activities in social and economic spheres. This increased involvement necessitated the granting of broader powers and discretion to administrative authorities. Consequently, administrative law evolved to regulate these expanded functions, ensuring that the state exercises its powers fairly while pursuing public welfare.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Natural justice principles are inherently flexible and uncodified, allowing them to adapt to diverse administrative and quasi-judicial settings. Their specific application is determined by the unique facts of each case, the nature of the inquiry, and the statutory framework involved. This adaptability ensures that the core requirement of fairness is met without imposing rigid, impractical procedural burdens on authorities.

8. (A) Acting under dictation
An administrative authority must exercise its discretionary power independently by applying its own mind to the facts. When an official makes a decision solely based on the instructions or commands of a superior, without personal evaluation, it constitutes a failure to exercise discretion. Such actions are legally invalid as they violate the principle that the entrusted power remains non-delegable.

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9. (C) The prescribed procedure for making the rules has not been followed
Procedural ultra vires occurs when an administrative authority fails to comply with the mandatory procedural requirements established by the parent statute for creating delegated legislation. This may include failing to consult specific bodies, neglecting publication requirements, or ignoring time limits. Such omissions render the resulting rules or regulations invalid, as the legal authority to legislate is strictly conditional.

10. (A) The President on the recommendation of a Selection Committee
The President of India appoints the Chairperson and members of the Lokpal based on the recommendations of a high-level Selection Committee. This committee includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India. This multi-member selection process ensures the independence, impartiality, and transparency of the anti-corruption body.

11. (D) Customary practices of a particular community
Administrative law in India primarily derives from the Constitution, statutory enactments, and judicial precedents established by the higher courts. While custom is a source of personal law or some civil matters, it does not govern the powers and procedures of public authorities. Administrative conduct is regulated by formalized legal norms that ensure accountability and uniformity across the executive branch.

12. (B) Official or subject-matter bias
The rule against bias encompasses several categories, including pecuniary, personal, and official or subject-matter bias. Official bias arises when an adjudicator has a strong preconceived policy view or an interest in the outcome due to their professional role. This doctrine ensures that decision-makers remain impartial and that their judgments are based solely on the evidence presented during proceedings.

13. (C) It sets the standard for reviewing administrative unreasonableness
The Wednesbury principle establishes a standard for judicial review concerning the irrationality of administrative decisions. It allows courts to intervene if a decision is so outrageous or illogical that no sensible person could have reached it. This principle focuses on the legality of the decision-making process rather than the merits, ensuring that authorities act within the bounds of reason.

14. (D) Parliamentary control
The procedure of laying delegated legislation before the legislature is a vital mechanism of parliamentary control. It ensures that the representatives of the people are informed about the rules framed by the executive under statutory authority. This process allows the Parliament to supervise, modify, or annul subordinate laws, thereby maintaining legislative supremacy over the executive branch's rule-making powers.

15. (A) Lokayukta
The Lokayukta is the state-level counterpart to the central Lokpal, established to investigate allegations of corruption and maladministration against state public servants. While the structure and powers vary across different states, the institution serves as an independent watchdog for administrative integrity. It provides a specialized forum for citizens to seek redress against official misconduct at the provincial level.

16. (B) Constitutional Law deals with structure, while Administrative Law deals with functions
Constitutional law primarily focuses on the structure, organization, and powers of the various organs of the state, including their interrelationships. In contrast, administrative law is concerned with the actual functioning, procedures, and control of administrative authorities in their dealings with citizens. While constitutional law establishes the framework, administrative law regulates the day-to-day operations and accountability of the executive branch.

17. (B) The right to a fair hearing
This core principle of natural justice mandates that no person should be condemned unheard by an adjudicating authority. It requires that an individual affected by an administrative decision be given a fair opportunity to present their case and respond to any adverse evidence. This ensures procedural fairness and protects

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individuals from arbitrary or one-sided actions by public authorities.

18. (A) 1 and 2 only
Administrative discretion involves the power of an authority to choose between multiple lawful alternatives based on its judgment. While the law may impose a duty to act, the specific manner of action is often left to the official's expertise. However, such powers are never immune from judicial review, as courts must ensure they are exercised reasonably and within legal limits.

19. (C) Substantive ultra vires
Substantive ultra vires occurs when delegated legislation exceeds the scope of the authority granted by the parent Act or contradicts its provisions. Since subordinate legislation derives its validity solely from the empowering statute, any rule that goes beyond the legislative intent or the specified limits is void. This principle ensures that the executive does not usurp the legislature's primary role.

20. (D) 2013
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, which provides for the establishment of anti-corruption ombudsman bodies at the center and states, was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2013. It received presidential assent in early 2014. The enactment followed intensive public demand and legislative deliberations aimed at creating an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of corruption against high-ranking public officials.

21. (C) Droit Administratif
The French legal system utilizes a specialized body of rules known as Droit Administratif to govern the relationship between the state and its citizens. Unlike common law systems, these matters are adjudicated by independent administrative courts, with the Conseil d'Etat serving as the highest authority. This system emphasizes the unique nature of administrative actions and provides distinct legal remedies.

22. (B) Cure a breach of natural justice that occurred before the decision
A post-decisional hearing is an exceptional procedure where an opportunity to be heard is provided after an administrative decision has been made. Courts recognize this mechanism primarily to remedy a lack of prior hearing in urgent or emergent situations. While not a general rule, it serves to ensure fairness by allowing the affected party to present their case subsequently.

23. (D) Improper purpose
An administrative authority must exercise its discretionary powers strictly for the objectives and purposes envisioned by the empowering statute. If the power is used to achieve a different or ulterior goal, the action is invalidated on the ground of improper purpose. This form of abuse of discretion ensures that executive power is not misdirected toward unauthorized or collateral ends.

24. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Substantive ultra vires involves acting beyond the scope of granted power, while procedural ultra vires refers to the failure to follow prescribed methods. The parent Act is the primary statute that confers authority, and the laying procedure is a mechanism for legislative oversight. Correctly identifying these concepts is essential for understanding the legal controls placed on the exercise of administrative functions.

25. (C) The Prime Minister, with certain exceptions
The jurisdiction of the Lokpal is extensive, covering high-ranking public functionaries including the Prime Minister of India, subject to specific exceptions related to national security and international relations. It also encompasses Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, and various categories of central government employees. This broad remit is designed to effectively combat corruption at the highest levels of the national executive.

26. (A) Administrative law and tribunals
A.V. Dicey's traditional formulation of the Rule of Law emphasized the absolute supremacy of ordinary law and the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. He initially viewed the growth of administrative law and specialized tribunals as a threat to these principles, believing they granted arbitrary power to the executive. Modern interpretations, however, recognize that administrative law actually upholds the rule of law.

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276. The concept of a welfare state envisages the state as a:
(A) Passive observer.
(B) Regulator and provider of services.
(C) Police and military power only.
(D) Laissez-faire entity.

277. The requirement to provide a reasoned order serves fairness and:
(A) Satisfies the media.
(B) Allows for effective judicial review by a higher body.
(C) Increases the workload of the administration.
(D) Makes the decision final and unchallengeable.

278. If a discretionary power is conferred without any guidelines in the statute, it may be challenged as:
(A) A violation of Article 14 of the Constitution (right to equality).
(B) A violation of the rules of natural justice.
(C) A procedural error.
(D) A case of sub-delegation.

279. Match the terms in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I:
P. Ombudsman,
Q. Delegated Legislation,
R. Natural Justice,
S. Review.
List II:
1. Fair procedure,
2. Examining legality,
3. Complaint investigator,
4. Law made by executive.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

280. How are vacancies in the office of the chairperson or any member of the Lokpal filled?
(A) By promoting the senior-most member.
(B) By the same selection process as the original appointment.
(C) By nomination from the President.
(D) By a decision of the remaining members of the Lokpal.

281. The nature of administrative law in India is heavily influenced by:
(A) French law.
(B) German law.
(C) English common law and the Constitution of India.
(D) Roman law.

282. The 'rule of fair hearing' includes:
(A) The right to a favorable decision.
(B) The right to know the case against you and to present your own.
(C) The right to have the decision-maker be your friend.
(D) The right to delay the proceedings indefinitely.

283. Which of the following is an example of abuse of discretion?
(A) Exercising power for an improper purpose.
(B) Following the procedure laid down in the statute.
(C) Making a reasonable decision based on relevant facts.
(D) Applying a policy flexibly to the facts of a case.

284. The phrase as if enacted in this Act regarding delegated legislation means that it:
(A) Cannot be reviewed by the courts at all.
(B) Is still subject to judicial review for being ultra vires.
(C) Becomes a part of the Constitution.
(D) Can only be changed by a constitutional amendment.

285. The Swedish term 'Ombudsman' means:
(A) Judge or adjudicator.
(B) Representative or agent of the people.
(C) Chief executive officer.
(D) Legal advisor.

286. What is the fundamental difference between an appeal and a judicial review?
(A) An appeal examines merits, while a review examines legality and fairness.
(B) A review is conducted by the executive, while an appeal is by the legislature.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(D) An appeal is faster, while a review is slower.

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the office, starting with Maharashtra in 1971, to enhance administrative accountability.

36. (D) The trend towards a minimalist, laissez-faire state
The growth of administrative law is driven by the expansion of state functions into social and economic areas, which contradicts the minimalist approach of a laissez-faire state. Increased complexity, the need for technical expertise, and the necessity to prevent the abuse of broad discretionary powers are the actual factors that led to its development. A minimalist state would require less administrative regulation.

37. (C) In cases of national emergency or exceptional circumstances
While natural justice is a fundamental requirement, it can be excluded in exceptional situations where prior notice or hearing would defeat the very purpose of the action. National emergencies, public safety threats, or cases of extreme urgency often justify immediate administrative measures. In such instances, the need for swift intervention outweighs procedural requirements, although a post-decisional hearing might still be necessary.

38. (B) The authority acted with a dishonest or corrupt motive
Mala fides, or bad faith, serves as a ground for judicial review when an administrative authority exercises its discretion with a dishonest, fraudulent, or malicious intent. It implies that the decision was not made in the genuine pursuit of public interest but rather to achieve an unauthorized or corrupt objective. Proving such motives allows courts to quash the resulting administrative action.

39. (D) A delegate cannot further delegate its power
This legal maxim signifies that an authority which has been entrusted with a specific power cannot transfer that power to another person or body. In administrative law, it implies that delegated legislative or discretionary powers must be exercised by the designated official unless the parent statute permits sub-delegation. This principle maintains the integrity of the original legislative intent and accountability.

40. (A) Eight
According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, the Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members. These members are divided equally between judicial and non-judicial members. Additionally, the Act mandates that at least fifty percent of the members must belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, and women, ensuring diverse social representation.

41. (C) Lawful, fair, and reasonable
Administrative law aims to ensure that the exercise of governmental power by the executive branch remains within the boundaries of legality, fairness, and reasonableness. It provides the legal tools to prevent the arbitrary use of authority and protects the rights of individuals. By establishing procedural standards and judicial oversight, it fosters accountability and the rule of law in public administration.

42. (A) A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India
In the landmark case of A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India established the real likelihood of bias test. The court held that if there is a reasonable apprehension of bias in the mind of a reasonable person, the decision-making process is vitiated. This judgment also blurred the distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial functions regarding natural justice.

43. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The grounds for judicial review of administrative discretion evolved from basic concepts like mala fides and the consideration of irrelevant factors. Later, the standard of Wednesbury unreasonableness was formalized in 1947 to address irrationality. More recently, the doctrine of proportionality has emerged as a more intensive standard of review, especially in cases involving fundamental rights, marking a significant chronological development.

44. (B) Conditional legislation
Conditional legislation refers to a statute where the legislature makes a complete law but leaves its commencement or application to the executive, contingent upon certain conditions. Unlike delegated legislation, the executive does not frame new rules but merely decides when

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or where the existing law should operate. This mechanism allows the legislature to maintain control while providing for administrative flexibility.

45. (C) The Prime Minister
The Selection Committee responsible for recommending the appointment of the Lokpal Chairperson and members is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. Other members include the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Justice of India, and an eminent jurist. This high-level committee ensures a balanced and transparent process for choosing the nation's top anti-corruption officials.

46. (D) The remedies available against administrative abuses
A fundamental component of the scope of administrative law is the study and provision of legal remedies against the abuse of power by public authorities. This includes judicial review through writs, declarations, and injunctions. By providing mechanisms for citizens to challenge arbitrary or unlawful executive actions, administrative law ensures that the government remains accountable and the rule of law is upheld.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Requiring authorities to provide reasons for their decisions is crucial for ensuring fairness and transparency in administration. A reasoned decision demonstrates that the official has properly considered the relevant facts and law, thereby preventing arbitrary or mechanical actions. This practice also aids judicial review by allowing courts to understand the logic behind the decision and determine its legality and reasonableness.

48. (B) Consideration of irrelevant factors
An administrative decision is legally flawed if the authority takes into account factors that are foreign or unrelated to the purpose of the empowering statute. Conversely, failing to consider relevant factors also constitutes an abuse of discretion. This ground of judicial review ensures that executive powers are exercised strictly within the legal framework and for the specific objectives intended by Parliament.

49. (A) 1 and 2 only
Delegated legislation is essential in modern governance to handle complex and technical matters that the legislature cannot address. However, it must remain subject to both parliamentary oversight and judicial review to prevent misuse. Subordinate legislation cannot be used to amend its own parent Act unless the statute contains a specific Henry VIII clause, which is typically viewed with legal caution.

50. (A) One year
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 mandated that every state in India must establish the institution of Lokayukta within one year from the date of the Act's commencement. This provision was intended to ensure that a uniform anti-corruption mechanism is implemented at the state level across the country. It reflects the legislative goal of institutionalizing accountability at all tiers.

51. (C) Controlling and limiting government power
The Red-light theory of administrative law emphasizes the primary function of law as a tool to control, limit, and restrain the exercise of governmental power. It views the administration with suspicion and focuses on protecting individual rights against potential state overreach. This approach prioritizes judicial review and strict adherence to legal boundaries to prevent arbitrary actions by public authorities.

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52. (D) Administrative and quasi-judicial functions in natural justice
In the landmark A. K. Kraipak case, the Supreme Court held that the principles of natural justice apply not only to quasi-judicial functions but also to purely administrative actions that affect individuals' rights. By blurring this traditional distinction, the court significantly expanded the scope of procedural fairness. This ensured that any authority exercising public power must act fairly and without bias.

53. (C) The administrative action must not be excessively harsh in relation to the objective
The doctrine of proportionality requires that the means employed by an administrative authority must be necessary and proportionate to the legitimate objective being pursued. It prevents the state from taking excessively harsh

or intrusive measures when a less restrictive alternative is available. This standard allows for a more detailed judicial examination of the balance between public interests and individual rights.

54. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Bye-laws are typically made by public corporations, while regulations are issued by autonomous bodies. Rules are the standard form of delegated legislation made by government departments. An ordinance, however, is a unique legislative power exercised by the President when the Parliament is not in session. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for identifying the source and nature of various subordinate laws.

55. (D) 50%
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act mandates that at least fifty percent of the members of the Lokpal must be from among persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, and women. This requirement ensures social diversity and inclusive representation within the highest anti-corruption body. It aims to enhance public trust and reflect the pluralistic nature of society.

56. (A) The administration, determining organization, powers, and duties of authorities
Ivor Jennings defined administrative law as the branch of law that relates specifically to the administration. It determines the organizational structure, powers, and duties of administrative authorities. This definition highlights the focus on the executive branch's internal framework and its external legal obligations. It remains a foundational description for understanding how the law governs the functioning of modern government bodies.

57. (C) To allow a person to prepare a defense against charges
Issuing a notice is a fundamental requirement of the Audi Alteram Partem rule. Its primary purpose is to inform the affected individual about the proposed administrative action and the specific allegations against them. This disclosure provides the person with a fair opportunity to prepare an effective defense, gather evidence, and present their side of the story before a final decision.

58. (A) Failure to exercise discretion
When a statute grants discretionary power to an authority, the official is legally obligated to exercise that judgment. If the authority fails to act at all, or if it abdicates its power to another body, it is termed a failure to exercise discretion. This constitutes a jurisdictional error, as the authority has neglected the very duty entrusted to it by law.

59. (D) It is a judicial requirement for fairness and transparency
Courts have established that the publication of delegated legislation is a mandatory requirement for its validity. This principle is rooted in the concepts of fairness and transparency, ensuring that citizens have the opportunity to know the law before being subjected to its requirements. Without adequate publicity, subordinate legislation remains unenforceable, as secret laws are contrary to the rule of law.

60. (B) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
The Selection Committee for the Lokpal includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is not a member of this committee. The CAG's role is focused on auditing government finances rather than participating in the appointment process for anti-corruption ombudsman bodies.

61. (C) Social welfare state
The expansion of administrative law is fundamentally linked to the rise of the social welfare state, where the government takes an active role in providing services and regulating socio-economic life. This shift away from a minimalist police state necessitated granting broader powers to the executive. Administrative law developed to ensure these powers are used fairly, reasonably, and for the public good.

62. (D) Rule of Law and Natural Justice
The doctrine of legitimate expectation is an extension of the principles of natural justice and the rule of law. It arises when an administrative body, through a promise or consistent past practice, creates a reasonable expectation of a certain procedural or substantive benefit. While it does not grant an absolute right, it requires the

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authority to act fairly before departing from that expectation.

63. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
The doctrine of proportionality is recognized as a more intensive form of judicial review compared to the Wednesbury principle. While Wednesbury unreasonableness focuses on extreme irrationality, proportionality requires a closer look at the balance of interests. However, even proportionality does not authorize a merits review where the court substitutes its own judgment for that of the administrative authority.

64. (B) Amend or repeal provisions of the parent Act or any other Act
A Henry VIII clause is a controversial provision in a statute that empowers the executive to amend or repeal the parent Act or other Acts through delegated legislation. Named after the English monarch known for his absolute rule, these clauses are viewed with extreme caution by courts. They are seen as a potential threat to parliamentary sovereignty and the separation of powers.

65. (B) Designated by the people
The term 'Lokayukta' literally translates to 'designated by the people' or 'appointed for the people.' It represents an institution created to protect the interests of citizens against corruption and maladministration at the state level. The name emphasizes the role of the office as an ombudsman who acts on behalf of the public to ensure administrative accountability and integrity.

66. (A) Public Law
Administrative law is a major branch of public law, as it governs the relationship between the state and its citizens. It specifically regulates the organization, powers, and procedures of public authorities in their administrative capacity. Unlike private law, which deals with disputes between individuals, public law focuses on the exercise of sovereign power and the accountability of governmental organs.

67. (C) They are embodied rules and cannot be departed from
Principles of natural justice are not rigid, codified rules but are flexible concepts that adapt to the context of each case. While they are fundamental to fairness, they are not absolute and can be modified or even excluded by express statutory provisions or exceptional circumstances like emergencies. The core objective is to prevent injustice, not to enforce a fixed procedural formula.

68. (D) Factual malice (mala fides)
When an administrative official makes a decision based on personal animosity, dislike, or ill-will toward an individual, it is a case of factual malice or mala fides. This constitutes an abuse of discretion because the power is being used for a personal, unauthorized motive rather than for the public good. Such decisions are invalid and subject to quashing by courts.

69. (C) Constitution
Delegated legislation must be consistent not only with its parent Act but also with the supreme law of the land, the Constitution. If a rule or regulation violates a fundamental right, it is struck down as being ultra vires the Constitution. This ensures that the executive's law-making power remains subordinate to the constitutional protections guaranteed to all citizens.

70. (B) Civil court
The Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal is vested with certain powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure for the purpose of conducting preliminary inquiries. This includes the power to summon and enforce the attendance of persons, require the discovery and production of documents, and receive evidence on affidavits. These powers ensure that the Lokpal can effectively gather information.

71. (D) A special set of administrative courts with the Conseil d'Etat at the apex
The French system of Droit Administratif is administered by a specialized hierarchy of administrative courts that are separate from the ordinary judicial system. At the apex of this structure is the Conseil d'Etat, which serves as both an advisory body to the government and the final court of appeal. This separation ensures that administrative matters are handled with specialized expertise.

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72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Courts generally presume that the principles of natural justice are an inherent part of any statute that grants power affecting individual rights. Therefore, authorities must follow fair procedures even if the law is silent on the matter. Unless a statute explicitly excludes these principles, they are read into the law to ensure that justice and fairness are maintained in administrative actions.

73. (C) Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation
The principle of administrative reasonableness was classically formulated in the 1947 English case of Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation. It established that a court could intervene if an authority's decision was so unreasonable that no sensible body could have reached it. This Wednesbury standard remains a cornerstone of judicial review across many common law legal systems today.

74. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Delegated legislation is subject to various controls to ensure its validity and fairness. Parliamentary control involves oversight both before and after the rules are made. Judicial control serves as a post-facto mechanism to quash invalid rules. Additionally, procedural controls, such as consultation with affected interests during the drafting process, help ensure that the subordinate laws are well-informed and reasonable.

75. (D) Maharashtra
Maharashtra was the first state in India to establish the institution of Lokayukta by enacting the Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act in 1971. Although Odisha had passed the legislation earlier in 1970, Maharashtra was the first to actually implement and set up the office. This move pioneered the state-level ombudsman system in India to combat corruption and maladministration.

76. (B) Effective judicial review and control over administrative action
In its modern sense, the Rule of Law emphasizes the necessity of holding the executive accountable through effective judicial review. It recognizes that in a complex society, the administration must have discretionary powers, but these must be checked by independent courts to prevent arbitrariness. This ensures that governmental actions remain consistent with legal principles and that individual rights are adequately protected.

77. (C) Right to legal representation in all circumstances
While notice and the opportunity to present evidence are core components of a fair hearing, the right to legal representation is not absolute in all administrative proceedings. Whether a lawyer is permitted depends on the complexity of the case, the stakes involved, and the specific rules governing the inquiry. In simpler administrative matters, a person may be required to represent themselves.

78. (D) Fettering discretion
When an administrative authority adopts a rigid policy and applies it mechanically without considering the unique merits of an application, it results in the fettering of discretion. Discretionary power implies a duty to evaluate each case individually. By binding itself to a fixed rule, the authority abdicates its responsibility to act flexibly and reasonably, rendering the decision liable to be quashed.

79. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The A. K. Kraipak case is known for blurring the line between administrative and quasi-judicial functions. Maneka Gandhi established the requirement for natural justice in procedures. The Wednesbury case provided the test for unreasonableness, while the In re Delhi Laws case established the test for the validity of delegated legislation. These landmark judgments form the foundational framework of Indian administrative law.

80. (B) The Chairperson and other members of the Selection Committee
The Selection Committee for the Lokpal includes an eminent jurist as one of its members. This jurist is nominated by the President based on the collective recommendation of the other members of the committee, namely the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India. This ensures a broad consensus.

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117. (B) Personal bias
A strong personal friendship between an adjudicator and one of the parties in a dispute creates a reasonable apprehension of personal bias. The law requires that decision-makers be completely impartial to ensure a fair outcome. Such a close relationship might subconsciously influence the judgment, violating the principles of natural justice and making the resulting administrative decision liable to be quashed.

118. (A) Non-application of mind
An administrative authority is legally required to actively evaluate the facts and criteria relevant to a case. If the official acts mechanically, following a routine or instructions without actual consideration or judgment, it is termed non-application of mind. This constitutes an abuse of discretion, as the authority has failed to perform the intellectual task of decision-making entrusted to it by law.

119. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The writ of Certiorari is a classic tool for judicial control over administrative actions. Laying delegated legislation on the table of the house is a primary mechanism for parliamentary control. Prior consultation with stakeholders represents a form of procedural control during law-making. Finally, requiring an annual report from an authority serves as a method of administrative and legislative oversight.

120. (C) An Act of Parliament
The Lokpal is a statutory body established in India under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, which is an Act passed by the Parliament. It is not a constitutional body, nor was it created by a mere cabinet resolution. Its powers, functions, and composition are strictly defined by the provisions of this specific legislation, aimed at curbing corruption in high offices.

121. (C) Seeks to control state power while facilitating governance
The Amber-light theory of administrative law represents a middle ground between the restrictive Red-light and facilitative Green-light theories. It acknowledges the necessity of broad administrative powers for modern governance and social welfare but insists on strong legal controls to prevent abuse. This approach seeks to balance governmental efficiency with the protection of individual rights through procedural fairness and judicial review.

122. (C) Making a general legislative rule applicable to all
Principles of natural justice typically apply to administrative or quasi-judicial actions that target specific individuals and have civil consequences for them. They are generally not required during the exercise of purely legislative functions, such as framing general rules applicable to the public at large. In such cases, the democratic legislative process itself provides the necessary safeguards rather than individual hearings.

123. (D) Cases involving fundamental rights
The doctrine of proportionality is most firmly established as a ground for judicial review in cases where administrative actions infringe upon fundamental rights. It requires the court to determine if the restriction on the right is necessary and the least intrusive means to achieve a legitimate goal. While used in other areas, its intensive application is most common in constitutional protection.

124. (A) Delegated legislation is law-making; conditional determines operation
Delegated legislation involves the executive creating new rules and regulations to supplement a statute, which is a form of law-making. In contrast, conditional legislation occurs when the legislature passes a complete law but leaves the determination of its commencement or area of application to the executive. In the latter, the executive merely triggers the law's operation based on specific conditions.

125. (B) The records are not to be published or made available to anyone
If a complaint against the Prime Minister is dismissed by the Lokpal after an in-camera inquiry, the Act mandates that the records of such inquiry shall not be published or made available to any person. This provision protects the dignity of the high office and ensures that sensitive or unsubstantiated allegations do not cause unnecessary public controversy or security risks.

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90. (A) Group A, B and C
According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, complaints against Group A, B, and C officers are first referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for a preliminary inquiry. The CVC then submits its report to the Lokpal for further action. This procedural step utilizes the existing expertise and machinery of the CVC while maintaining the Lokpal's ultimate supervisory authority.

91. (D) Montesquieu
The doctrine of separation of powers is most famously associated with the French philosopher Montesquieu. He argued that to prevent tyranny, the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government should be vested in separate and independent bodies. This principle provides a foundational framework for administrative law, which seeks to manage the practical overlaps and tensions that arise between these branches.

92. (B) Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India (Bhopal Gas case)
In the Charan Lal Sahu case, also known as the Bhopal Gas case, the Supreme Court held that the principles of natural justice could be excluded on the grounds of impracticability. Given the massive scale of the tragedy and the thousands of victims involved, the court ruled that providing individual hearings was not feasible, justifying a departure from standard procedural requirements.

93. (D) Illegality (abuse of discretion)
Failing to take into account a relevant consideration when making a discretionary decision is classified as an illegality and an abuse of power. An administrative authority must consider all factors pertinent to the case to act reasonably. Neglecting such information renders the decision flawed and subject to judicial review, as the official has failed to properly exercise the legal authority granted.

94. (D) They examine compliance with the parent Act and constitutional principles
Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees, such as the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, perform the crucial task of examining whether delegated legislation adheres to its parent Act. They ensure that the executive has not exceeded its authority or violated constitutional principles. By reviewing the rules and regulations framed by departments, these committees maintain legislative oversight and prevent the arbitrary exercise of subordinate law-making power.

95. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The path to establishing the Lokpal began with the recommendation of the first Administrative Reforms Commission in 1966. This was followed by the first introduction of a Lokpal Bill in the Lok Sabha in 1968. After decades of various attempts, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was finally passed in 2013, eventually leading to the formation of the first Lokpal committee.

96. (A) It holds authorities accountable and protects citizens from arbitrary action
The fundamental importance of administrative law in a democracy lies in its ability to hold public authorities accountable and shield citizens from the arbitrary exercise of power. By establishing procedural safeguards and enabling judicial review, it ensures that the administration acts within the law. This promotes transparency, protects individual rights, and maintains the delicate balance between state authority and personal freedom.

97. (D) The rule against bias
The rule against bias is founded on the principle that justice must not only be done but must also manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done. This requires an adjudicator to be free from any personal, pecuniary, or official interest that might cloud their judgment. Ensuring the appearance of impartiality is essential for maintaining public confidence in the fairness of administration.

98. (B) 2 and 3 only
Judicial review focuses on the legality and procedural fairness of a decision rather than its merits. Courts generally do not substitute their own view for that of the administrator unless the decision is irrational. While the Wednesbury standard is traditional, the doctrine of proportionality now allows for a more intensive review, especially in cases where fundamental rights are at stake.

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81. (B) To strike a balance between individual rights and public needs
The central objective of administrative law is to reconcile the competing interests of individual liberties and the broader needs of the public. While the state requires power and discretion to govern effectively and provide welfare services, these must be exercised fairly and within legal limits. Administrative law provides the framework to ensure that public power does not overreach or infringe.

82. (A) Pecuniary bias
The rule against pecuniary bias is applied with extreme strictness in administrative and judicial proceedings. Any financial interest in the subject matter of a dispute, regardless of its size or impact, automatically disqualifies a person from acting as an adjudicator. This bright-line rule ensures absolute impartiality and protects the integrity of the decision-making process from any suspicion of self-interest.

83. (C) Taken without just or reasonable cause
Legal malice, or malice in law, refers to an administrative action that is taken intentionally without a just or reasonable cause. Unlike factual malice, it does not necessarily involve personal ill-will or a corrupt motive. Instead, it signifies that the authority has acted in a way that ignores legal requirements or is based on unauthorized grounds, making the decision legally invalid.

84. (D) Affirmative or positive laying
Affirmative or positive laying is a strict form of parliamentary control where delegated legislation does not come into effect unless it is specifically approved by a resolution from the legislature. This ensures that the Parliament actively reviews and endorses the rules framed by the executive. It is typically used for matters of significant public importance or those involving substantial governmental powers.

85. (C) The structure and powers of the Lokayukta are uniform across all states in India
The office of the Lokayukta is established by individual state statutes, which results in significant variations in their structure, jurisdiction, and powers across India. While the Governor typically makes the appointment and the purpose is investigating corruption, some states grant their Lokayuktas more extensive authority than others. This lack of uniformity is a key characteristic and often a point of debate.

86. (B) The Green-light theory
The Green-light theory of administrative law emphasizes a proactive and facilitative role for the law in improving governance and administration. Instead of focusing solely on restraining power, it views administrative agencies as necessary for achieving social and economic goals. This theory advocates for internal controls, efficiency, and professional standards to ensure that the administration functions effectively for the public good.

87. (D) The decision contains the reasons on which it is based
A 'speaking order' or a reasoned decision is one that clearly articulates the facts, law, and logical reasoning behind an administrative conclusion. By disclosing these grounds, the decision-maker ensures transparency and demonstrates a fair application of the mind. This practice is essential for enabling the affected party to seek legal remedies and for courts to perform effective judicial review.

88. (A) Improper delegation or sub-delegation
When an administrative power is exercised by an authority other than the one to whom it was legally entrusted, it constitutes improper delegation or unauthorized sub-delegation. The law requires that the designated official must personally exercise their discretion unless the statute expressly allows for a transfer of power. Decisions made by an unauthorized body are void for lack of jurisdiction.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
All laws, including delegated legislation, must conform to the Constitution of India, which is the supreme legal document. Since any provision that violates fundamental rights or other constitutional mandates is void, executive rules must be carefully drafted within these limits. Judicial review ensures that the subordinate law-making power is not used to bypass or undermine the constitutional framework of the country.

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108. (B) A decision so illogical that no sensible person could reach it
Wednesbury unreasonableness refers to an administrative decision that is so irrational or illogical that no reasonable authority, properly directing itself on the law and facts, could have ever made it. It sets a high threshold for judicial intervention, ensuring that courts do not substitute their own judgment for the administrator's unless the decision falls completely outside the bounds of reason.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The principle of sub-delegation is restricted by the maxim that a delegate cannot further delegate their power. Since the legislature chooses a specific authority for its expertise, that authority must personally exercise the power. Sub-delegation is only permissible if the parent statute expressly or by necessary implication allows it, ensuring that the original legislative intent regarding accountability remains intact.

110. (A) Members of Parliament regarding their conduct in Parliament
While the Lokpal's jurisdiction is broad, it explicitly excludes the conduct of Members of Parliament in respect of anything said or any vote given by them in Parliament or any committee thereof. This exclusion is based on the constitutional principle of parliamentary privilege, which ensures that legislators can perform their duties without fear of external legal repercussions for their legislative activities.

111. (D) An administrative action with judicial characteristics
A quasi-judicial function refers to an action taken by an administrative authority that involves determining the rights and obligations of individuals through a process similar to a court of law. It typically requires an inquiry, the consideration of evidence, and the application of legal standards. Such functions are subject to the principles of natural justice and higher standards of judicial review.

112. (B) Audi alteram partem
The Latin maxim 'Audi alteram partem' translates to 'hear the other side.' It is a fundamental pillar of natural justice, ensuring that no individual is condemned or adversely affected by a decision without being given a fair opportunity to be heard. This principle protects against arbitrary actions and ensures that decision-makers consider all relevant perspectives before reaching a conclusion.

113. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
In judicial review, the court's role is not to substitute its own opinion for that of the administrator but to examine whether the decision was reached legally. The grounds for review are traditionally limited to illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. This ensures that the executive maintains its discretionary power while staying within the legal and procedural boundaries set by law.

114. (A) Inform the public so that they can obey the law
The primary purpose of requiring the publication of delegated legislation is to ensure that the law is known to those who are expected to follow it. Publicity is essential for the rule of law, as it prevents the enforcement of secret or unknown rules. By informing the public, the administration ensures fairness and allows individuals to align their conduct accordingly.

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115. (B) Is not to be inquired into
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act specifies that the Lokpal shall not inquire into any allegation of corruption against the Prime Minister if the complaint relates to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy, and space. This protection ensures that sensitive matters of national interest and state security are not compromised by frivolous or politically motivated inquiries.

116. (C) A combination of substantive and procedural law
Administrative law encompasses both substantive and procedural elements. It provides the substantive legal principles that define the powers and duties of authorities, such as the doctrine of ultra vires. Simultaneously, it establishes the procedural standards that must be followed during decision-making, such as the rules of natural justice. This dual nature ensures both the legality and fairness of administration.

99. (C) Exclude or limit judicial review of administrative actions
An 'ouster clause' or 'finality clause' is a statutory provision that attempts to prevent courts from reviewing specific administrative decisions or actions. The primary aim is to grant finality to the executive's judgment and insulate it from legal challenges. However, the judiciary typically interprets these clauses narrowly to preserve its inherent power of review, especially concerning jurisdictional errors or unfairness.

100. (D) Five years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
The Chairperson and members of the Lokpal hold office for a term of five years from the date they enter upon their office or until they attain the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier. This fixed term and age limit are designed to ensure the stability and independence of the institution while providing for regular renewal of its leadership.

101. (C) Impeachment of a minister
Common remedies in administrative law include judicial writs like Certiorari and Mandamus, as well as declarations and injunctions issued by courts. These are aimed at quashing illegal orders or compelling duties. Impeachment, however, is a political process carried out by the legislature for high-level constitutional misconduct and is not a standard legal remedy available to an aggrieved citizen.

102. (A) It is void ab initio
A decision made in violation of the principles of natural justice is considered a nullity and is void ab initio. This means the decision has no legal force from the very beginning. Courts quash such actions because the failure to provide a fair hearing or the presence of bias fundamentally vitiates the authority's power to make a valid and binding order.

103. (C) Mala fides and improper purpose
If a minister uses their public power to benefit a relative through property allocation at a nominal price, it constitutes an exercise of discretion for an improper purpose. Furthermore, such an action is characterized by mala fides, or bad faith, as it lacks a genuine public interest motive. Courts can quash such decisions for being an abuse of the entrusted authority.

104. (D) The Parliament
The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a parliamentary committee in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Its primary function is to scrutinize the rules, regulations, and bye-laws framed by the executive under statutory authority. By reporting to the legislature, it ensures that the delegated power is exercised within the limits prescribed by the parent Act and constitutional mandates.

105. (A) Coercive power to prevent dissipation of assets
The Lokpal is empowered to direct the attachment of property believed to have been acquired through corrupt means. This coercive power is essential to prevent the person under investigation from transferring or concealing assets before the legal proceedings are completed. It ensures that the fruits of corruption can be effectively recovered and serves as a significant deterrent against official misconduct.

106. (A) It acknowledges that authorities often exercise quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers
Administrative law reflects the practical reality that the executive often performs functions that overlap with those of the legislature and the judiciary. Authorities frame rules and adjudicate disputes to handle the complexities of modern governance. Administrative law manages this tension by imposing legal controls and procedural safeguards, ensuring that these combined powers are not exercised arbitrarily.

107. (D) The rule of fair hearing or Audi Alteram Partem
Disclosing the material and evidence to be used against a person is a crucial element of the rule of fair hearing. It ensures that the individual fully understands the case they must answer and can prepare an effective response. This transparency is vital for procedural fairness, as it prevents trial by surprise and allows for a genuine contest of facts.

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126. (D) A vast array of administrative and quasi-governmental bodies
The importance of administrative law has surged because modern governance relies on numerous specialized agencies, tribunals, and public corporations. These bodies possess significant powers that affect citizens' daily lives. Administrative law provides the necessary legal framework to regulate these diverse entities, ensuring they act within their authority, follow fair procedures, and remain accountable to the public and the courts.

127. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
In emergent situations where an immediate threat exists, an authority may take action without a prior hearing to prevent harm. To maintain fairness, courts have developed the concept of a post-decisional hearing. This allows the affected party to be heard after the urgent measure is taken, ensuring that the requirements of natural justice are eventually satisfied without compromising public safety.

128. (C) Unfettered and arbitrary will
While administrative authorities are granted discretion to make choices, this power is never absolute. Discretion must be exercised reasonably, prudently, and in the public interest, rather than according to an unfettered and arbitrary will. Courts ensure that officials do not abuse their power by acting on personal whims, ensuring that all executive decisions remain grounded in law and reason.

129. (C) 1 and 3 only
Delegated legislation can be struck down by courts if it is arbitrary and violates constitutional rights, such as Article 14. Additionally, procedural ultra vires is a valid ground for review if the rule-making process was flawed. However, courts generally do not review subordinate laws simply for being unwise or inefficient, as these are matters of policy for the executive.

130. (B) Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose
Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose, a former judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Lokpal in March 2019. His appointment marked the formal operationalization of the national anti-corruption ombudsman body, five years after the enabling legislation was passed. This historic step was aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms for transparency and accountability in governance.

131. (B) Uncodified, judge-made, and dynamic
Administrative law is primarily uncodified, as its principles are largely developed through judicial decisions rather than a single comprehensive statute. It is a dynamic field that continuously evolves to address new challenges in governance and the relationship between the state and citizens. This flexibility allows courts to adapt legal standards to the changing complexities of modern administrative systems and practices.

132. (B) The decision is quashed by the court
When a court finds that a decision-making process was vitiated by a breach of the rule against bias, the primary and most effective remedy is to quash the resulting decision. This renders the order void and legally non-existent. By setting aside biased outcomes, the judiciary upholds the integrity of administrative proceedings and ensures that fairness and impartiality are maintained.

133. (A) Illegality
An administrative action taken for a purpose not envisaged or authorized by the empowering law is classified as an illegality. It represents a form of abuse of discretion where the authority has exceeded the legal boundaries of its power. Ensuring that executive actions are consistent with legislative intent is a fundamental goal of judicial review in administrative law.

134. (D) Ambit and scope of the power conferred by the parent Act
Substantive ultra vires occurs when delegated legislation goes beyond the ambit and scope of the power specifically conferred by the parent Act. Since the executive's authority to make rules is derived entirely from the statute, any regulation that exceeds these boundaries or contradicts the Act's provisions is invalid. This ensures that the subordinate body remains within its assigned legislative role.

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is the power to choose between alternatives according to the principles of reason, law, and justice. An authority must exercise its judgment fairly and for the public good, rather than based on unauthorized instructions or political expediency. Courts oversee this to ensure that executive power remains lawful.

189. (C) Flexibility and speed in law-making for complex matters
The main justification for delegated legislation is that it provides the necessary flexibility and speed to handle complex and rapidly changing socio-economic issues. The executive can frame detailed rules that the Parliament, with its limited time and generalist nature, cannot address. This mechanism allows the law to be more responsive to technical requirements while keeping the administration functioning effectively.

190. (A) Six months
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act stipulates that the Lokpal should complete its inquiry into a complaint within a period of six months. However, this period can be extended by a further six months for reasons recorded in writing. These time limits are intended to ensure the prompt investigation of corruption allegations and to maintain the effectiveness and public credibility of the institution.

191. (B) The judgments of the courts and in various statutes
Since administrative law is largely uncodified, its principles are found across a wide range of judicial precedents and diverse statutes. Courts develop these norms through case-by-case analysis of administrative actions. This dynamic nature allows the law to remains responsive to evolving governance practices. While specific acts like the Administrative Tribunals Act exist, no single code covers the entire field.

192. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
Historically, the rule against bias was thought to apply only to judicial or quasi-judicial functions. However, the landmark judgment in A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India extended this requirement to purely administrative actions that affect individual rights. This expansion ensures that any authority exercising public power, regardless of its specific function, must act fairly and without any prejudice.

193. (C) The least intrusive measure to achieve the objective
The doctrine of proportionality requires an administrative authority to choose the least intrusive or restrictive measure among the available alternatives to achieve a legitimate public objective. It focuses on whether the impact on individual rights is excessive in relation to the desired benefit. This standard forces the administration to justify its actions by demonstrating that no less harmful option was viable.

194. (D) The parent Act explicitly and clearly confers the power to tax
The power to impose taxes is an essential legislative function that cannot be delegated easily. Delegated legislation can only impose a tax if the parent Act explicitly and clearly authorizes such a power. In the absence of specific statutory language, any rule creating a financial levy is substantively ultra vires and void. This protects citizens against unauthorized taxation by the executive.

195. (A) Lack of uniformity, independence, and adequate powers across states
A major challenge for the Lokayukta system in India is the significant variation in powers and independence across different states. Since each state enacts its own law, some Lokayuktas lack the investigative machinery or the authority to prosecute high-level officials effectively. This lack of uniformity often weakens the institutional goal of providing a strong and consistent anti-corruption framework nationwide.

196. (A) Public administration
The study of administrative law is fundamentally centered on the legal framework that governs public administration. It examines how government agencies are organized, the extent of their powers, the procedures they must follow, and the mechanisms for holding them accountable. By focusing on the executive branch's operations, administrative law ensures that the state functions within the boundaries of legality and fairness.

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remains accountable to the elected representatives of the people. Since the legislature delegates its own power, it must supervise how that power is used to prevent the executive from exceeding its authority. This oversight maintains legislative supremacy and ensures that subordinate laws reflect the original legislative intent.

145. (D) Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC)
The Director of Prosecution, who leads the Prosecution Wing of the Lokpal, is appointed based on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commissioner. This process links the Lokpal with the expertise of the CVC, ensuring that the individual chosen for this critical role has the necessary professional standing. This collaborative appointment mechanism enhances the institutional effectiveness and integrity of the Lokpal's prosecutorial functions.

146. (B) The Constitution of India
Indian administrative law operates primarily within the supreme framework established by the Constitution of India. All administrative powers, procedures, and judicial controls must conform to constitutional provisions, particularly fundamental rights and the distribution of powers. The Constitution serves as the source of authority and the ultimate limit for the executive branch, ensuring that the rule of law prevails in governance.

147. (C) Has a policy commitment to the subject matter
Official bias, also known as subject-matter bias, occurs when an adjudicator has such a strong commitment to a specific departmental policy that they are unable to consider a case with an open mind. While officials often implement policy, they must remain impartial when deciding individual disputes. A preconceived and unchangeable viewpoint on the subject matter vitiates the requirement for fairness.

148. (A) Made a promise or followed a consistent past practice
The doctrine of legitimate expectation arises when an administrative body makes a clear promise or follows a long-standing, consistent practice that leads a person to expect a certain procedural or substantive benefit. While the authority can change its policy, it must act fairly and provide a valid reason before departing from such an expectation, thereby protecting individuals from sudden arbitrary shifts.

149. (A) The parent act allows it either expressly or by necessary implication
The constitutional validity of sub-delegation is strictly dependent on whether the primary statute, the parent Act, permits the delegate to further transfer its power. In the absence of such authorization, sub-delegation violates the principle of legislative choice and the delegatus maxim. Courts scrutinize these instances to ensure that the legislative intent regarding who should exercise the power is respected.

150. (B) The Lokpal itself
The Lokpal is empowered by its enabling Act to make appointments to various posts within its own institution, including the Inquiry and Prosecution wings. This autonomy in staffing is crucial for maintaining the body's independence from the executive branch of government. By controlling its internal recruitment, the Lokpal can ensure that its personnel are selected based on merit and professional integrity.

151. (B) The legislature's lack of time and technical expertise to deal with complex issues
A primary cause for the rapid growth of administrative law is that modern governance involves highly technical and complex socio-economic issues. The legislature lacks the time and specialized expertise to draft detailed laws for every situation. Consequently, it delegates rule-making powers to administrative agencies. Administrative law has evolved to regulate this expanded executive role and ensure it remains within legal boundaries.

152. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The right to be represented by a lawyer is not an automatic component of natural justice in every administrative proceeding. Its necessity depends on factors like the complexity of the case and the individual's ability to present their defense effectively. In many administrative inquiries, the goal is simplicity and speed, making legal representation a matter of the authority's discretion rather than an absolute right.

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135. (A) Ministers, MLAs, and state government officials
The jurisdiction of the Lokayukta typically covers a wide range of state-level public functionaries, including Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and government employees. By overseeing these individuals, the Lokayukta serves as a key anti-corruption body at the provincial level. Its goal is to investigate complaints of misconduct and maladministration, thereby promoting integrity and accountability in state governance.

136. (B) There is a separate body of rules and separate courts for dealing with administrative matters
The concept of Droit Administratif in France implies that the state and its officials are governed by a specialized set of legal rules distinct from private law. Furthermore, disputes involving the administration are adjudicated by a dedicated hierarchy of administrative courts, separate from ordinary civil courts. This system recognizes the unique public nature of administrative functions and provides specialized legal remedies.

137. (C) Where the administrative authority is busy with other work
While natural justice can be excluded in cases of emergency, legislative actions, or impracticality, the mere administrative convenience or workload of an authority is not a valid excuse for denying a fair hearing. Procedural fairness is a fundamental legal requirement that cannot be sacrificed for bureaucratic ease. Authorities must prioritize the rights of individuals over their internal time management issues.

138. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The evolution of administrative law cases started with the In re Delhi Laws Act case (1951) regarding delegation. Ridge v. Baldwin (1964) revitalized natural justice in England. A. K. Kraipak (1969) significantly expanded natural justice in India to administrative actions. Finally, Maneka Gandhi (1978) established that procedural fairness is an integral part of the right to life and liberty.

139. (C) Subordinate legislation
Delegated legislation is also commonly referred to as subordinate legislation because it is enacted by an authority lower than the supreme legislature. These rules and regulations derive their validity from a primary Act of Parliament. While they have the force of law, they remain subordinate to the parent statute and must strictly adhere to the limits established by the legislature.

140. (D) At least 50%
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act mandates that at least fifty percent of the members of the Lokpal must be judicial members. A judicial member must be or have been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court. This high proportion of judicial expertise is intended to ensure that the body possesses the necessary legal acumen.

141. (D) The internal political workings of a party in power
Administrative law focuses on the powers, procedures, and controls of public administrative bodies in their official capacity. It does not encompass the internal political strategies or workings of political parties, which are private organizational matters. The scope is strictly limited to the legal framework governing the executive branch's relationship with the law and the citizens it serves in governance.

142. (B) The rule of fair hearing
By expelling a student based on a report that was never disclosed to them, the university's disciplinary committee violated the rule of fair hearing. Procedural fairness requires that an individual must know the evidence being used against them to prepare an effective defense. Concealing such material prevents a person from contesting the facts, leading to an arbitrary and invalid decision.

143. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Administrative discretion is a necessary tool for modern governance, but it must be exercised according to law, reason, and justice. It is never absolute; any arbitrary, discriminatory, or irrational use of such power can be challenged in court. This ensures that the executive acts fairly and that its decisions remain consistent with the rule of law and constitutional principles.

144. (C) Accountability of the executive to the legislature
Parliamentary control over delegated legislation is essential to ensure that the executive branch

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discretionary authority. Administrative law ensures that these bodies operate within the law, follow fair procedures, and remain accountable to the public through judicial review and other oversight mechanisms.

162. (B) The demolition of an immediate threat to life via a building
A pre-decisional hearing may be dispensed with in situations of extreme urgency where immediate action is required to protect public safety or prevent loss of life. For instance, if a building is in imminent danger of collapse, authorities can order its demolition without prior notice. In such cases, the immediate need to prevent a tragedy outweighs the requirements of standard procedural fairness.

163. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The exercise of administrative discretion is subject to multiple layers of control. Parliamentary oversight through debates and questions ensures political accountability. The institution of the Ombudsman provides a specialized mechanism for investigating grievances and official misconduct. Additionally, judicial review serves as an external legal check, ensuring that discretionary powers are exercised within the bounds of legality, rationality, and procedural fairness.

164. (B) Seeking feedback and objections from the public before the rule is finalized
Pre-natal or ante-natal publicity involves publishing a draft of proposed delegated legislation to solicit feedback, suggestions, and objections from the affected public. This procedural safeguard ensures that the rule-making process is participatory and that the resulting regulations are well-informed and reasonable. It allows the administration to consider diverse perspectives before the rules are formally enacted and become legally binding.

165. (C) A Chairperson and up to eight members
The Lokpal is a multi-member body comprising a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members. The Act requires that half of these members must be judicial members, while the other half are non-judicial members with expertise in anti-corruption policy, public administration, or law. This diverse composition is designed to provide the institution with a broad range of skills and experience.

166. (C) Administrative Law
The establishment and functioning of administrative tribunals are central topics within the scope of administrative law. These specialized bodies are created to adjudicate specific types of disputes, such as service matters or tax issues, more efficiently than ordinary courts. Administrative law governs their composition, jurisdiction, and procedures, ensuring that they provide justice while following the principles of fairness and legality.

167. (B) Principles of natural justice are integral to the 'procedure established by law'
The Maneka Gandhi case is a milestone in Indian law as it held that any 'procedure established by law' for depriving a person of life or liberty must be just, fair, and reasonable. It established that the principles of natural justice are an integral part of this constitutional requirement. This judgment significantly expanded the scope of judicial review over administrative procedures.

168. (B) Fettering of discretion
When a licensing authority refuses to consider applications by strictly adhering to a rigid formula or policy, it results in the fettering of discretion. Discretionary power implies the duty to evaluate each case on its unique merits. By pre-determining the outcome through a fixed rule, the authority abdicates its responsibility to act flexibly and reasonably, rendering the decision legally invalid.

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169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Subordinate legislation is inherently dependent on its parent Act for its legal validity and authority. Therefore, any rule or regulation that contradicts or exceeds the powers granted by the primary statute is void. Judicial review ensures that the executive does not overstep the boundaries set by the legislature, maintaining the hierarchical relationship between primary and delegated law-making powers.

170. (C) Karnataka
The Karnataka Lokayukta is often regarded as one of the most powerful state-level ombudsman

framework for ensuring that public authorities act within their legal jurisdiction and follow fair procedures. By enabling judicial review, it protects individuals from arbitrary state actions and upholds the rule of law in public administration.

207. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
The principles of natural justice are not a set of rigid, unchangeable rules but are flexible concepts designed to ensure fairness across diverse situations. Their application can be adapted or moulded based on factors like the urgency of the matter or the specific nature of the administrative function. This flexibility allows for justice to be served without imposing impractical procedural burdens.

208. (A) Acting under dictation
When an administrative authority abdicates its discretionary power and simply follows the instructions or orders of a superior, it is described as acting under dictation. Discretionary power is personal and must be exercised independently by the entrusted official. If they merely follow another's command without applying their own mind, the resulting decision is legally invalid for failing to exercise judgment.

209. (B) Invalid, as they cannot override another statute
Rules made under delegated legislation are subordinate to primary statutes. Therefore, if a rule conflicts with any other Act of Parliament, it will be held invalid. Subordinate legislation cannot override or amend existing primary laws unless the parent Act specifically provides such an extraordinary power. This hierarchy ensures that the executive branch remains subject to the supreme legislative authority of Parliament.

210. (A) Inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries
The primary and fundamental purpose of establishing the Lokpal is to inquire into and investigate allegations of corruption against specific high-level public functionaries. This includes the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, and Members of Parliament. By acting as an independent anti-corruption watchdog, the Lokpal aims to promote integrity, transparency, and accountability in the highest offices of the national government.

211. (C) France
France provides the classic and most well-developed example of the Droit Administratif system. This legal framework utilizes a specialized set of rules and a dedicated hierarchy of administrative courts to manage the relationship between the state and its citizens. At its apex is the Conseil d'Etat, which ensures that administrative actions are scrutinized according to these unique public law principles.

212. (A) Prevents arbitrariness and ensures the decision-maker applied their mind
A reasoned decision is essential to natural justice because it requires the decision-maker to articulate the facts and logic behind their conclusion. This transparency prevents the arbitrary exercise of power and demonstrates that the official has actively applied their mind to the relevant legal and factual issues. Furthermore, it enables the affected party and courts to scrutinize the decision's legality.

213. (D) Wednesbury unreasonableness
If a local council bans a film solely based on a general disapproval of Sunday entertainment, disregarding the film's legal certification, the decision may be challenged as Wednesbury unreasonable. Such an action is based on a factor that is irrelevant to the legal merits of the situation. It represents a decision so illogical or arbitrary that no reasonable authority could have reached it.

214. (D) It ensures laws are known before they are expected to be obeyed
The mandatory publication of delegated legislation is a requirement of the rule of law. It ensures that citizens are informed about the rules that govern them before they are required to obey them. Enforcing secret or unknown regulations would be fundamentally unfair and arbitrary. Publicity provides transparency and allows individuals to understand their rights and duties within the legal framework.

215. (A) Governor
In almost every state in India, the Lokayukta is formally appointed by the Governor. This

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179. (D) Delegated legislation
The maxim 'Expressio unius est exclusio alterius' means that the express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of others. Courts frequently use this rule to interpret the scope of power conferred by a parent Act for making delegated legislation. If a statute lists specific areas for rule-making, it is presumed that the executive cannot legislate on matters not mentioned.

180. (B) Chief Justice of India
To ensure the high status and independence of the office, the salary, allowances, and service conditions of the Chairperson of the Lokpal are the same as those of the Chief Justice of India. This parity reflects the importance of the institution in the national legal framework. By providing equivalent benefits, the law aims to attract individuals of the highest judicial caliber.

181. (A) Complexity and volume of disputes between the citizen and the state
The proliferation of administrative tribunals is a direct result of the increasing volume and technical complexity of disputes arising in the modern welfare state. Traditional courts are often overburdened and may lack the specialized expertise required for specific administrative matters. Tribunals provide a faster, more flexible, and expert forum for adjudicating these conflicts, ensuring that justice is accessible and efficient.

182. (B) Providing an opportunity after an urgent decision has been made
A post-decisional hearing aims to provide a fair opportunity for an individual to present their case after an administrative decision has been taken due to extreme urgency. While it is not a perfect substitute for a pre-decisional hearing, it serves to mitigate potential unfairness. It allows the authority to reconsider its action based on the person's subsequently presented evidence.

183. (D) Improper purpose
If an administrative authority uses a specific power, such as one intended for public health regulation, to achieve a completely different goal like shutting down a political rival's business, the action is void. This is a classic instance of exercising power for an improper purpose. Discretionary powers must be used strictly for the objectives envisioned by the empowering statutory framework.

184. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Audi alteram partem translates to the rule of fair hearing, while Nemo judex in causa sua is the rule against bias. Delegated notation signifies that a delegate cannot further delegate their power. Finally, Stare decisis refers to the judicial principle of adherence to precedents. These fundamental maxims form the core legal pillars of administrative and judicial systems.

185. (A) Administrative integrity and to check corruption at the state level
The office of the Lokayukta is designed to function as an independent watchdog for administrative integrity at the state level. Its primary objective is to investigate complaints of corruption, misconduct, and maladministration against state public servants. By providing a specialized forum for public grievances, the Lokayukta aims to enhance transparency and ensure that provincial authorities act accountably and ethically.

186. (C) Existence of wide discretionary powers for the administration
A.V. Dicey's traditional formulation of the Rule of Law actually opposed the existence of wide discretionary powers, as he believed they could lead to arbitrary rule. His three pillars were the supremacy of ordinary law, equality before the law, and the Constitution as the result of ordinary law. He famously contrasted the English system with the French Droit Administratif, which he mistrusted.

187. (C) A variable component of a fair hearing, applicable where facts are in dispute
The right to cross-examine witnesses is not an absolute requirement of natural justice in every administrative proceeding. Instead, it is a variable component of a fair hearing that depends on the nature of the case and whether material facts are in dispute. If the outcome hinges on witness testimony, allowing cross-examination becomes essential to ensure the truth and procedural fairness.

188. (D) Reason, law, and justice, not arbitrarily
Discretion must not be confused with arbitrary power or personal whim. Legally, discretion

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institutions in India. It is uniquely equipped with its own dedicated investigation wing and possesses substantial powers of prosecution. This institutional strength has allowed it to take significant action against high-level corruption and maladministration, serving as a model for other states seeking to enhance administrative accountability.

171. (A) The 'how' of governance, not the 'what'
Administrative law is frequently described as focusing on the 'how' of governance, meaning it regulates the procedures and methods used by authorities. While other laws may define 'what' the government should do (policy), administrative law ensures that these actions are carried out fairly and legally. It emphasizes procedural standards, the limits of power, and the accountability of the executive branch.

172. (A) Rights or expectations related to property, person, or livelihood
In the context of natural justice, 'civil consequences' refers to administrative actions that adversely affect an individual's rights, interests, or expectations. This includes matters related to property, personal liberty, professional reputation, or livelihood. Whenever an action has such an impact, the authority is legally bound to follow fair procedures, such as providing a notice and an opportunity to be heard.

173. (B) The means used by an official against the desired ends
The doctrine of proportionality involves a detailed judicial examination of whether the specific measures taken by an administrative authority are proportionate to the objective being pursued. It requires balancing the means used against the desired ends to ensure that individual rights are not restricted more than necessary. This standard allows for a more intensive review of the reasonableness of executive actions.

174. (D) Violates the principle of parliamentary sovereignty and separation of powers
Courts view Henry VIII clauses with suspicion because they grant the executive the extraordinary power to amend primary legislation. This is seen as a direct violation of parliamentary sovereignty, as the legislature's core role is usurped by the executive. Furthermore, it undermines the separation of powers by blurring the distinction between law-making and law-implementation, potentially leading to arbitrary rule.

175. (D) The Inquiry Wing and the Prosecution Wing
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, establishes two specialized wings within the institution: the Inquiry Wing and the Prosecution Wing. The Inquiry Wing is responsible for conducting preliminary investigations into allegations of corruption. The Prosecution Wing is tasked with filing cases and conducting legal proceedings against public servants in special courts. These distinct wings ensure a structured approach to combating official misconduct.

176. (C) To determine the foreign policy of the state
The principal functions of administrative law include controlling governmental power, providing remedies to aggrieved citizens, and ensuring transparency and accountability. However, determining foreign policy is a high-level executive function that falls outside the scope of administrative law. While the procedures for implementing such policies might be reviewed, the substantive content of foreign relations is a matter of statecraft and policy.

177. (B) Official bias, creating a likelihood of pre-judgment
When the person who conducted the preliminary investigation also serves as the final adjudicator in a disciplinary proceeding, it creates a risk of official bias. This situation often leads to a likelihood of pre-judgment, as the official may have already formed an opinion during the investigative stage. Such procedural flaws violate natural justice and undermine the requirement for an impartial decision.

178. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The timeline of administrative controls began with the ARC's recommendation for a Lokpal in 1966. This was followed by the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985 to handle service disputes. Later, the Right to Information Act (2005) significantly enhanced transparency. Finally, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 2013, representing the latest major milestone in institutionalizing accountability in India.

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197. (B) Real likelihood of bias in the minds of the public
The legal test for bias is objective rather than subjective. It does not require proof that the adjudicator was actually biased; instead, it asks whether a reasonable person, aware of the facts, would perceive a real likelihood of bias. This standard is crucial for maintaining the appearance of impartiality and ensuring that public trust in administrative proceedings is not undermined.

198. (A) 1 and 2 only
Administrative discretion is a necessary tool for handling the complexities of modern governance. However, the rule of law requires that such power must never be unfettered or arbitrary. Contrary to the third statement, courts can and do review the exercise of discretion even when an authority acts within its jurisdiction, ensuring it has acted reasonably, fairly, and without any improper purpose.

199. (C) Negative procedure
In the negative procedure for laying delegated legislation, the rules are placed before Parliament and become effective unless they are annulled by a resolution from either House within a specified period. This is the most common form of parliamentary control, as it allows laws to take effect quickly while still providing the legislature with the opportunity to intervene and reject invalid regulations.

200. (A) Judge of the Supreme Court
The salary, allowances, and service conditions of the members of the Lokpal are the same as those of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India. This high level of remuneration and status is intended to ensure their independence and shield them from external influence or pressure. It reflects the gravity of their role in investigating corruption at the highest levels of government.

201. (B) Administrative Law
A central theme of administrative law is that the government and its officials are never above the law. They must be held accountable for their actions through legal mechanisms such as judicial review. This principle ensures that public power is exercised for its intended purpose and that the rights of individuals are protected from the arbitrary or unlawful conduct of state authorities.

202. (A) Notice of the proposed action
While notice is essential for initiating procedural fairness, it is sometimes viewed as a prerequisite to the hearing process rather than a direct component of the 'Audi Alteram Partem' rule itself. This distinction emphasizes the core right of the individual to present their own case and respond to adverse evidence during the actual decision-making inquiry conducted by the authority.

203. (D) Mala fides in fact
When an administrative authority exercises its discretionary power with an actual dishonest intention or a corrupt motive, it is termed mala fides in fact. This involves a subjective misuse of authority for personal or unauthorized gain. Unlike legal malice, which can be an objective error, factual mala fides represents a conscious and malicious abuse of the public trust and power.

204. (D) Delegated legislative power
The authority to frame rules, regulations, and bye-laws for the purpose of implementing an Act is a form of delegated legislative power. Since the Parliament cannot provide for every administrative detail, it grants this subordinate power to the executive. This mechanism ensures that laws remain practical and can be effectively carried out through specialized and technical administrative procedures and standards.

205. (C) 1968
The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1968, following the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This initial attempt aimed to create an independent ombudsman at the center to investigate corruption. Although the bill passed the Lok Sabha, it lapsed due to the dissolution of the house, starting a long legislative journey for the institution.

206. (B) The government's power
Administrative law is primarily concerned with the legal control of the government's power, particularly the activities of its executive and administrative agencies. It provides the

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153. (B) Wednesbury unreasonableness
When a decision is described as so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have ever reached it, it encapsulates the essence of the Wednesbury unreasonableness standard. This principle allows the judiciary to intervene in administrative actions that are completely irrational or outrageous. It serves as a vital safeguard against extreme abuses of discretion, ensuring that executive power remains grounded in common sense.

154. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Conseil d'Etat is the highest administrative court in France, while the Committee on Subordinate Legislation performs parliamentary scrutiny in India. Central Administrative Tribunals (CAT) are dedicated to adjudicating service matters for government employees. The Lokpal is the primary body for the investigation of corruption against high-level public servants. These entities represent different mechanisms for ensuring administrative accountability and justice.

155. (C) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 introduced significant amendments to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, which governs the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). These changes were aimed at granting the Lokpal supervisory powers over the CBI in cases referred by it. The goal was to ensure the CBI's independence and effectiveness in investigating high-level corruption under the Lokpal's direction.

156. (C) The need for administrative discretion and the need to prevent its abuse
Administrative law functions to strike a critical balance between granting authorities the necessary discretion to govern effectively and ensuring this power is not misused. In a modern state, rigid rules are often impractical, requiring officials to make judgments. Administrative law provides the principles and oversight mechanisms to ensure that such discretion is exercised fairly, reasonably, and in accordance with the law.

157. (B) Audi alteram partem
The principle that the individual who hears the case must also be the one to decide it is a vital aspect of a fair hearing. This ensures that the decision-maker is personally aware of the evidence and arguments presented. While courts have sometimes allowed for exceptions in large-scale administrative processes, the core goal remains to prevent the dilution of procedural justice.

158. (B) Whether the opinion was formed at all and if it was based on material
When a statute requires an authority to form an opinion, courts in a judicial review do not examine the correctness of that opinion. Instead, they focus on whether the opinion was formed based on some relevant material and whether it was reached in good faith. This ensures that the authority's action is not arbitrary while respecting the discretionary nature of the power.

159. (D) It is politically inexpedient
Delegated legislation can be challenged if it conflicts with the parent Act, violates fundamental rights, or fails to follow prescribed procedures. However, the mere fact that a rule is politically inexpedient or unpopular is not a valid ground for judicial review. Courts are concerned with the legality and constitutionality of executive actions, not with their political wisdom or social popularity.

160. (B) The Lokpal Act provides for imprisonment and fine for the complainant
To prevent the misuse of the anti-corruption machinery, the Lokpal Act includes punitive measures for those who file false or frivolous complaints. Such individuals can be sentenced to imprisonment and be required to pay a significant fine. These provisions aim to deter malicious allegations against public servants while ensuring that genuine cases of corruption are pursued with institutional integrity and seriousness.

161. (C) Administrative agencies
Administrative law is essentially the body of law that governs the organization, powers, duties, and procedures of various administrative agencies. These agencies carry out the day-to-day functions of the government, often exercising

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appointment is typically made after consulting with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the state assembly. This multi-stage process is intended to ensure the independence and non-partisan nature of the state's highest anti-corruption and public grievance officer.

216. (B) An increase in the functions and powers of the government
The modern administrative state is characterized by a significant expansion in the functions and powers of the government. This growth is driven by the state's active role in social welfare, economic regulation, and public service provision. Consequently, administrative authorities now exercise broad discretionary powers, necessitating the development of robust administrative law to ensure these powers are used fairly and accountably.

217. (B) When the adjudicator has a direct financial interest in the outcome
The rule against pecuniary bias is applied with the utmost strictness when an adjudicator has a direct financial interest in the outcome of a case. Even a very small interest is sufficient to disqualify the decision-maker. This no-exceptions rule is essential to prevent any suspicion of self-interest and to maintain absolute public confidence in the impartiality of administrative and judicial proceedings.

218. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Mala fides occurs when an official targets a political rival, while acting under dictation involves following binding instructions from a superior like the Home Minister. Fettering discretion results from applying a rigid policy to all cases. Considering an irrelevant factor, such as a person's hair color, also invalidates a decision. These examples illustrate the diverse grounds for challenging administrative actions.

219. (D) In re Delhi Laws Act, 1912
The In re Delhi Laws Act case (1951) is a landmark judgment in Indian law that firmly established the principle that essential legislative functions cannot be delegated. While the Parliament can authorize the executive to fill in details, it must not delegate the power to determine legislative policy. This distinction ensures that the legislature retains its primary role in law-making for the nation.

220. (B) 16 January 2014
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, which provides for the establishment of an anti-corruption ombudsman at the center and in the states, officially came into force on 16 January 2014. This commencement followed the presidential assent given earlier that month. It marked a major institutional shift in India's legal framework for investigating and prosecuting corruption at high levels of the government.

221. (B) The details and operation of government
While constitutional law establishes the fundamental structure and powers of the state, administrative law focuses on the intricate details and actual operation of the government's executive branch. It regulates how administrative authorities exercise their powers, the procedures they follow, and the legal remedies available to citizens. Administrative law bridges the gap between high-level constitutional principles and day-to-day public administration.

222. (A) Bias
The Latin maxim 'Nemo judex in causa sua' serves as the rule against bias. It translates to 'no one should be a judge in their own cause.' This fundamental principle of natural justice ensures that any person with a personal, financial, or professional interest in a dispute is disqualified from adjudicating it, thereby maintaining the impartiality and fairness of the proceeding.

223. (D) Defeating their expectation arising from a representation
The doctrine of legitimate expectation provides a legal remedy when an administrative authority, through a clear representation or consistent past practice, has led an individual to expect a certain procedural or substantive benefit. If the authority then takes a decision that defeats this expectation without acting fairly or providing a valid reason, the person can challenge the action for a lack of fairness.

224. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Several factors have driven the growth of delegated legislation in modern governance. It saves the legislature's valuable time by handling

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and reasonable. This judgment significantly expanded the procedural protections available to individuals against the arbitrary exercise of administrative power.

243. (D) Guided by law and reason
The requirement that administrative discretion should not be 'unfettered' means that it must be guided by legal principles and the standard of reason. An authority cannot act on personal whims or unauthorized motives. Instead, it must exercise its judgment fairly and for the public interest, following any guidelines provided by the statute. This ensures that executive power remains accountable and lawful.

244. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Judicial review is often associated with the Wednesbury standard of unreasonableness, while natural justice is characterized by the Audi Alteram Partem rule of fair hearing. Delegated legislation is subject to the doctrine of substantive ultra vires to ensure it stays within granted powers. Administrative adjudication is frequently carried out by specialized tribunals. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for understanding administrative law.

245. (B) The leader of the single largest opposition party
If there is no officially recognized Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act allows for the leader of the single largest opposition party to take their place in the Selection Committee. This provision ensures that the opposition is represented in the appointment process for the anti-corruption body, thereby maintaining a balanced and transparent selection of members.

246. (C) A complex, modern, and industrial society
The growth of administrative law is a hallmark of a complex, modern, and industrial society. Such environments require intensive governmental involvement in economic regulation, environmental protection, and social welfare provision. The resulting increase in administrative powers and discretionary authority necessitates a robust legal framework to ensure these functions are carried out fairly, legally, and accountably, protecting the rights of all citizens.

247. (D) Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner
In the case of Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner, the Supreme Court provided a significant interpretation of 'civil consequences' in administrative law. It held that any action that adversely affects a person's rights or even their reasonable expectations necessitates a fair hearing. This judgment reinforced the principle that procedural fairness must be observed whenever an official decision impacts an individual's interests.

248. (C) The absolute immunity of the decision-maker
Administrative discretion is subject to various forms of control, including judicial review and legislative oversight. Public opinion and media scrutiny also serve as indirect checks on the exercise of power. However, granting absolute immunity to a decision-maker would negate these controls and is not a feature of a system based on the rule of law and the accountability of officials.

249. (B) The doctrine of ultra vires
The primary method used by the judiciary to control delegated legislation is the doctrine of ultra vires. Under this principle, a court can quash any rule or regulation that exceeds the scope of authority granted by the parent Act or violates the Constitution. This ensures that the executive branch remains subordinate to the legislature and that all laws are made legitimately.

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250. (A) L. M. Singhvi
The term 'Lokayukta' was coined by the eminent jurist and parliamentarian L. M. Singhvi. He proposed the concept of an ombudsman-like institution to investigate public grievances and corruption in India. His vision eventually led to the recommendation by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the subsequent establishment of Lokpal at the center and Lokayuktas in various states across the country.

251. (C) The individual and the state in its administrative capacity
Administrative law is primarily focused on the relationship between individuals and the state when the latter acts in its administrative capacity. It regulates how public authorities exercise their powers and the legal standards they must follow

at all, it can be challenged for a failure to exercise discretion. This constitutes a jurisdictional error, as the authority has neglected to perform the specific task assigned to it by the legislature.

234. (C) Permitted only if the parent Act authorizes it
Generally, delegated legislation is presumed to have prospective effect. It can only be made retrospective if the parent Act expressly or by necessary implication confers such a power on the executive. In the absence of specific statutory authorization, rules or regulations cannot affect past actions or rights. This principle protects citizens from sudden changes in the law that could have unfair retroactive consequences.

235. (D) The President of India
The Lokpal is required by law to submit an annual report on its functioning and performance to the President of India. The President then causes this report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. This reporting mechanism ensures institutional accountability and allows the legislature and the public to review the effectiveness of the anti-corruption ombudsman in addressing official misconduct and maladministration.

236. (A) Legislative, executive, and judicial
The functions of a modern state are broadly divided into three primary categories: the legislative, which makes the laws; the executive, which implements and administers them; and the judicial, which interprets the laws and resolves disputes. While administrative law focuses on the executive branch, it manages the practical overlaps that occur when administrative bodies perform functions similar to those of the other two branches.

237. (A) 1 and 2 only
The legal test for bias is whether there is a real likelihood of its existence in the eyes of a reasonable person. Additionally, any pecuniary interest, no matter how small, automatically disqualifies an adjudicator. However, having a general policy view does not always amount to disqualifying bias, as officials are expected to follow departmental policies while remaining open-minded to individual merits.

238. (B) An objective satisfaction that must be based on materials and reasons
When a statute requires an authority to be 'satisfied' before acting, courts have held that this must be an objective satisfaction. It cannot be based on mere personal whim or suspicion; instead, it must be grounded in relevant materials and supported by rational reasons. This objective standard allows for judicial review to ensure that the official has acted reasonably and within the law.

239. (B) Delegated legislation
The Henry VIII clause is considered an extreme and controversial form of delegated legislation. It grants the executive the power to amend or even repeal provisions of a primary statute, which is traditionally the exclusive role of the legislature. Due to its potential for the arbitrary exercise of power, courts treat these clauses with significant caution to protect parliamentary sovereignty and constitutional principles.

240. (D) Seven years
According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, the Lokpal cannot inquire into any complaint against a public servant if the alleged offense was committed more than seven years before the date the complaint is made. This period of limitation is intended to ensure that investigations are based on reasonably fresh evidence and to provide finality and protection against very old allegations.

241. (B) Illegal, without jurisdiction, or in violation of natural justice
The writ of Certiorari is issued by a higher court, such as a High Court or the Supreme Court, to quash an order made by an inferior court or administrative authority. This remedy is available when the original decision is found to be illegal, made without proper jurisdiction, or reached through a procedure that violates the fundamental principles of natural justice.

242. (A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
In the landmark Maneka Gandhi case, the Supreme Court held that the impounding of a citizen's passport by the government without a hearing violated the principles of natural justice. The court established that any procedure affecting personal liberty must be fair, just,

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295. (B) Its recommendations are often advisory in nature
A key feature of the Lokayukta system in many Indian states is that its findings and recommendations are often advisory rather than binding on the government. While the Lokayukta can investigate and report on corruption or maladministration, the ultimate authority to take disciplinary action usually remains with the state executive. This characteristic is frequently a point of debate regarding the institution's effectiveness.

296. (B) Ultra vires
The doctrine of ultra vires is the core and foundational principle of administrative law. It holds that an administrative authority must act strictly within the limits of the power granted to it by law. Any action that goes beyond these legal boundaries is 'ultra vires' or unauthorized, and is therefore invalid. This doctrine ensures that the executive branch remain subordinate to the rule of law.

297. (C) In cases of urgency where a prior hearing is not practicable
A post-decisional hearing is considered a valid legal substitute for a pre-decisional hearing only in exceptional circumstances involving extreme urgency or public safety. In such cases, providing a prior hearing might be impractical or could defeat the purpose of the administrative action. By allowing for a hearing after the decision, courts balance the need for swift action with the requirement for fairness.

298. (B) Law and rules
The analogy that discretion is the hole in the donut suggests that discretionary power does not exist in a vacuum but is surrounded and limited by law and rules. While the official has a space to make choices, that space is defined and constrained by the statutory framework and constitutional principles. This highlights that administrative discretion must always be exercised within legal boundaries.

299. (B) Weakens parliamentary democracy and the separation of powers
The primary argument against the widespread use of delegated legislation is that it may weaken parliamentary democracy and the separation of powers. Critics argue that by allowing the executive to frame rules, the legislature abdicates its core law-making role. This can lead to a lack of public debate and reduced accountability, potentially allowing the executive to exercise excessive and unchecked power in governance.

300. (B) An investigator and prosecutor of corruption
The primary and essential role of the Lokpal is to function as an independent investigator and prosecutor of corruption allegations against high-ranking public functionaries. It serves as an ombudsman body tasked with ensuring integrity in the national administration. Through its dedicated wings, it inquires into official misconduct and pursues legal action in special courts to uphold transparency and accountability in the government.

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in their dealings with citizens. This branch of law ensures that the exercise of governmental power is fair, lawful, and accountable, protecting individual rights.

252. (A) The principles of natural justice
The Supreme Court has held that the requirement for an authority to provide a reasoned decision or a speaking order is an integral part of the principles of natural justice. Giving reasons ensures that the decision-maker has considered the facts fairly and allows the affected party to understand the grounds of the decision, which is essential for seeking effective judicial review.

253. (D) Acting without jurisdiction
If a statute confers a specific power on 'Authority X,' and the decision is instead made by 'Authority Y,' the action is invalid because it was taken without proper jurisdiction. Administrative powers are strictly personal and must be exercised only by the body designated by the legislature. Decisions made by an unauthorized entity are a nullity and can be quashed by courts.

254. (D) The parent statute or any other statute
A rule made under delegated legislation is subordinate to all primary statutes. Therefore, it cannot take away or modify any right that has been conferred by its own parent Act or by any other Act of Parliament. This hierarchy ensures that the executive branch's law-making power remains within the boundaries set by the elected legislature and does not overstep its role.

255. (A) First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
The recommendation to establish an independent ombudsman-like institution in India, named Lokpal and Lokayukta, was first formally made by the First Administrative Reforms Commission, which functioned between 1966 and 1970. The commission envisioned these bodies as essential mechanisms for investigating allegations of corruption and for addressing public grievances against the administration, thereby promoting accountability and integrity in government.

256. (B) Combines advisory and adjudicatory functions in administrative law
The French Conseil d'Etat is a unique body that performs two primary roles in administrative law. It serves as a high-level advisory body to the government on legislative and administrative matters and also functions as the supreme court for administrative justice. This combination of functions allows it to ensure that the administration acts according to specialized legal rules and fair procedures.

257. (D) Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal
Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal is the classic English case related to pecuniary bias. In this instance, a judge's decision was quashed because he held a financial interest in the company involved in the litigation. The case established the strict rule that any pecuniary interest, however small, automatically disqualifies an adjudicator to ensure that justice is seen to be done impartially.

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258. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
Courts are often reluctant to apply the doctrine of proportionality because it involves a more intensive standard of review compared to the traditional Wednesbury unreasonableness. Proportionality requires the court to examine the balance between the means and ends of a decision, which can sometimes border on a merits review. Consequently, judges must be careful not to overstep their constitutional role.

259. (C) The policy, standards, or guidelines for the delegate to follow
When Parliament delegates legislative power to the executive, it must provide a clear policy, standard, or set of guidelines for the delegate to follow. It cannot simply grant blank-check authority. By laying down these parameters, the legislature ensures that the subordinate rule-making remains within the intended legal framework and that the executive does not usurp the primary role of law-making.

260. (A) Any person who is or has been a Minister of the Union
Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, the term public servant is broadly defined and explicitly includes any person who currently is or has previously served as a Minister of the Union. This inclusion ensures that high-ranking political executives are subject to investigation for corruption allegations, thereby promoting

its logic and facts, a higher court or body can effectively examine whether the decision was reached legally and reasonably. Without these reasons, judicial oversight would be difficult, as the grounds for the administration's action would remain hidden and potentially arbitrary.

278. (A) A violation of Article 14 of the Constitution (right to equality)
If a statute confers wide discretionary power on an authority without providing any guidelines or standards for its exercise, the provision can be challenged as a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. Such unfettered discretion is seen as a source of potential discrimination and arbitrariness, which is contrary to the right to equality and the principles of the rule of law.

279. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
An Ombudsman is primarily an investigator of public complaints, while delegated legislation refers to laws made by the executive branch. Natural justice is synonymous with following a fair procedure in decision-making. Finally, review involves the judicial or administrative examination of the legality of an action. Understanding these relationships is fundamental to the study and practice of administrative law and governance.

280. (B) By the same selection process as the original appointment
Vacancies in the office of the Chairperson or any member of the Lokpal must be filled using the same rigorous selection process as the original appointments. This involves the high-level Selection Committee recommending names to the President. By adhering to this consistent procedure, the law ensures that all members of the anti-corruption body are chosen through a transparent and impartial institutional mechanism.

281. (C) English common law and the Constitution of India
Indian administrative law is fundamentally shaped by the principles of English common law and the supreme framework of the Constitution of India. From common law, it inherited concepts like natural justice and judicial writs. The Constitution provides the foundational limits of power and the mandate for judicial review. Together, these sources create a robust legal system that regulates the executive's conduct and procedures.

282. (B) The right to know the case against you and to present your own
The 'rule of fair hearing' is a core component of natural justice. It encompasses the right of an individual to be informed of the specific allegations and evidence against them. Simultaneously, it requires the authority to give the person a meaningful opportunity to present their own arguments and evidence in response. This balanced process ensures that decisions are based on a fair inquiry.

283. (A) Exercising power for an improper purpose
Exercising power for an improper purpose is a classic example of the abuse of administrative discretion. It occurs when an authority uses its legal power to achieve an objective that was not intended by the empowering statute. Such actions are invalid because discretionary authority must be used strictly for the public good and according to the specific goals established by the legislature.

284. (B) Is still subject to judicial review for being ultra vires
The inclusion of an as if enacted in this Act clause regarding delegated legislation does not insulate it from judicial scrutiny. Courts have consistently held that such rules remain subject to review if they are ultra vires the parent statute or violate constitutional principles. The phrase is interpreted as giving rules statutory force, but only if they are made within the authority's legal powers.

285. (B) Representative or agent of the people
The Swedish term 'Ombudsman' literally translates to a representative or an agent of the people. This title reflects the original purpose of the office: to act as an independent public protector who investigates complaints against administrative misconduct. The Ombudsman serves as a vital bridge between the individual citizen and the powerful machinery of the state, ensuring that official actions remain fair and accountable.

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269. (D) Procedural ultra vires
If an administrative authority is required by its parent Act to consult specific bodies before making rules and it fails to do so, the resulting delegated legislation is procedurally ultra vires. Procedural fairness and mandatory statutory requirements must be followed for rule-making to be valid. Such omissions render the rules void, as the authority has not complied with the prescribed legal process.

270. (C) An external institutional mechanism (Ombudsman-type)
The Lokayukta is an external institutional mechanism modeled after the Scandinavian ombudsman system. It is designed to operate independently of the administration to investigate public grievances and allegations of corruption against state officials. By providing an autonomous forum for oversight, it complements the existing legislative and judicial controls, thereby strengthening the framework for administrative accountability and integrity at the state level.

271. (C) Composition, powers, duties, and liabilities of government organs
As a branch of public law, administrative law focuses on the composition, powers, duties, and legal liabilities of the various organs of the government. It particularly regulates the executive branch's administrative and quasi-judicial functions. By defining the limits of official authority and providing mechanisms for accountability, it ensures that the state functions within a legal framework that protects the rights of citizens.

272. (B) Violates the principles of natural justice
When a contractor is blacklisted without being given an opportunity to respond, the administrative action violates the principles of natural justice. Blacklisting carries significant civil consequences, affecting a person's reputation and livelihood. Therefore, procedural fairness requires that the affected party must be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and be allowed to present their defense before a final decision.

273. (D) Fettering of discretion
Fettering of discretion occurs when an administrative authority fails to exercise its judgment because it has adopted a self-imposed rigid policy or rule. Discretionary power must be exercised with an open mind toward the specific merits of each case. By binding itself to a fixed formula, the authority abdicates its legal responsibility to act flexibly and reasonably, making its action invalid.

274. (B) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation
The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a key mechanism for parliamentary control over the executive's rule-making power. It scrutinizes delegated legislation to ensure that rules and regulations are consistent with the parent Act and do not exceed the authority granted by the legislature. This committee provides the necessary oversight to maintain legislative supremacy and prevent the arbitrary exercise of subordinate power.

275. (B) Provide the information within the time specified by the Lokpal
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, mandates that any public servant who is directed by the Lokpal to provide information or documents must comply within the specified time frame. This requirement is essential for the effective functioning of the anti-corruption body's investigative powers. It ensures that officials cannot obstruct inquiries through delays, thereby promoting transparency and a prompt resolution of complaints.

276. (B) Regulator and provider of services
The concept of a welfare state envisions the government as a proactive entity that acts as both a regulator of social and economic life and a provider of essential public services. This proactive role requires the administration to have significant powers and discretionary authority to address complex societal needs. Administrative law ensures that these expanded functions are carried out fairly and accountably.

277. (B) Allows for effective judicial review by a higher body
Providing a reasoned order is a fundamental requirement that significantly aids in the process of judicial review. When an authority articulates

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the principle of equality before the law and institutional accountability at the highest levels.

261. (B) The Rule of Law
The ultimate and overarching purpose of administrative law is to uphold and protect the Rule of Law in the functioning of the state's executive branch. It ensures that public authorities act within their legal powers and follow fair, transparent, and reasonable procedures. By regulating the administration, this branch of law protects individual liberties from arbitrary state power and fosters accountability.

262. (B) Giving a hearing would have made no difference to the outcome
The 'useless formality' theory is an exception to the principles of natural justice. Under this theory, a court may choose not to quash a decision made without a hearing if it is absolutely clear that providing one would have made no difference to the final outcome. However, courts apply this exception very cautiously to ensure that procedural fairness is not easily bypassed.

263. (D) Properly and lawfully
When an administrative authority fails to consider relevant factors when making a decision, its action is considered legally invalid. Discretionary power must be exercised properly and lawfully by taking into account all pertinent information. Ignoring such considerations constitutes an abuse of discretion, as the authority has not performed the balanced evaluation required by law to reach a reasonable and fair conclusion.

264. (C) Within the scope of the powers delegated by Parliament
The primary purpose of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation is to examine the rules and regulations framed by the executive to ensure they remain within the scope of the powers delegated by Parliament. It checks for any instances of overreaching or unauthorized rule-making. By reporting to the legislature, the committee maintains a vital check on the executive's exercise of subordinate law-making authority.

265. (B) The Lokpal is an independent statutory body with its own inquiry wing
A primary difference between the Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is that the Lokpal is an independent statutory body specifically empowered with its own dedicated inquiry and prosecution wings. While the CVC has a broader role in overseeing general administrative vigilance, the Lokpal serves as the apex anti-corruption ombudsman with direct jurisdiction over high-ranking public functionaries, including Union Ministers.

266. (D) The law of contracts between private individuals
Administrative law focuses on the powers, procedures, and legal controls of public administrative bodies in their official dealings with citizens. It encompasses topics like administrative tribunals, delegated legislation, and judicial review. Private contract law, which governs agreements and disputes between individuals or private entities, is a branch of private law and is not part of the scope of administrative law.

267. (B) Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner
In the Mohinder Singh Gill case, the Supreme Court famously described the principle of Audi Alteram Partem as 'fair-play-in-action.' This phrase highlights that the core objective of natural justice is to ensure that administrative proceedings are conducted with a basic sense of fairness. It emphasizes that procedural standards are not just formalities but essential components for achieving just and legitimate outcomes.

268. (A) 2, 3, 1
The intensity of judicial review has increased over time. It began with basic checks for mala fides or bad faith. Later, the Wednesbury standard of unreasonableness (1947) provided a more structured test for extreme irrationality. Most recently, the doctrine of proportionality has emerged as an even more intensive standard, requiring a detailed balancing of interests, particularly in cases involving fundamental rights.

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286. (A) An appeal examines merits, while a review examines legality and fairness
A fundamental difference exists between an appeal and a judicial review. An appeal allows a higher body to re-examine the merits and correctness of a decision. In contrast, judicial review is primarily concerned with the legality of the decision-making process, ensuring that the authority acted within its powers, followed fair procedures, and was not irrational. Review focuses on how, while appeal covers what.

287. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Principles of natural justice are indeed fundamental to fair procedure and their breach renders an administrative decision void. While they are deeply rooted in the law, a legislature can expressly exclude their application in certain statutes if deemed necessary for public policy. Collectively, these three points define the nature, flexibility, and legal consequence of natural justice in the modern administrative state.

288. (B) Leaving out relevant considerations
When an administrative authority fails to consider a crucial and relevant report before making a decision, the action is liable to be quashed for leaving out relevant considerations. Legally, officials must evaluate all information pertinent to the case to act reasonably. Neglecting such material constitutes an abuse of discretion, as the authority has not properly performed the balanced assessment required by law.

289. (B) Judicial control
Judicial control is often considered the most effective mechanism for supervising delegated legislation. Unlike parliamentary or executive controls, which can be political in nature, judicial review is performed by independent courts focused on legality and constitutional validity. Courts have the unique power to strike down and quash any rule or regulation that exceeds the scope of the parent Act or violates fundamental rights.

290. (C) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act grants the Lokpal powers of superintendence and direction over the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in respect of matters referred to it by the Lokpal. This authority is intended to ensure that investigations into high-level corruption are conducted independently and effectively. It provides the Lokpal with the necessary machinery to fulfill its role as a national anti-corruption body.

291. (B) Law and fair procedure
Administrative law is designed to ensure that the administration acts according to the standards of law and fair procedure. It provides the legal framework that defines the powers of officials and the procedural safeguards that protect individuals. By requiring authorities to follow these principles, administrative law promotes accountability, transparency, and the rule of law, preventing the arbitrary or unfair exercise of state power.

292. (C) Principles of Natural Justice
The Latin maxim 'Audi Alteram Partem' is one of the two main pillars of the principles of natural justice. It requires that an individual be given a fair hearing before any administrative decision is taken that adversely affects their rights. This rule ensures procedural fairness and protects citizens against one-sided or arbitrary actions by public authorities, maintaining integrity in the administrative process.

293. (C) Restrict fundamental rights
The doctrine of proportionality is most frequently utilized by courts to review administrative actions that restrict or infringe upon the fundamental rights of citizens. It requires the state to demonstrate that the restriction is necessary and is the least intrusive means to achieve a legitimate public goal. This standard ensures that governmental powers are not used to excessively burden individual liberties protected by the Constitution.

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294. (A) Void
The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land, and any law, including statutory instruments and delegated legislation, must conform to its provisions. If a rule or regulation is found to be inconsistent with any part of the Constitution, particularly fundamental rights, it is held to be void and of no legal effect. This hierarchy maintains the primacy of constitutional values.

technical details and can be enacted much faster than parliamentary statutes. Additionally, it allows for the inclusion of expert input in complex areas where lawmakers may lack specific knowledge. These reasons collectively make delegated legislation an essential tool for efficient administration.

225. (A) A sitting Member of Parliament
To ensure the impartiality and independence of the institution, a sitting Member of Parliament is not eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson or a member of the Lokpal. The Act requires that appointees must not hold any office of profit or be associated with political parties at the time of their appointment, preventing potential conflicts of interest in corruption investigations.

226. (B) The executive or administrative agencies
Administrative law is primarily concerned with the legal control of the various organs of the executive branch and other administrative agencies. It provides the standards for their conduct and enables judicial review to ensure they act within their authority and follow fair procedures. By regulating these bodies, administrative law protects citizens from arbitrary actions and ensures that public power is exercised accountably.

227. (A) It is part of the process where an officer implements departmental policy
Institutional bias is often not considered a disqualifying factor because it is seen as an inherent part of administrative governance. Officials are expected to implement and uphold their department's policies as part of their professional duties. As long as the individual decision-maker remains personally impartial and follows fair procedures, the fact that they are part of a policy-driven institution is generally accepted.

228. (D) The decision is procedurally correct but leads to an outcome the court disagrees with
In judicial review, courts focus on the legality, rationality, and procedural fairness of an administrative decision. If a decision is made within the law and through a fair process, the court will not strike it down simply because it disagrees with the final outcome or the merits. The judiciary must not substitute its own opinion for the discretion of the administrative authority.

229. (D) The power to declare a legislative policy as a binding rule
Declaring a legislative policy and transforming it into a binding legal rule is an essential legislative function that only the Parliament or state assembly can perform. While the executive can be delegated the task of filling in details or implementing the law, it cannot be given the core power to determine the law's primary policy. This keeps the fundamental law-making authority with the people's representatives.

230. (B) Sweden
The concept of the Ombudsman originated in Sweden in the early 19th century. It was created as an independent office to investigate complaints from citizens against public officials and to protect people from administrative abuses. This model has since been adopted and adapted by many countries around the world, including India, where it takes the form of the Lokpal and Lokayukta.

231. (D) Compel it to perform a public duty it has failed to perform
The writ of Mandamus is issued by a higher court to an administrative authority to compel it to perform a specific public duty that it is legally required to do but has failed to perform. It is a vital tool for ensuring that officials do not ignore their statutory obligations. By mandating action, the judiciary ensures that the administration fulfills its legal responsibilities.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
It is a fundamental principle that all judicial and administrative bodies must observe natural justice to ensure that their decisions are reached fairly. These principles, such as the right to a fair hearing and the rule against bias, serve as a check on the potential for arbitrary exercise of power. By following these norms, authorities promote transparency and uphold the rule of law.

233. (B) Failure to exercise discretion
When a statute confers a power on an authority to act, the official has a legal duty to exercise that discretion. If the authority fails to take any action

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CHAPTER 09
Environmental Law

1. Which of the following best defines 'environmental pollution' as per the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) The presence of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings.
(B) The presence of any environmental pollutant in the environment.
(C) The contamination of water or alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water.
(D) Any unwanted change in the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of air, land, and water.

2. From which ancient Indian text does the concept of 'Panchabhutas' or the five great elements (earth, water, fire, air, and ether) primarily originate, forming a basis for environmental reverence?
(A) Vedic scriptures like the Upanishads
(B) Manusmriti
(C) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(D) Charaka Samhita

3. Identify the correct statement regarding the powers of the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
(A) The Central Government's powers are strictly limited to providing advisory support to state governments on diverse ecological issues.
(B) The Central Government can only initiate action following a formal and documented request by the Central Pollution Control Board.
(C) The Central Government can take all necessary measures to protect and improve the overall quality of the environment.
(D) These powers are exclusively restricted to the prevention of air pollution and do not extend to water or soil contamination.

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4. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted to put a check on the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
Reason (R) : The Act mandates that every state government must obtain prior approval from the Central Government before de-reserving a reserved forest or using forest land for any non-forest purpose.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

5. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
(A) To prohibit the hunting of wild animals specified in the schedules.
(B) To provide for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants.
(C) To promote the commercial exploitation of forest timber.
(D) To regulate the international trade in endangered species.

6. If a factory releases a chemical effluent into a river that was not present before and which makes the water unfit for drinking, this situation would be an application of which concept?
(A) Environmental impact
(B) Environmental pollution
(C) Environmental pollutant
(D) Ecological imbalance

7. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Brundtland Commission

Report, Our Common Future, provided the most widely accepted definition of sustainable development.

Statement II : The report was commissioned by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio in 1992.

(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

8. Match the following lists and select the correct option.

List I: (Global Environmental Problem)
P. Ozone Layer Depletion
Q. Acid Rain
R. Global Warming
S. Eutrophication

List II: (Primary Associated Chemical/ Substance)
1. Carbon Dioxide
2. Nitrates and Phosphates
3. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
4. Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

9. Which of the following statements about the types of environmental pollution is incorrect?
(A) Air pollution involves the release of harmful substances like SO2, NOx, and particulate matter into the atmosphere.
(B) Water pollution can be caused by point sources like industrial discharge pipes and non-point sources like agricultural runoff.
(C) Noise pollution is measured in calories and primarily affects marine life.
(D) Soil pollution results from the presence of xenobiotics or other alterations in the natural soil environment.

10. What is the most appropriate description of a 'pollutant' in the context of environmental law?
(A) Any substance whose nature or concentration can cause harm to the environment or living organisms.
(B) Any substance synthesized through human industrial processes and released into local natural habitats.
(C) Any solid, liquid, or dissolved chemical compound found within bodies of water or industrial drainage.
(D) Any gaseous byproduct or exhaust emission released from heavy motor vehicles or commercial airplanes.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Indian ancient culture and environment protection:
1. The worship of trees, rivers, and animals was a common practice.
2. The concept of 'Dharma' often included duties towards nature.
3. Kautilya's Arthashastra prescribed penalties for cutting down trees and creating pollution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

12. The discharge of untreated sewage into a river, causing a decrease in dissolved oxygen and a fish kill, is an example of a cause-and-effect relationship in which type of pollution?
(A) Air pollution
(B) Water pollution
(C) Soil pollution
(D) Noise pollution

13. Identify the incorrect pair regarding environmental legislation in India.
(A) Water Act : 1974
(B) Air Act : 1981
(C) Wild Life (Protection) Act : 1986
(D) Forest (Conservation) Act : 1980

14. Arrange the following legal and policy milestones in India in chronological order of their inception.
1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
3. The Forest (Conservation) Act
4. The Environment (Protection) Act

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4

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(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

15. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which authority is empowered to declare an area as a Sanctuary or a National Park?
(A) The State Government
(B) The Central Government
(C) The National Board for Wild Life
(D) The local municipal corporation

16. What is the primary focus of the principle of 'Sustainable Development'?
(A) Maximizing national economic growth and industrial output at all costs, regardless of the ecological impact.
(B) Balancing present environmental and economic needs without compromising the requirements of future generations.
(C) Prioritizing absolute environmental protection and conservation above all forms of industrial and urban development.
(D) Transitioning back to a pre-industrial and purely agrarian society to ensure the conservation of all natural resources.

17. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is often referred to as an umbrella legislation.
Reason (R) : It provides a framework for the Central Government to coordinate the activities of various central and state authorities established under other environmental laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

18. Which statement correctly describes a key feature of the Montreal Protocol?
(A) It is a global agreement to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
(B) It sets binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
(C) It aims to conserve biological diversity and ensure the sustainable use of its components.
(D) It established the Polluter Pays principle as a global norm.

19. A new industrial project is proposed near a dense forest. As per Indian law, before the project can begin, it must undergo a process to evaluate its potential environmental consequences. This process is known as:
(A) Environmental Audit
(B) Environmental Due Diligence
(C) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
(D) Environmental Risk Analysis

20. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a statutory organization constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
Statement II : The CPCB is entrusted with the powers and functions under both the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

21. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Ancient Indian Concept/Text)
P. Atharvaveda
Q. Ashokan Edicts
R. Sacred Groves
S. Kautilya's Arthashastra
List II: (Relevance to Environment)
1. State-managed forest administration and pollution control
2. Hymns in praise of nature and its elements
3. Injunctions on animal welfare and planting of trees
4. Community-based conservation of biodiversity hot-spots
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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S. Specified Plant

List II: (Relevant Act)

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
4. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

56. The enrichment of a water body with nutrients, typically compounds containing nitrogen and phosphorus, leading to excessive growth of algae is known as:
(A) Eutrophication
(B) Biomagnification
(C) Acidification
(D) Salinization

57. All of the following are global environmental problems EXCEPT:
(A) Climate Change
(B) Deforestation
(C) Tsunami formation
(D) Loss of Biodiversity

58. Identify the correct pair related to ancient Indian environmental protection.
(A) Kautilya's Arthashastra : Prescribed fines for polluting water
(B) Manusmriti : Promoted hunting for sport
(C) Ashoka's Edicts : Mandated construction of factories
(D) Vedas : Encouraged deforestation for agriculture

59. If a state government wants to divert a part of a 'Reserved Forest' for mining, which legislation's approval process is most critical?
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
(D) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

60. The Precautionary Principle, adopted in Indian environmental jurisprudence, suggests that:
(A) Environmental protection measures can only be taken after conclusive scientific proof of harm.
(B) Lack of full scientific certainty shall not justify postponing measures to prevent serious environmental damage.
(C) All developmental activities should be stopped immediately to prevent any potential ecological harm.
(D) The total cost of pollution and remediation should be borne exclusively by the Central Government.

61. What is the term for the presence of a substance in the environment which, due to its chemical composition or quantity, is harmful to living beings?
(A) Environmental factor
(B) Environmental medium
(C) Environmental pollutant
(D) Environmental component

62. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, initially did not include noise as an air pollutant.
Statement II : Noise was included within the definition of 'air pollutant' through an amendment in 1987.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

63. The tradition of considering certain rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna as sacred in India has historically served as a cultural mechanism for:
(A) Preventing their pollution
(B) Promoting river transportation
(C) Encouraging dam construction
(D) Regulating fishing rights

64. The primary legal framework for the protection and management of forests before the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was:
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(D) The British colonial forest policies

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damage caused.
(B) Consumers of a final product should pay a specific luxury tax for potential environmental pollution.
(C) The government should pay for all pollution cleanup activities through a general public tax system.
(D) The person responsible for pollution should bear the costs of preventing and remedying environmental damage.

31. Which of the following is considered a 'non-point source' of water pollution?
(A) Agricultural runoff from a large farm.
(B) A discharge pipe from a municipal sewage treatment plant.
(C) A leaking underground storage tank at a gas station.
(D) A smokestack from a power plant.

32. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In ancient India, the protection of the environment was often considered a religious and moral duty.
Statement II : Texts like the Manusmriti contain specific injunctions against the pollution of water bodies.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

33. What is a key difference between a National Park and a Wildlife Sanctuary under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
(A) National Parks are reserved for mammalian fauna while Sanctuaries are designated for avian species.
(B) Human activity is prohibited in National Parks, whereas certain rights can be allowed in Sanctuaries.
(C) Hunting is strictly permitted in a National Park but is categorically banned in a Wildlife Sanctuary.
(D) National Parks are managed by the Central Government while Sanctuaries are managed by local tribes.

34. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) is a binding international treaty.
Reason (R) : The Rio Declaration consists of 27 principles intended to guide countries in achieving sustainable development.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. The concept of 'Air Pollution Control Area' is a key provision under which Indian legislation?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

36. A person throwing domestic waste into a nearby lake is contributing to what type of pollution?
(A) Air Pollution
(B) Noise Pollution
(C) Soil Pollution
(D) Water Pollution

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB):
1. It is a statutory body.
2. Its functions are limited to the prevention and control of water pollution only.
3. It can issue direct orders to industries to close down if they violate pollution norms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

38. The ancient Indian practice of maintaining 'sacred groves' is a significant example of:
(A) A government-led afforestation program.
(B) A traditional form of community-based biodiversity conservation.
(C) A system for commercial timber extraction.

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(D) A religious practice with no ecological benefits.

39. Match the following lists and select the correct option.

List I: (Principle of International Environmental Law)

P. Precautionary Principle
Q. Polluter Pays Principle
R. Principle of Inter-generational Equity
S. Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

List II: (Core Idea)

1. The present generation has a duty to protect the environment for future generations.
2. Developed countries have a greater responsibility to address environmental degradation.
3. The party responsible for pollution should bear the cost of its management.
4. Lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

40. An animal listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, such as the Tiger, is accorded:

(A) The absolute highest level of legal protection against hunting and trade.
(B) The lowest level of protection with regulated hunting allowed seasonally.
(C) Protection exclusively within the boundaries of a designated National Park.
(D) The status of 'vermin' which allows it to be hunted freely by landowners.

41. Arrange the following international agreements in the correct chronological order of their adoption.

1. Montreal Protocol
2. Kyoto Protocol
3. Paris Agreement
4. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Choose the correct sequence:

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

42. Which of the following is NOT a type of environmental pollution?

(A) Tectonic pollution from earthquakes
(B) Thermal pollution from power plants
(C) Radioactive pollution from nuclear waste
(D) Soil pollution from industrial chemicals

43. In the context of the Air Act, 1981, which body is primarily responsible for laying down standards for the quality of air?

(A) The State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)
(B) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) The National Green Tribunal (NGT)
(D) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

44. Which statement about the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is incorrect?

(A) It applies to all types of forests in India.
(B) It gives state governments the final authority to de-reserve forest land.
(C) It aims to prevent the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
(D) Violation of the Act's provisions is a punishable offense.

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45. The 'Chipko Movement' in India, where villagers hugged trees to prevent them from being felled, is a modern manifestation of which ancient Indian value?

(A) The pursuit of economic wealth (Artha).
(B) The focus on ritual sacrifice (Yajna).
(C) The reverence for life and nature (Ahimsa).
(D) The system of social hierarchy (Varna).

46. What was the primary outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Earth Summit, in 1992?

(A) The universal adoption of the Montreal Protocol on ozone substances.
(B) The creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
(C) The establishment of the Polluter Pays principle as binding law.
(D) The adoption of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and key conventions.

47. The concept of inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property is central to the definition of:
(A) 'Environment' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
(B) 'Pollutant' under the Air Act.
(C) 'Wildlife' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
(D) 'Sustainable Development' in the Brundtland Report.

48. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, was the first major comprehensive environmental legislation enacted in India after the Stockholm Conference.
Statement II : The Act established the Central and State Pollution Control Boards to implement its provisions.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

49. An industrial unit operating in an 'Air Pollution Control Area' wishes to expand its operations. According to the Air Act, 1981, what must it do first?
(A) Inform the local police station.
(B) Obtain consent from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
(C) Publish an advertisement in the newspaper.
(D) Plant an equivalent number of trees.

50. What is the most significant power granted to the Central Government under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) The power to issue directions, including closure of an industry or stoppage of electricity/water supply.
(B) The power to collect water samples.
(C) The power to advise state governments on pollution control.
(D) The power to declare a national holiday on World Environment Day.

51. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, prohibits the hunting of specified wild animals.
Reason (R) : The primary objective of the Act is to ensure the protection and conservation of the country's wildlife and their habitats.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. The global problem of ozone layer depletion is primarily caused by the release of:
(A) Carbon dioxide and methane.
(B) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
(C) Heavy metals like lead and mercury.
(D) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.

53. Consider the following statements about the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
1. It was enacted in the wake of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
2. It empowers the Central Government to set standards for environmental quality.
3. It does not provide for citizen's suits against polluters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

54. The hymns in the Atharvaveda that describe the Earth as a mother and its inhabitants as her children reflect an ancient Indian ethic of:
(A) Anthropocentrism
(B) Ecocentrism
(C) Technocentrism
(D) Economic utilitarianism

55. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Term)
P. Environmental Pollutant
Q. Air Pollutant
R. Stream

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22. The term environment as defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Water, air, and land
(B) The economic policies of the government
(C) Human beings and other living creatures
(D) The inter-relationship between water, air, land, and living organisms

23. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the classification of forests under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
(A) The Act provides for the constitution of 'Reserved Forests' with a high degree of protection.
(B) The Act allows for the creation of 'Village Forests' for use by a village community.
(C) The Act includes a category called 'Protected Forests' where the government has proprietary rights but certain uses are permitted.
(D) The Act defines 'Community Forests' to be managed solely by non-governmental organizations.

24. Consider the following statements about the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:
1. It provides for six schedules to accord varying degrees of protection to fauna and flora.
2. Hunting of animals listed in Schedule I is absolutely prohibited, except under specific conditions like self-defense.
3. The Act established the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

25. The 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment is a significant milestone primarily because it:
(A) Led to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol.
(B) Served as the first major international forum to address ecological protection as a primary concern.
(C) Was the first major global conference to make the environment a major issue.
(D) Created the Paris Agreement on climate change.

26. Which type of pollution is characterized by the presence of excessive sound that may be harmful to human health and the environment?
(A) Noise pollution
(B) Thermal pollution
(C) Light pollution
(D) Radioactive pollution

27. The reverence for the 'Peepal' tree (Ficus religiosa) in Indian culture is a prominent example of:
(A) A purely superstitious belief with no ecological basis.
(B) A government-mandated conservation effort.
(C) A practice imported from Western environmentalism.
(D) A custom promoting the conservation of a keystone species.

28. Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, what is the primary function of a State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)?
(A) To advise the Central Government on all matters concerning the environment.
(B) To plan and execute a state-wide program for the prevention, control, or abatement of water pollution.
(C) To exclusively regulate industrial emissions into the air.
(D) To declare and manage national parks and sanctuaries within the state.

29. The main objective of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is to:
(A) Increase the timber revenue for state governments.
(B) Regulate the hunting of wild animals in forest areas.
(C) Conserve forests by restricting de-reservation and use of forest land for non-forest purposes.
(D) Promote social forestry on non-forest lands.

30. The Polluter Pays Principle implies that:
(A) The polluter should be imprisoned immediately regardless of the severity of the

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65. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to which of the following?
(A) United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
(B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(C) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
(D) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

66. A large-scale fish death in a pond due to the sudden discharge of hot water from a nearby power plant is an example of:
(A) Thermal pollution
(B) Noise pollution
(C) Eutrophication
(D) Air pollution

67. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence.
1. The Rio Earth Summit (UNCED)
2. The Brundtland Commission Report Our Common Future
3. The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment
4. The adoption of the Paris Agreement

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

68. Consider the following statements about 'Reserved Forests' under the Indian Forest Act, 1927:
1. They are constituted by the State Government.
2. Most activities like grazing and cultivation are prohibited unless specifically permitted.
3. They represent the highest level of protection among the forest types defined in the Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

69. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' acknowledges that all countries do not share equal responsibility for environmental problems.
Reason (R) : Historically, developed countries have contributed more to global environmental degradation and possess greater financial and technological capacity to address it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

70. The power to declare an area to be a 'Sanctuary' vests with the:
(A) Central Government
(B) State Government
(C) National Board for Wild Life
(D) District Collector

71. Which of the following is NOT a direct consequence of deforestation?
(A) Soil erosion
(B) Loss of biodiversity
(C) Disruption of the water cycle
(D) Ozone layer depletion

72. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Legislation)
P. The Water Act, 1974
Q. The Air Act, 1981
R. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
S. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
List II: (Key Provision/Concept)
1. Umbrella legislation
2. Schedules for animal protection
3. Air Pollution Control Areas
4. Consent to establish/operate
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

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73. The ancient Indian scripture 'Arthashastra', attributed to Kautilya, contains provisions related to:
(A) The worship of sun and moon gods only.
(B) The philosophical basis of sustainable development.
(C) The administration of forests, wildlife, and penalties for environmental offenses.
(D) The methods for international environmental diplomacy.

74. The concept of 'sustainable development' seeks to balance which three core pillars?
(A) Environment, Social Equity, and Economic Viability
(B) Environment, Economy, and Technology
(C) Society, Politics, and Culture
(D) Tradition, Modernity, and Globalization

75. Under the Water Act, 1974, before establishing any industry that is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent, what is mandatory?
(A) To inform the local municipal authority.
(B) To conduct an environmental audit.
(C) To secure a license from the central government.
(D) To obtain the prior consent of the State Pollution Control Board.

76. The increase in the concentration of toxic substances in the tissues of organisms at successively higher levels in a food chain is known as:
(A) Eutrophication
(B) Biomagnification
(C) Bioremediation
(D) Bioaccumulation

77. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Forest Act, 1927 is primarily a law for the conservation of biodiversity.
Statement II : The main purpose of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was to regulate the transit of forest produce and levy duties on it.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

78. The fifth pillar edict of Emperor Ashoka is historically significant for environmental protection because it:
(A) Declared the first national park in India.
(B) Prohibited the construction of dams on major rivers.
(C) Mandated the compulsory planting of ten trees by every citizen.
(D) Provided a list of animals and birds that should not be killed and set up animal hospitals.

79. The term 'environmental pollution' is defined in which section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Section 2(c)
(B) Section 2(a)
(C) Section 2(b)
(D) Section 2(d)

80. A major limitation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, before its amendment, was that:
(A) It did not create Pollution Control Boards.
(B) It did not include noise as a pollutant.
(C) It did not cover industrial pollution.
(D) It only applied to metropolitan cities.

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81. Which of the following global issues is primarily addressed by the UNFCCC and its subsequent protocols?
(A) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste
(B) Climate change due to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions
(C) Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer
(D) Conservation of migratory species

82. The act of setting aside a patch of forest and dedicating it to a local deity, thereby protecting it from exploitation, is a custom known as maintaining a:
(A) Sacred Grove
(B) National Park
(C) Biosphere Reserve
(D) Community Reserve

83. Which statement about the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) is incorrect?
(A) It is a statutory body constituted under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(B) It is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
(C) Its approval is unnecessary for infrastructure projects in or around National Parks.
(D) Its primary role is to promote measures for the conservation and development of wildlife.

84. The release of untreated industrial waste containing heavy metals into the soil would be classified as:
(A) Air pollution
(B) Water pollution
(C) Noise pollution
(D) Soil pollution

85. Consider the following international environmental principles:
1. Polluter Pays Principle
2. Precautionary Principle
3. Principle of Inter-generational Equity
Which of the statements given above is/are correct regarding integration into Indian environmental jurisprudence?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

86. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 significantly curtailed the powers of State Governments with respect to forest lands.
Reason (R) : Prior approval of the Central Government became mandatory for any de-reservation of forests or for the use of forest land for non-forest purposes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following is not a function of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?
(A) Advising the Central Government on matters of pollution.
(B) Planning and executing nationwide programs for pollution control.
(C) Laying down standards for the quality of air and water.
(D) Declaring wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.

88. The concept of 'five elements' or 'Panchabhutas' (Prithvi, Jal, Agni, Vayu, Akash) in ancient Indian thought signifies:
(A) The fundamental components of the cosmos and the human body, emphasizing an integral connection with nature.
(B) Five different types of pollution.
(C) Five key laws for environmental protection.
(D) Five gods to be worshipped for a good harvest.

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89. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Conference/Protocol)
P. Stockholm Conference
Q. Rio Earth Summit
R. Kyoto Protocol
S. Paris Agreement
List II: (Year of Adoption)
1. 1997
2. 2015
3. 1972
4. 1992
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

90. What is the most appropriate description of 'sustainable development'?
(A) Developing present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
(B) A mode of development that ensures maximum economic returns in the shortest time.
(C) A development strategy that focuses solely on environmental conservation, ignoring human needs.
(D) The process of replacing all natural ecosystems with man-made infrastructure.

91. Which Act provides for citizen's suit provision, allowing a person to file a complaint regarding

an offence under the Act after giving a notice of 60 days?
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

92. The formation of photochemical smog is a phenomenon associated with:
(A) Water Pollution
(B) Air Pollution
(C) Soil Pollution
(D) Noise Pollution

93. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was enacted to primarily regulate the felling of trees by private individuals.
Statement II : The Act's main purpose is to check the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes by state governments and other authorities.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

94. The 'Bishnoi' community of Rajasthan is renowned for its historical and continuing tradition of:
(A) Building large dams for irrigation.
(B) Practicing shifting cultivation.
(C) Developing industrial zones in desert areas.
(D) Protecting trees (especially 'Khejri') and wild animals (like 'Blackbuck') as a religious tenet.

95. All animals and plants are protected under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, through their inclusion in one of the:
(A) Six Schedules of the Act
(B) Four chapters of the Act
(C) Eighteen biosphere reserves
(D) National Action Plans

96. The main objective of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was:
(A) To set binding targets for phasing out CFCs.
(B) To create a framework for international cooperation in research, monitoring, and information exchange concerning the ozone layer.
(C) To ban the international trade in ivory.
(D) To establish the Green Climate Fund.

97. An environmental pollutant as defined by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is:
(A) Only radioactive substances released from nuclear power plants.
(B) Any substance in concentration that may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment.
(C) Only waste generated from households.
(D) Any substance that is not naturally found in the environment.

98. The composition and functions of the Central Pollution Control Board are detailed in which Act?
(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

99. Arrange the following forest categories under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, in descending order of protection and restriction.
1. Protected Forest
2. Village Forest
3. Reserved Forest

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

100. The concept of 'inter-generational equity' in environmental law means:
(A) All individuals of the current generation have an equal right to use natural resources.
(B) Developed and developing countries have equal responsibility for environmental protection.
(C) All living species have an equal right to exist.
(D) Holding natural resources in trust for future generations and passing them on in a non-degraded state.

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101. Consider the following statements about global environmental problems:
1. Acid rain is caused by the atmospheric reaction of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
2. Global warming is primarily caused by the depletion of the ozone layer.
3. Biodiversity loss is accelerated by habitat destruction and fragmentation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

102. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The penalties prescribed under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 were considered inadequate to act as a strong deterrent.
Reason (R) : The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for more stringent penalties, including imprisonment up to five years or a fine up to one lakh rupees, or both.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

103. The excessive use of fertilizers in agriculture often leads to which type of pollution?
(A) Air pollution through dust particles.
(B) Noise pollution from farm machinery.
(C) Thermal pollution of the soil.
(D) Non-point source water pollution through runoff.

104. Which ancient text provides a detailed account of state-controlled forestry, including the appointment of a Superintendent of Forests and classification of forests based on produce?
(A) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(B) The Vedas
(C) The Upanishads
(D) Manusmriti

105. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Term from Wild Life Act)
P. Schedule I
Q. Vermin
R. National Park
S. Sanctuary
List II: (Meaning)
1. An area where certain rights of people can be permitted.
2. Animals which may be hunted as specified in Schedule V.
3. An area with no rights permitted and higher protection status.
4. Animals afforded absolute protection.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

106. The 'Rio+20' Conference, held in 2012, primarily focused on which two themes?
(A) The green economy for poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development.
(B) Global ozone layer depletion and the management of hazardous chemical wastes.
(C) The banning of nuclear weaponry and the promotion of international world peace.
(D) Regulating international maritime fishing and controlling global deep-sea trade.

107. Which of the following is an example of a 'point source' of water pollution?
(A) Runoff from agricultural fields into a river.
(B) Acid rain falling over a large forest area.
(C) Contaminated water percolating from a landfill over a wide area.
(D) A specific industrial discharge pipe emptying into a lake.

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108. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 grants rule-making power to the:
(A) State Governments
(B) Central Government
(C) Central Pollution Control Board
(D) Supreme Court of India

109. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Water Pollution : Caused by industrial effluents.

(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

146. A factory that continues to discharge pollutants into a river despite orders from the State Pollution Control Board can be prosecuted under:
(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) The Indian Penal Code only
(C) The Factories Act, 1948
(D) The Companies Act, 2013

147. Who is the chairperson of the National Board for Wild Life as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
(A) The Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Prime Minister of India
(D) A retired Supreme Court Judge

148. The primary international treaty designed to phase out substances responsible for ozone depletion is the:
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Paris Agreement
(C) Basel Convention
(D) Montreal Protocol

149. The concept of 'ahimsa' (non-violence) in Indian philosophy, particularly in Jainism and Buddhism, extends compassion and protection to:
(A) Only human beings
(B) Only domesticated animals
(C) All living beings, including animals and plants
(D) Only members of one's own community

150. Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming?
(A) Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
(B) Oxygen (O2)
(C) Methane (CH4)
(D) Nitrous Oxide (N2O)

151. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Any person can file a complaint in a court regarding an offense under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
Reason (R) : The Act requires that the person must give a notice of not less than sixty days to the Central Government or the competent authority before filing the complaint.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

152. Under which Act can the State Government declare its intention to constitute any area as an 'air pollution control area'?
(A) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(D) The Indian Forest Act, 1927

153. Consider the following statements about the schedules in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:
1. Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II list animals with the highest protection.
2. Schedule V lists animals that are considered 'vermin' and can be hunted.
3. Schedule VI lists specified plants that are prohibited from cultivation and trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

154. The principle that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations is known as:
(A) Principle of Inter-generational Equity
(B) Polluter Pays Principle
(C) Precautionary Principle
(D) Public Trust Doctrine

155. Match the following lists and select the correct option.

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119. Consider the following statements about the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:
1. It prohibits hunting of animals listed in Schedules I, II, III, and IV.
2. It provides for the appointment of a Chief Wildlife Warden for each state.
3. It does not contain any provisions for the protection of plants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

120. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Environmental Principle)
P. Polluter Pays Principle
Q. Precautionary Principle
R. Public Trust Doctrine
S. Absolute Liability Principle
List II: (Supreme Court Case where it was prominently applied)
1. Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India
2. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
3. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India
4. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

121. The main cause of 'Acid Rain' is the atmospheric presence of:
(A) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
(B) Methane and chlorofluorocarbons
(C) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen
(D) Dust and particulate matter

122. Under the Water Act of 1974, the term 'stream' includes:
(A) All of the above
(B) River and watercourse only
(C) Inland water and subterranean waters only
(D) Sea or tidal waters to such extent as the State Government may specify

123. The worship of animals like the cow, snake (Naga), and monkey (Hanuman) in Indian customs can be seen as a traditional form of:
(A) Pest control
(B) Domestication practice
(C) Superstitious ritual with no conservation value
(D) Species conservation

124. The fundamental purpose of declaring an area as a 'National Park' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is:
(A) To promote tourism and recreational activities.
(B) To protect, propagate, or develop wildlife therein or its environment.
(C) To allow for sustainable extraction of forest produce.
(D) To establish industrial estates in remote areas.

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125. The common but differentiated responsibilities principle, central to climate change negotiations, means:
(A) All countries must reduce emissions by the same percentage regardless of history.
(B) Environmental action is the exclusive responsibility of developing and emerging nations.
(C) All countries share responsibility, but developed ones must lead due to historical emissions.
(D) Environmental responsibilities are solely the concern of the United Nations Secretariat.

126. The introduction of invasive alien species is a major threat to:
(A) Cultural heritage
(B) National security
(C) Economic inflation
(D) Native biodiversity

127. The power to give directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 includes the power to direct:
(A) Both (A) and (B).
(B) The closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process.
(C) The stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).

165. The Smritis and Dharmashastras in ancient India contained injunctions that:
(A) Encouraged rapid industrialization.
(B) Promoted hunting of all animals for sport.
(C) Made the cutting of green trees a punishable offence.
(D) Advocated for converting all forests into agricultural land.

166. A chemical factory secretly buries its toxic waste underground, which later leaches into the groundwater, contaminating wells in a nearby village. This is a case of:
(A) Air and noise pollution
(B) Soil and water pollution
(C) Thermal and radioactive pollution
(D) Light and visual pollution

167. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a very short Act with only five sections.
Reason (R) : Despite its brevity, it is a highly effective piece of legislation that has significantly slowed down the rate of deforestation by making central government approval mandatory for forest diversion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

168. Which body is empowered to advise the Central Government on any matter concerning the prevention and control of water and air pollution?
(A) The Central Pollution Control Board
(B) The National Green Tribunal
(C) The NITI Aayog
(D) The Law Commission of India

169. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
(A) It establishes a National Board for Wild Life.
(B) It prohibits trade in trophies and animal articles made from scheduled animals.
(C) It does not provide for the protection of any plant species.
(D) It allows state governments to declare any wild animal as vermin for a specified area and period.

170. The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon, but its enhancement by human activities is causing global warming. This enhancement is mainly due to increased concentrations of:
(A) Carbon dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous oxide
(B) Diatomic Oxygen and atmospheric Nitrogen
(C) Sulphur dioxide and various Particulate matter
(D) Stratospheric Ozone and Chlorofluorocarbons

171. Consider the following statements:
1. The Water Act, 1974, provides for a joint board for two or more contiguous states.
2. The State Pollution Control Boards are completely independent of the State Governments.
3. The Boards are empowered to take samples of effluents for analysis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

172. The ancient Indian concept of treating nature as a mother (Mata Bhumih Putroham Prithivyah– Earth is my mother, I am her son) originates from:
(A) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(B) The Atharvaveda
(C) Manusmriti
(D) The Nyaya school of philosophy

173. The classification of forests into 'Reserved', 'Protected', and 'Village' forests is a key feature of:
(A) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(B) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

174. The principle of polluter pays was explicitly incorporated into which of the following international declarations?

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136. A person is found collecting a rare orchid (a specified plant) from a National Park without a permit. This act is an offence under:
(A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Plant Quarantine Order, 2003

137. The 'Chipko Andolan' is primarily associated with which form of environmental action?
(A) Anti-dam protests
(B) Wildlife protection movement
(C) Forest conservation movement
(D) River cleaning campaign

138. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (International Convention)
P. UNFCCC
Q. CBD
R. Montreal Protocol
S. Stockholm Convention
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Persistent Organic Pollutants
2. Ozone Depleting Substances
3. Climate Change
4. Biological Diversity
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

139. The gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans is referred to as:
(A) Ozone depletion
(B) Acid rain
(C) Eutrophication
(D) Global warming

140. Which Act established the Central and State Pollution Control Boards?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

141. The protection of 'sacred groves' in many parts of India is an example of a traditional practice rooted in:
(A) State legislation
(B) International environmental treaties
(C) Community faith and reverence for nature
(D) The need for scientific research areas

142. What is the fundamental difference in legal status between a 'Reserved Forest' and a 'Protected Forest' under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
(A) 'Reserved Forests' are owned by the community while 'Protected Forests' are owned by the state.
(B) 'Reserved Forests' are meant for wildlife while 'Protected Forests' are for timber extraction.
(C) There is no legal difference between the two; the terms are used interchangeably in court.
(D) In 'Reserved Forests', everything is prohibited unless permitted; in 'Protected Forests', the reverse applies.

143. The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are a key component of which international agreement?
(A) The Paris Agreement
(B) The Kyoto Protocol
(C) The Montreal Protocol
(D) Agenda 21

144. Decibel (dB) is the unit used to measure the intensity of:
(A) Heat
(B) Sound
(C) Light
(D) Radioactivity

145. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is a specific legislation that deals only with hazardous waste management.
Statement II : The Act is an umbrella law that empowers the Central Government to take comprehensive measures to protect the environment.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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(B) Air Pollution : Caused by vehicular emissions.
(C) Noise Pollution : Caused by depletion of the ozone layer.
(D) Soil Pollution : Caused by excessive use of pesticides.

110. Which statement best reflects the ethos of ancient Indian culture towards the environment?
(A) Nature was seen as a commodity to be exploited for maximum human benefit.
(B) A sense of apathy and disregard for environmental cleanliness prevailed.
(C) Human beings were considered superior to nature and entitled to dominate it.
(D) Nature was venerated, emphasizing a harmonious relationship between humans and the natural world.

111. The diversion of forest land for a non-forest purpose, such as the construction of a dam, requires prior approval from the Central Government under which Act?
(A) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

112. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 led to the creation of which major international body?
(A) The World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(C) The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
(D) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

113. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 applies to the whole of India.
Statement II : The Act empowers the State Pollution Control Boards to declare any area as an air pollution control area.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

114. The addition of unwanted and harmful substances to the soil, such as non-biodegradable plastics and toxic chemicals, is termed as:
(A) Soil pollution
(B) Soil erosion
(C) Soil conservation
(D) Soil salinization

115. A developer is denied permission to build a hotel in a core area of a National Park. This denial is justified primarily under the provisions of:
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(D) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894

116. The concept of sustainable development was formally defined for the first time in the:
(A) Stockholm Declaration (1972)
(B) Rio Declaration (1992)
(C) Kyoto Protocol (1997)
(D) Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987)

117. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, filled many gaps in the existing environmental laws in India.
Reason (R) : It was a specific legislation dealing only with air pollution from vehicles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. Which ancient Indian tradition involved the protection of flora and fauna in specific patches of land, often on religious grounds?
(A) The practice of Yajna (sacrificial fire)
(B) The maintenance of Sacred Groves (Devarai/Kavu)
(C) The caste system (Varna)
(D) The construction of Stupas

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List I: (Ancient Tradition/Concept)
P. Worship of River Ganga
Q. Bishnoi community's principles
R. Panchabhuta concept
S. Ashoka's edicts
List II: (Environmental Significance)
1. State-sponsored conservation and animal welfare
2. Integral relationship between humans and the five elements of nature
3. Protection of water body through reverence
4. Religious tenet to protect trees and animals
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

156. The degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities, is called:
(A) Deforestation
(B) Desertification
(C) Acidification
(D) Eutrophication

157. Who has the power to take samples of air or emission from any chimney, flue or duct under the Air Act, 1981?
(A) Any police officer
(B) The owner of the industry only
(C) Any person authorized by the State Board in this behalf
(D) A magistrate of the district

158. Identify the correct statement regarding 'Protected Forests' under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
(A) Areas where human activities are prohibited, similar to the status of a National Park.
(B) Forest lands managed exclusively by local village communities for sustainable harvesting.
(C) Forest categories that are legally synonymous with 'Reserved Forests' under the Act.
(D) State forests where the government may reserve trees and prohibit certain actions.

159. The 'Clean Development Mechanism' (CDM) was a flexible mechanism established under which international agreement?
(A) The Kyoto Protocol
(B) The Paris Agreement
(C) The Montreal Protocol
(D) The Rio Declaration

160. The Indian custom of not cutting certain trees like Peepal and Banyan is a form of traditional:
(A) Agroforestry
(B) Species conservation
(C) Social forestry
(D) Commercial forestry

161. The term environmental pollution means the presence in the environment of any:
(A) Natural substance
(B) Environmental pollutant
(C) Living organism
(D) Form of energy

162. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides for the creation of National Parks and Sanctuaries.
Statement II : The degree of protection and restriction of human activities is identical in both National Parks and Sanctuaries.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

163. The primary legislative response in India to the Stockholm Conference Declaration was the enactment of:
(A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

164. The loss of biodiversity is a major global environmental problem because:
(A) It significantly reduces the aesthetic value and recreational potential of the landscape.
(B) It is an ecological issue that primarily affects only developing and agrarian nations.
(C) It acts as the direct and singular cause of rapid anthropogenic climate change.
(D) It can lead to ecosystem instability and the loss of essential ecosystem services.

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128. Arrange the following legislations chronologically based on their year of enactment:
1. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
2. The National Green Tribunal Act
3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
4. The Biological Diversity Act

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

129. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Forest Act, 1927, is a colonial-era law primarily focused on state control over forests and their commercial exploitation.
Statement II : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, represents a shift in focus towards conservation by restricting the diversion of forest land.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

130. The pillars of Ashoka, with their inscriptions promoting dhamma (moral law) and compassion towards all living beings, are a testament to:
(A) The state's early role in promoting ethical conduct, including environmental welfare.
(B) Ancient Indian achievements in metallurgy.
(C) The military prowess of the Mauryan empire.
(D) The development of ancient trade routes.

131. The term 'wildlife' in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 includes:
(A) Only specific mammal and bird species found within legally designated forest areas.
(B) Only those mammalian species currently listed as endangered on the international Red List.
(C) Any animal, plant habitat member, or aquatic vegetation including bees, butterflies, and crustacea.
(D) All varieties of domesticated animals and commercial livestock used for agricultural purposes.

132. The main agenda or action plan for sustainable development adopted at the Rio Earth Summit (1992) is known as:
(A) The Kyoto Protocol
(B) The Montreal Protocol
(C) The Paris Agreement
(D) Agenda 21

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133. Which of the following is not a primary source of water pollution?
(A) Industrial effluents
(B) Domestic sewage
(C) Photosynthesis by aquatic plants
(D) Agricultural run-off

134. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Noise was included as an air pollutant under the Air Act, 1981, through an amendment.
Reason (R) : This allowed the Pollution Control Boards to frame and enforce rules for controlling noise pollution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. Consider the following statements regarding the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:
1. It applies only to reserved forests and protected forests.
2. It makes prior approval of the Central Government mandatory for any non-forest use of forest land.
3. It aims to compensate for the loss of forest land by promoting afforestation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

(A) The Stockholm Declaration (1972)
(B) The Johannesburg Declaration (2002)
(C) The Helsinki Rules (1966)
(D) The Rio Declaration (1992)

175. The undesirable change in physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the environment is broadly known as:
(A) Environmental pollution
(B) Environmental degradation
(C) Ecological succession
(D) Climatic variation

176. Which of the following is NOT a power or function of a State Pollution Control Board under the Air Act, 1981?
(A) To advise the State Government on matters concerning air pollution.
(B) To declare and manage national parks.
(C) To inspect air pollution control equipment.
(D) To establish standards for emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from industrial plants.

177. The 'Chipko movement', 'Narmada Bachao Andolan', and the 'Silent Valley movement' in India are significant examples of:
(A) Government-sponsored conservation projects.
(B) Grassroots environmental movements led by citizens.
(C) Industrial pollution abatement initiatives.
(D) International collaborations for wildlife trade.

178. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Authority/Body)
P. Central Pollution Control Board
Q. National Board for Wild Life
R. National Green Tribunal
S. State Pollution Control Board
List II: (Chairperson)
1. Prime Minister
2. A full-time Chairperson having special knowledge of environmental matters
3. A full-time or part-time Chairperson nominated by the State Government
4. A Judge of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice of a High Court
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

179. A key feature of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is that it:
(A) Nationalized all private forests in the country.
(B) Introduced a new classification of forests called 'Community Forests'.
(C) Transferred forest diversion authority from State Governments to the Central Government.
(D) Primarily deals with the prevention of forest fires.

180. The primary aim of the Kyoto Protocol was to:
(A) Ban the use of all fossil fuels immediately.
(B) Fund biodiversity conservation projects in developing nations.
(C) Phase out the production of ozone-depleting substances.
(D) Commit industrial nations to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

181. What is the phenomenon where the temperature of a water body increases due to human activity, adversely affecting aquatic life?
(A) Salinization
(B) Eutrophication
(C) Thermal pollution
(D) Acidification

182. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Vedas and Upanishads contain many references that emphasize harmony with nature.
Statement II : The economic policies described in Kautilya's Arthashastra completely ignored environmental concerns.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

183. The power of entry and inspection for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act is granted to the Pollution Control Boards under:
(A) The Indian Constitution only.
(B) The Indian Penal Code only.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

202. The continuous sound from a factory exceeding 85 dB in a residential area throughout the day is a classic example of:
(A) Noise Pollution
(B) Water Pollution
(C) Air Pollution
(D) Land Pollution

203. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Legislation)
P. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
Q. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
R. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
S. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
List II: (Primary Objective)
1. Protection of fauna and flora and their habitats
2. General and comprehensive environmental protection
3. Prevention of diversion of forest land
4. Prevention and control of water contamination
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

204. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to:
(A) All civil disputes
(B) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources
(C) All criminal cases
(D) Corporate and commercial law

205. The principle of sustainable development requires the integration of which two concerns?
(A) Political and cultural concerns
(B) National and international concerns
(C) Developmental and environmental concerns
(D) Rural and urban concerns

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206. Identify the correct statement regarding the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
(A) It does not provide for the establishment of any boards.
(B) It is applicable only in Delhi and Mumbai.
(C) It exclusively deals with indoor air quality.
(D) It defines 'air pollutant' to include noise.

207. Which of the following is NOT a part of the definition of 'environment' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Land and Space
(B) Water and Air
(C) Human beings, other living creatures, plants
(D) The inter-relationship between the above components

208. The worship of the 'Tulsi' plant (Holy Basil) in many Indian households and the custom of planting it in courtyards is an example of:
(A) A purely aesthetic practice intended for decorative purposes in residential gardens.
(B) A tradition combining religious sanctity with the plant's medicinal and air-purifying value.
(C) A government scheme for promoting small-scale urban horticulture in metropolitan cities.
(D) A method for repelling specific household insects during the monsoon and winter seasons.

209. The constitution of a 'National Park' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing:
(A) Agricultural crops
(B) Wildlife or its environment
(C) Industrial infrastructure
(D) Human settlements

210. Consider the following statements about the Stockholm Conference of 1972:
1. It was the first UN conference on the human environment.
2. It led to the formation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
3. The Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, delivered a key address linking poverty and the environment.
Which of the statements given above is/are

193. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 was a major catalyst for the enactment of which comprehensive environmental law in India?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

194. The term 'Sustainable development' gained prominence after:
(A) The publication of the Brundtland Report in 1987
(B) The Stockholm Conference in 1972
(C) The establishment of the WTO in 1995
(D) The Earth Hour initiative in 2007

195. Which of the following is an example of an ancient Indian custom that promoted environmental protection?
(A) The establishment of large-scale, open-cast mines.
(B) The annual ritual of burning entire forests.
(C) The practice of building reservoirs and water harvesting structures.
(D) The tradition of disposing all waste into rivers.

196. The increase in concentration of a pollutant from the environment to the first organism in a food chain is:
(A) Biomagnification
(B) Bioremediation
(C) Biodiversity
(D) Bioaccumulation

197. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 was enacted to generate financial resources for the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
Statement II : The Act levies a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

198. The legal provisions concerning 'Reserved Forests' are more stringent than those for 'Protected Forests' because:
(A) Reserved forests always contain more commercially valuable teak and sandalwood timber.
(B) Human activities in Reserved forests are prohibited unless they are expressly permitted.
(C) Specific activities are permitted in Reserved forests while strictly prohibited in others.
(D) Activities in Reserved forests are prohibited while specifically permitted in Protected areas.

199. The Paris Agreement on climate change aims to keep the global temperature rise this century well below:
(A) Exactly 3.0 degrees Celsius above the levels recorded during pre-industrial eras.
(B) Exactly 1.0 degrees Celsius above the levels recorded during pre-industrial eras.
(C) Exactly 0.5 degrees Celsius above the levels recorded during pre-industrial eras.
(D) 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while aiming to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

200. The concept of 'dharma' in ancient India included:
(A) Righteous conduct that encompassed compassion for living beings and respect for nature.
(B) Standardized duties toward God and family members within a specific local community.
(C) The inherent right to exploit all natural resources without any form of limitation.
(D) A strict code for financial and commercial transactions within the state borders.

201. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, created a significant change in the legal regime for wildlife conservation in India.
Reason (R) : Before 1972, protection of wildlife was a matter for state governments and the laws were not uniform or effective.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(C) Schedule V
(D) Schedule VI

240. The philosophy that all life forms have an inherent right to exist is known as:
(A) Anthropocentrism
(B) Biocentrism
(C) Technocentrism
(D) Economic rationalism

241. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The powers and functions of the Central Pollution Control Board under the Water Act, 1974 also extend to the Air Act, 1981.
Reason (R) : The Air Act, 1981 explicitly states that the Central Board constituted under the Water Act shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Central Board for the prevention and control of air pollution under the Air Act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. The Right to a healthy environment has been interpreted by the Indian Supreme Court as a part of which Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
(B) Right to Equality (Article 14)
(C) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

243. The clearing of a forest to build a highway is an example of using forest land for a:
(A) Forest purpose
(B) Afforestation purpose
(C) Non-forest purpose
(D) Silvicultural purpose

244. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), opened for signature at the Rio Earth Summit, has which three main objectives?
(A) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, phasing out CFCs, and preventing acid rain.
(B) Regulating trade in endangered species, managing wetlands, and conserving migratory species.
(C) Preventing desertification, controlling marine pollution, and managing hazardous wastes.
(D) Biodiversity conservation, sustainable component use, and fair genetic benefit sharing.

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245. The tradition of planting and worshipping a 'Navagraha Vana' (a garden of 9 trees associated with 9 planets) in temples is an ancient practice promoting:
(A) Monoculture plantations
(B) Introduction of exotic species
(C) Biodiversity conservation
(D) Commercial forestry

246. Consider the following statements:
1. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 provides a legal framework for declaring an area as a reserved or protected forest.
2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 restricts the de-reservation of such declared forests.
3. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 protects the fauna and flora within these forests.

Which of the statements given above shows the inter-linkage of these laws?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

247. The term 'handling' in relation to any substance, as per the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, means:
(A) Only the manufacturing of the substance.
(B) Only the transport of the substance.
(C) Only the final disposal of the substance.
(D) The manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such substance.

248. Which of the following is NOT a 'greenhouse gas'?
(A) Argon
(B) Carbon Dioxide

correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

211. The term 'environmental pollutant' is defined under the:
(A) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Indian Penal Code, 1860

212. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 'non-forest purpose' means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land for any purpose other than reafforestation.
Statement II : Cultivation of tea, coffee, or rubber is considered a 'non-forest purpose' under the Act.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

213. A car is tested and found to be emitting smoke beyond the prescribed standards. This is a violation of rules framed under which principal Act?
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(C) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, in conjunction with the Environment and Air Acts.
(D) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

214. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was one of the key outcomes of the:
(A) Stockholm Conference (1972)
(B) Rio Earth Summit (1992)
(C) Vienna Convention (1985)
(D) Kyoto Protocol (1997)

215. The ancient Indian system of medicine, Ayurveda, relies heavily on:
(A) Synthetic chemicals
(B) Genetically modified organisms
(C) Imported pharmaceutical drugs
(D) Plants and herbs, highlighting a deep knowledge of biodiversity

216. Which of these is a 'global' environmental problem, meaning its causes and effects are not confined by national borders?
(A) Stratospheric ozone depletion
(B) Local river pollution from a single factory
(C) Noise from a construction site
(D) Improper garbage disposal in a city

217. The main function of the State Pollution Control Boards established under the Water Act, 1974 is to:
(A) Promote tourism in the state.
(B) Build dams and reservoirs.
(C) Implement the provisions of the Water Act and Air Act within the state.
(D) Manage the state's forest resources.

218. In the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, animals listed in Schedule V are known as:
(A) Vermin
(B) Endangered species
(C) Extinct species
(D) Specified plants

219. The concept of 'sustainable development' was given a central place in international policy at the:
(A) World War II peace treaties.
(B) Bretton Woods Conference.
(C) G-20 meetings on financial stability.
(D) 1992 Rio Earth Summit.

220. The reverence for mountains, such as the Himalayas, in Indian culture signifies:
(A) A desire to conquer and exploit them.
(B) A perception of them as sacred, living entities deserving respect.
(C) Their utility as strategic military locations only.
(D) A lack of scientific understanding of geology.

221. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Central Government has

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(C) The Factories Act, 1948 only.
(D) The Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981.

184. The declaration of an area as a 'Tiger Reserve' is aimed at the conservation of tigers and their habitat. This is a special status often conferred upon existing:
(A) National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries
(B) Village common lands
(C) Private tea estates
(D) Industrial zones

185. A company is planning to establish a large cement plant. The process of evaluating the potential positive and negative impacts of this project on the environment, society, and economy is known as:
(A) Environmental Audit
(B) Environmental Compliance Report
(C) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
(D) Environmental Management Plan

186. The presence of high levels of lead from battery recycling workshops in the soil is an example of:
(A) Industrial soil pollution
(B) Natural soil composition
(C) Agricultural pollution
(D) Radioactive contamination

187. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
(A) Protection of wild animals and birds.
(B) Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks.
(C) Regulation and control of trade in wild animals and their products.
(D) Promotion of chemical fertilizers to increase forest productivity.

188. The Brundtland Commission's official name was:
(A) The United Nations Environment Programme
(B) The World Commission on Environment and Development
(C) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
(D) The Commission for Sustainable Futures

189. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, empowers the State Government to give instructions to the vehicle registration authorities regarding emission standards.
Reason (R) : The Act gives the State Government, in consultation with the SPCB, the power to ensure that standards for emission from automobiles are complied with.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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190. The concept that human beings are part of nature and the natural world has intrinsic value, independent of its utility to humans, is central to:
(A) Anthropocentrism
(B) Technocentrism
(C) Speciesism
(D) Ecocentrism

191. Consider the following actions:
1. Using CFCs in refrigerators and air conditioners.
2. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil.
3. Extensive use of nitrogen fertilizers in agriculture.

Which of the human activities given above contribute to global environmental problems?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

192. The Indian Forest Act, 1927, primarily served to:
(A) Empower local communities to manage forests.
(B) Consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.
(C) Implement international biodiversity conventions.
(D) Promote organic farming in forest-fringe villages.

230. The ethical view that humans are the central and most important element of existence is known as:
(A) Ecocentrism
(B) Anthropocentrism
(C) Biocentrism
(D) Holism

231. The definition of air pollutant under the Air Act, 1981, means any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, including _____, present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment.
(A) water vapour
(B) oxygen
(C) nitrogen
(D) noise

232. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 provides for penalties for contravention of the Act's provisions.
Statement II : The penalties under the EPA are generally considered less stringent than those under the Water Act and Air Act.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

233. The 'Project Tiger', launched in 1973, is a flagship conservation program under the purview of:
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(D) The Biodiversity Act, 2002

234. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Type of Pollution)
P. Eutrophication
Q. Acid Rain
R. Photochemical Smog
S. Ozone Depletion
List II: (Major Source/Cause)
1. Reaction of NOx and VOCs in sunlight
2. Release of CFCs and Halons
3. Nutrient enrichment from agricultural runoff
4. Industrial emissions of SO2 and NOx
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

235. The ancient Indian ideal of living in harmony with nature is reflected in the concept of:
(A) Industrial revolution
(B) Conquest of nature
(C) Urban sprawl
(D) 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', the world is one family including the natural world.

236. A person can claim compensation for damage from an accident while handling hazardous substances under which Act, without needing to prove negligence?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(C) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
(D) The Indian Contract Act, 1872

237. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Water Act, 1974 : Establishment of CPCB
(B) Air Act, 1981 : Inclusion of noise as a pollutant
(C) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 : Establishment of National Parks
(D) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : 'Umbrella' legislation

238. The primary difference between 'climate' and 'weather' is:
(A) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(B) Weather refers to long-term atmospheric patterns, while climate is short-term.
(C) Climate is studied by geologists, while weather is studied by biologists.
(D) Climate refers to long-term average weather patterns over a region, while weather is the short-term state of the atmosphere.

239. The hunting of which scheduled animal under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is absolutely prohibited?
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule IV

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wide-ranging powers under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
Reason (R) : These powers include laying down environmental standards, restricting industrial locations, and taking direct action against polluters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

222. The discharge from a residential colony's sewage system into a nearby river is classified as what kind of pollution?
(A) Industrial pollution
(B) Agricultural pollution
(C) Natural pollution
(D) Domestic or municipal pollution

223. What does the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, aim to check?
(A) The indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes by authorities.
(B) The smuggling of forest produce.
(C) The encroachment of forest lands by individuals.
(D) The spread of forest fires.

224. The 1987 Montreal Protocol is a landmark international agreement designed to:
(A) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions specifically from highly developed and industrial countries.
(B) Protect the ozone layer by phasing out substances responsible for its global depletion.
(C) Conserve global biodiversity through the creation of a worldwide network of protected areas.
(D) Prevent the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous chemical and industrial wastes.

225. Which of the following is NOT a traditional water harvesting system in India, reflecting ancient wisdom in water conservation?
(A) Johads in Rajasthan
(B) Reverse osmosis plants
(C) Ahar-Pynes in Bihar
(D) Zing in Ladakh

226. Consider the following statements about India's environmental laws:
1. The Water Act and Air Act are primarily command-and-control legislations.
2. The Environment (Protection) Act allows for the setting of product and process standards.
3. The Wild Life Act focuses on habitat protection and species conservation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

227. The Central Pollution Control Board also has powers and performs functions under which of the following Acts?
(A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The Mines and Minerals Act, 1957

228. Which of the following is a key difference between the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980?
(A) The 1927 Act is about conservation, while the 1980 Act is about exploitation.
(B) The 1927 Act applies to wildlife, while the 1980 Act applies to trees.
(C) The 1927 Act is a central law, while the 1980 Act is a state law.
(D) The 1927 Act focuses on state control and revenue, while the 1980 Act focuses on checking the diversion of forest land.

229. The Rio Declaration's Principle 15, which states lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation, is the formulation of the:
(A) Polluter Pays Principle
(B) Principle of State Sovereignty
(C) Precautionary Principle
(D) Principle of Common Heritage of Mankind

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(C) Methane
(D) Water Vapour

249. The declaration of an area as a Sanctuary under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is done by the State Government through a:
(A) Court order
(B) Central Government directive
(C) Notification
(D) Public referendum

250. The 'Public Trust Doctrine', as applied in Indian environmental law, implies that:
(A) The State must protect natural resources for the enjoyment of the general public.
(B) The public has a right to know about all government actions.
(C) Private property rights are absolute and cannot be regulated for environmental protection.
(D) All trusts and charities must invest in environmental projects.

251. Which of the following is the best example of a 'competency-based' understanding of the Water Act, 1974?
(A) Knowing the year the Act was passed.
(B) Reciting the number of sections in the Act.
(C) Listing the names of all past chairpersons of the CPCB.
(D) Identifying that an SPCB can take factory effluent samples for analysis.

252. The ancient treatise 'Charaka Samhita' is significant from an environmental perspective as it contains:
(A) Rules for forest administration.
(B) Detailed descriptions of different types of pollution and their effects on health.
(C) A classification of animals for hunting.
(D) Architectural principles for building palaces.

253. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 applies to all forests, irrespective of their ownership.
Statement II : The Act was passed to check the problem of deforestation which was taking place at an alarming rate.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

254. The process by which thermal radiation from a planetary surface is absorbed by atmospheric greenhouse gases, and is re-radiated in all directions, is known as the:
(A) Ozone depletion effect
(B) Albedo effect
(C) Coriolis effect
(D) Greenhouse effect

255. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, came into force in the immediate aftermath of which industrial disaster?
(A) The Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(B) The Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster
(C) The Love Canal Incident
(D) The Minamata Disease Outbreak

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256. Which of the following does NOT fall under the definition of environmental pollution?
(A) Excessive noise from loudspeakers.
(B) Cutting a tree in one's own private garden with permission.
(C) Release of toxic sludge into a river.
(D) Emission of thick black smoke from a diesel generator.

257. What is the primary purpose of constituting a 'village forest' under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
(A) Creating a commercial timber plantation for the state government.
(B) Assigning rights over reserved forest land to a village community.
(C) Creating a protected area for endangered species.
(D) Establishing a forest research institute.

258. The 'precautionary principle' and the 'polluter pays principle' are essential features of:
(A) The concept of sustainable development
(B) The concept of absolute liability
(C) The doctrine of public nuisance
(D) The principle of state sovereignty

259. The injunction in ancient scriptures, one who kills or injures a living being must perform a penance, reflects a culture of:
(A) Economic development
(B) Industrial growth
(C) Reverence for life and accountability
(D) Military expansion

260. Which Schedule of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 lists plants that are prohibited from being picked, uprooted, or traded?
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule III
(C) Schedule V
(D) Schedule VI

261. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The definition of environment in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is very wide and inclusive.
Reason (R) : It includes not only physical components like air, water and land but also the interrelationship between them and living beings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

262. The main difference between a Wildlife Sanctuary and a National Park lies in the:
(A) Type of animals found.
(B) The vesting of rights of the people.
(C) The size of the area.
(D) The climate of the region.

263. The concept of 'Carbon Credits' is associated with the mechanisms of which international agreement?
(A) The Montreal Protocol
(B) The Basel Convention
(C) The Ramsar Convention
(D) The Kyoto Protocol

264. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Authority)
P. National Tiger Conservation Authority
Q. Central Pollution Control Board
R. National Biodiversity Authority
S. State Forest Department
List II: (Governing Act)
1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
2. The Indian Forest Act, 1927
3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
4. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

265. The custom of offering water to the Sun God in the morning, while ensuring that the water falls on a plant or soil, reflects an ancient Indian ethos of:
(A) Wasting a scarce resource.
(B) A superstition with no rational basis.
(C) A ritual that also conserves water and nurtures life.
(D) A method of purifying water.

266. Consider the following:
1. Soil pollution by pesticides
2. Water pollution by sewage
3. Air pollution by industrial emissions
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct examples of 'environmental pollution'?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

267. The penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is:
(A) Imprisonment up to 1 year, or fine up to Rs. 10,000, or both.
(B) Imprisonment up to 7 years, or fine up to Rs. 2,00,000, or both.
(C) Only a fine, with no provision for imprisonment.
(D) Imprisonment up to 5 years, or fine up to Rs. 1,00,000, or both.

268. The primary focus of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was:
(A) Conservation of biodiversity.

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(B) Regulation of forest produce and revenue collection.
(C) Protection of wildlife habitats.
(D) Empowerment of forest-dwelling communities.

269. A major outcome of the Rio+20 conference in 2012 was the agreement to develop a set of:
(A) Legally binding emission reduction targets.
(B) New financing mechanisms for climate change.
(C) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(D) Global standards for organic farming.

270. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Kautilya's Arthashastra mentions the maintenance of forests for timber, elephants, and other resources.
Statement II : The text also prescribes punishments for causing pollution and damaging forests, indicating a state-led conservation ethic.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

271. The burning of crop residue (stubble) in agricultural fields is a major source of which type of pollution?
(A) Air pollution
(B) Water pollution
(C) Noise pollution
(D) Radioactive pollution

272. A key objective of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to:
(A) Nationalize all rivers in India.
(B) Maintain or restore the wholesomeness of water.
(C) Promote the use of groundwater for all purposes.
(D) Regulate the price of bottled water.

273. 'Project Elephant' was launched by the Government of India to ensure the long-term survival of elephants in their natural habitats. This falls under the broad framework of which Act?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

274. 'Agenda 21', adopted at the Rio Earth Summit, is a:
(A) A non-binding action plan for sustainable development in the 21st century.
(B) Legally binding treaty on climate change.
(C) A declaration of principles on forest management.
(D) A protocol to phase out ozone-depleting substances.

275. The ancient Indian practice of creating and maintaining village ponds and tanks ('talabs') was primarily a method for:
(A) Disposing of village waste.
(B) Commercial fish farming.
(C) Water conservation and groundwater recharge.
(D) Recreational boating.

276. Which of the following statements about the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is incorrect?
(A) It provides for prior approval of the Central Government for forest diversion.
(B) It was enacted to check deforestation.
(C) It provides for compensatory afforestation.
(D) It defines what constitutes a 'forest'.

277. The two main gases that make up about 99% of the Earth's atmosphere, but are not greenhouse gases, are:
(A) Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide
(B) Methane and Nitrogen
(C) Nitrogen and Oxygen
(D) Argon and Carbon Dioxide

278. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : In India, several judicial pronouncements have strengthened environmental law.
Reason (R) : The Supreme Court of India has interpreted the Right to Life under Article 21 to include the right to a clean and healthy environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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1. The Environment (Protection) Act
2. The Wild Life (Protection) Act
3. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
4. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

300. The legal principle that requires a developer to prove that their project will not cause environmental harm, especially when there is scientific uncertainty, is an application of the:
(A) Polluter Pays Principle
(B) Precautionary Principle
(C) Public Trust Doctrine
(D) Principle of Eminent Domain

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(C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

289. The reduction of the Earth's ozone layer is a serious problem because it:
(A) Causes an increase in global temperatures.
(B) Increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation reaching the Earth's surface.
(C) Leads to the formation of acid rain.
(D) Decreases the oxygen level in the atmosphere.

290. Consider the following statements about the role of judiciary in environmental protection in India:
1. The Supreme Court has interpreted Article 21 to include the Right to a Healthy Environment.
2. The judiciary has applied principles like 'Polluter Pays' and 'Precautionary Principle'.
3. The National Green Tribunal was established by a judicial order.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. An oil spill from a tanker in the ocean is a catastrophic event that causes:
(A) Air and Noise pollution
(B) Soil and Land pollution
(C) Marine and Coastal pollution
(D) Thermal and Radioactive pollution

292. The provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are implemented in a state by the:
(A) State Forest Department
(B) State Revenue Department
(C) State High Court
(D) State Pollution Control Board

293. The concept of 'Biosphere Reserve' is different from a National Park or Sanctuary because it aims to:
(A) Prohibit all human activity.
(B) Focus on conserving a single flagship species.
(C) Conserve biodiversity while accommodating sustainable human use in designated zones.
(D) Promote industrial development in ecologically sensitive areas.

294. The Kyoto Protocol's main feature was that it set binding emission reduction targets for:
(A) All countries equally.
(B) Annex I (developed) countries.
(C) Developing countries only.
(D) The United States and China only.

295. The philosophical underpinning of many ancient Indian environmental traditions is that:
(A) Man is the master of nature.
(B) Nature is a commodity for human use.
(C) Environmental protection is the sole responsibility of the king or state.
(D) Man and nature are intrinsically linked and form part of a cosmic whole.

296. A primary objective of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is to:
(A) Prohibit hunting and protect specified wild animals, birds and plants.
(B) Regulate the import of timber.
(C) Control air pollution from vehicles.
(D) Manage the disposal of municipal solid waste.

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297. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1981.
Statement II : The powers and functions of the Central Board under the Water Act were not conferred on it for the purposes of the Air Act.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

298. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 is also known as:
(A) Rio+20
(B) Rio+10
(C) The Millennium Summit
(D) The Copenhagen Summit

299. Arrange the following Acts in the chronological order of their enactment:

25. (C) Was the first major global conference to make the environment a major issue.
The 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment was a transformative event in international relations. It marked the first time that environmental protection was addressed as a primary global concern at such a high diplomatic level. The conference led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme and inspired many nations, including India, to enact comprehensive domestic environmental laws and regulations.

26. (A) Noise pollution
Noise pollution is defined by the presence of excessive or unwanted sound that disrupts the natural environment and harms human health. High noise levels can lead to physiological and psychological issues in humans and interfere with the communication and survival of wildlife. Regulatory standards establish permissible limits for different areas to mitigate these negative impacts and maintain a healthy acoustic environment.

27. (D) A custom promoting the conservation of a keystone species.
The traditional reverence for the Peepal tree in Indian culture aligns with modern ecological principles. Keystone species like the Peepal provide essential resources, such as food and shelter, for a vast array of birds, insects, and mammals. By treating these trees as sacred, traditional practices effectively ensured the survival of vital ecological hubs, demonstrating how cultural values can support biodiversity conservation.

28. (B) To plan and execute a state-wide program for the prevention, control, or abatement of water pollution.
State Pollution Control Boards are tasked with implementing environmental regulations at the regional level. Their primary function includes planning comprehensive programs to prevent and control water pollution within the state's jurisdiction. They achieve this by monitoring industrial effluents, setting local standards, and advising the state government. These efforts are critical for maintaining the health of rivers, lakes, and groundwater resources.

29. (C) Conserve forests by restricting de-reservation and use of forest land for non-forest purposes.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was enacted to address the alarming rate of deforestation in India. Its central objective is to restrict the use of forest land for non-forest purposes, such as mining or industrial development. By requiring prior approval from the Central Government for any land diversion, the Act ensures that forest resources are protected for their ecological value.

30. (D) The person responsible for pollution should bear the costs of preventing and remedying environmental damage.
The Polluter Pays Principle is a cornerstone of environmental law that allocates the financial burden of pollution to the party responsible for it. This includes the costs of cleanup, remediation, and any necessary measures to prevent future damage. By internalizing environmental costs, this principle encourages industries to adopt cleaner technologies and reduces the burden on taxpayers and the general public.

31. (A) Agricultural runoff from a large farm.
Water pollution sources are categorized as point or non-point. Point sources originate from a single, identifiable location, such as a pipe. Non-point sources are diffuse and result from land runoff, precipitation, or atmospheric deposition. Agricultural runoff is a classic non-point source because pollutants like fertilizers and pesticides wash off large areas of land, making it more challenging to monitor and regulate.

32. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Historical Indian culture viewed environmental protection as a moral and religious obligation. Ancient texts, including the Manusmriti, contain specific injunctions against the pollution of natural resources like water and forests. These traditional values emphasized the interconnectedness of all life forms. Such cultural frameworks provided an early form of ecological governance that promoted the sustainable use and protection of the natural world.

33. (B) Human activity is prohibited in National Parks, whereas certain rights can be allowed in Sanctuaries.
While both National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries aim to protect biodiversity, they

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The presence of any environmental pollutant in the environment.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, defines environmental pollution specifically as the presence of any environmental pollutant within the natural surroundings. This definition encompasses solid, liquid, or gaseous substances that may cause harm. It provides a legal framework for the Central Government to regulate and control various types of contamination to protect human health and ensure ecological integrity for all beings.

2. (A) Vedic scriptures like the Upanishads
Ancient Indian philosophy identifies the five great elements, known as Panchabhutas, as the building blocks of the universe and the human body. These elements include earth, water, fire, air, and ether. Vedic scriptures, particularly the Upanishads, lay the foundational concept for this worldview, fostering a deep reverence for nature and encouraging a harmonious relationship between humanity and the entire environment.

3. (C) The Central Government can take all necessary measures to protect and improve the overall quality of the environment.
Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, grants the Central Government extensive authority to safeguard the ecological landscape. This mandate includes setting standards for environmental quality, restricting industrial operations in sensitive areas, and coordinating actions among various authorities. Such comprehensive powers are essential for effectively addressing pollution and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources across the entire country.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, aims to mitigate rapid deforestation by regulating the diversion of forest land. Both the objective of checking indiscriminate land use and the procedural requirement for prior approval from the Central Government are accurate. The requirement for central clearance serves as the primary mechanism to fulfill the legislative goal of preserving India's vital and diverse forest cover.

5. (C) To promote the commercial exploitation of forest timber.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, serves as the primary legal framework for conserving biodiversity by protecting species and habitats. Its objectives focus on prohibiting hunting, regulating trade in endangered species, and establishing protected areas. Commercial timber exploitation contradicts these conservation goals, as the legislation prioritizes the preservation of ecosystems over the industrial or economic harvesting of natural forest resources.

6. (B) Environmental pollution
Releasing harmful substances into a water body that alter its natural state and render it unfit for consumption constitutes environmental pollution. This process involves the introduction of contaminants that degrade the quality of the environment, potentially harming living organisms. Legal frameworks identify such occurrences as violations that require regulatory intervention to restore ecological balance and ensure the safety of vital water resources.

7. (A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Brundtland Commission Report, titled Our Common Future, introduced the most recognized definition of sustainable development in 1987. While the report laid the groundwork for future global summits, it was commissioned by the World Commission on Environment and Development, not the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This distinction is crucial for understanding the chronological evolution of international environmental policy frameworks.

8. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Specific chemicals are linked to distinct ecological challenges. Chlorofluorocarbons primarily drive ozone layer depletion, while sulphur and nitrogen oxides cause acid rain. Carbon dioxide is the major contributor to global warming through

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42. (A) Tectonic pollution from earthquakes
Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or energy into the environment due to human activities. Common types include thermal pollution from industrial cooling water, radioactive pollution from nuclear sources, and soil pollution from chemicals. Tectonic events like earthquakes are natural geological processes rather than forms of pollution, although they can cause secondary environmental damage like landslides or tsunamis.

43. (D) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
Under the Air Act, 1981, the Central Pollution Control Board is the primary body responsible for establishing ambient air quality standards. These standards serve as benchmarks for the entire country, guiding State Pollution Control Boards in their monitoring and enforcement activities. By setting uniform quality goals, the Board ensures a consistent national approach to managing and reducing air pollution from various sources.

44. (B) It gives state governments the final authority to de-reserve forest land.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, significantly centralized the control over forest land in India. It mandates that any proposal to de-reserve a forest or use forest land for non-forest purposes requires prior approval from the Central Government. This provision was designed to prevent state governments from indiscriminately clearing forests for developmental projects, ensuring that conservation remains a primary consideration in land-use decisions.

45. (C) The reverence for life and nature (Ahimsa).
The Chipko Movement demonstrated the deep connection between rural communities and their local environment. By hugging trees to prevent felling, villagers expressed a non-violent commitment to protecting life and nature. This modern movement reflects the ancient Indian value of Ahimsa, or non-violence, which extends compassion to all living beings. Such grassroots actions highlight the importance of local stewardship in successful environmental conservation.

46. (D) The adoption of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and key conventions.
The 1992 Rio Earth Summit was a landmark event that produced several foundational documents for global environmental governance. It led to the adoption of Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan for sustainable development, and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Additionally, it opened for signature major treaties like the UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity, shaping international policy for decades.

47. (A) 'Environment' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
The definition of environment under the 1986 Act is intentionally broad and inclusive. It encompasses the physical elements of air, water, and land, along with human beings, plants, animals, and microorganisms. Crucially, it includes the complex inter-relationships among all these components. This holistic definition allows the law to address a wide range of ecological issues and protect the integrity of entire ecosystems.

48. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Water Act, 1974, was India's first major legislative step toward comprehensive environmental protection following the Stockholm Conference. It established a structured administrative framework by creating the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. These bodies are empowered to set standards, monitor water quality, and regulate industrial discharges. The Act laid the foundation for the specialized environmental governance system that exists in India today.

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49. (B) Obtain consent from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
According to the Air Act, 1981, any industrial plant operating within a designated Air Pollution Control Area must obtain prior consent from the State Pollution Control Board before beginning or expanding operations. This consent process allows the Board to review the project's potential emissions and ensure that proper pollution control equipment is installed. It is a critical preventive measure for maintaining local air quality.

necessary human advancement and resource utilization.

17. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, functions as umbrella legislation by providing a broad framework for environmental regulation. It was designed to fill gaps in previous laws and allow the Central Government to coordinate the activities of various authorities. This structure enables a cohesive approach to environmental management, ensuring that different sectoral laws for air, water, and wildlife operate harmoniously.

18. (A) It is a global agreement to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
The Montreal Protocol is a globally recognized environmental agreement focused on protecting the stratospheric ozone layer. It mandates the gradual phase-out of the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons. This international treaty is considered highly successful because it has led to the recovery of the ozone layer, demonstrating the effectiveness of collective global action in atmospheric issues.

19. (C) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic process used to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of a proposed industrial or developmental project. By identifying possible risks to biodiversity, water, and air before construction begins, decision-makers can implement mitigation strategies or reject harmful proposals. This tool is vital for integrating ecological considerations into economic planning and ensuring that development remains sustainable and safe.

20. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Central Pollution Control Board is a statutory organization established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Beyond its original mandate for water, the Board was subsequently granted additional powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. This dual responsibility allows the organization to lead nationwide efforts in monitoring and controlling pollution.

21. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Ancient Indian traditions and texts reflect a sophisticated understanding of ecology and conservation. The Atharvaveda contains hymns praising nature, while Ashokan edicts mandated animal welfare and tree planting. Kautilya's Arthashastra detailed state-managed forest administration and pollution controls. Additionally, sacred groves represent a community-based approach to biodiversity conservation. These historical elements collectively demonstrate a long-standing cultural commitment to ecological protection.

22. (B) The economic policies of the government
The legal definition of environment encompasses the physical components of air, water, and land, along with human beings and other living creatures. It specifically emphasizes the complex inter-relationships existing between these elements. While economic policies influence the environment, they are not part of the statutory definition itself. Understanding these boundaries is important for applying environmental laws to protect natural and living systems.

23. (D) The Act defines 'Community Forests' to be managed solely by non-governmental organizations.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, establishes three main categories of forests: Reserved, Protected, and Village forests. Reserved forests offer the highest protection, while Village forests are assigned to communities for their use. Protected forests allow certain activities unless specifically prohibited. The category of Community Forests managed solely by non-governmental organizations is not part of this specific legal classification within the 1927 Act.

24. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides a comprehensive framework for conservation in India. It utilizes six schedules to categorize species by protection level, with Schedule I offering the highest security. The Act also establishes institutional bodies like the National Tiger Conservation Authority to manage specific conservation goals. These provisions ensure that both fauna and flora are legally protected across various habitats.

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

279. The term 'occupier' in relation to any factory or premises, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, means:
(A) The specific employee with the longest consecutive record of service.
(B) The designated security officer stationed at the entrance gate.
(C) The local trade union leader representing the facility's workforce.
(D) The person having ultimate control over factory or premises affairs.

280. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body constituted under the provisions of:
(A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

281. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Environmental Day)
P. World Environment Day
Q. Earth Day
R. World Water Day
S. International Day for Biological Diversity
List II: (Date)
1. March 22
2. April 22
3. May 22
4. June 5
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

282. The worship of 'Nagas' (serpents) in many parts of India, especially in groves and near water bodies, is a traditional custom that helped in the conservation of:
(A) Wetlands and their associated fauna
(B) Forests and trees only
(C) Mountain ecosystems
(D) Desert landscapes

283. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Sustainable development is an anthropocentric concept.
Statement II : It prioritizes meeting human needs (of present and future generations) while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems.
(A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

284. The establishment of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in India reflects a policy shift towards:
(A) Stricter government control over all forests.
(B) Involving local communities in the management and protection of forests.
(C) Privatizing all forest lands.
(D) Converting forests into agricultural lands.

285. The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the:
(A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(C) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(D) World Health Organization (WHO)

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286. What is the significant feature of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) It applies only to water pollution.
(B) It is enforced by the local police.
(C) It does not provide for any penalties.
(D) It is an 'umbrella' Act that provides a framework for coordinating environmental protection activities.

287. Which of the following is an example of a contemporary practice for environmental protection in India?
(A) Protecting sacred groves dedicated to local deities.
(B) Clearing forests for setting up industries.
(C) Disposing of plastic waste in rivers.
(D) Using loud music systems during festivals.

288. Which of the following laws deals with checking the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes?
(A) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

differ in their level of restriction. National Parks generally offer stricter protection, where most human activities and rights are prohibited to ensure minimal interference. In contrast, certain limited rights of local communities, such as grazing or collection of minor forest produce, may be permitted within a Sanctuary if authorized.

34. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in 1992, is a non-binding document rather than a formal treaty. However, it is highly influential because its 27 principles establish global norms for sustainable development. These principles, such as the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle, guide nations in creating domestic environmental laws and international agreements to protect the planet.

35. (C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
The concept of an Air Pollution Control Area is a vital provision under the Air Act, 1981. It empowers the State Government, after consulting the State Pollution Control Board, to declare specific regions as control areas where industrial and vehicular emissions are strictly regulated. This mechanism allows authorities to focus their monitoring and enforcement efforts on areas with high pollution levels.

36. (D) Water Pollution
Disposing of domestic waste into lakes or rivers introduces various pollutants, including organic matter and chemicals, into the aquatic environment. This degrades the water quality, harms aquatic life, and can make the water unsafe for human use. Such actions are a direct cause of water pollution, highlighting the need for proper waste management systems to protect vital freshwater and marine ecosystems.

37. (B) 1 and 3 only
The Central Pollution Control Board is a statutory body with broad powers over both water and air pollution. It is responsible for setting standards, coordinating state boards, and advising the Central Government. Crucially, it can issue direct orders to industries for closure or the stoppage of essential services if they fail to comply with environmental regulations, ensuring effective enforcement of pollution laws.

38. (B) A traditional form of community-based biodiversity conservation.
Sacred groves are patches of forest protected by local communities due to their religious and cultural significance. These areas often serve as refuges for rare and endemic species of plants and animals. By restricting resource extraction through traditional beliefs, sacred groves represent an effective, long-standing model of community-based conservation that complements formal protected area networks and preserves regional biodiversity.

39. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
International environmental law is built on several key principles. The precautionary principle addresses scientific uncertainty, while the polluter pays principle assigns cleanup costs to the responsible party. Inter-generational equity emphasizes our duty to future generations. Finally, common but differentiated responsibilities acknowledge that developed nations have a greater historical role in environmental degradation and must lead global efforts in mitigation and adaptation.

40. (A) The absolute highest level of legal protection against hunting and trade.
Animals listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, such as the tiger, receive the most stringent legal protection. Hunting these species is strictly prohibited except under exceptional circumstances like threats to human life. Furthermore, trade in these animals or their parts is banned, and violations carry severe penalties. This high level of protection is essential for conserving endangered fauna.

41. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The global climate and atmospheric regime evolved through several key agreements. The Montreal Protocol on ozone was adopted in 1987, followed by the UNFCCC at the 1992 Rio Summit. The Kyoto Protocol, setting emission targets, was established in 1997. Most recently, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to strengthen the global response to climate change. This sequence reflects increasing international cooperation.

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the greenhouse effect. Furthermore, the runoff of nitrates and phosphates into water bodies leads to eutrophication, which depletes oxygen levels and harms aquatic life through excessive algal growth.

9. (C) Noise pollution is measured in calories and primarily affects marine life.
Environmental pollution categories involve specific measurement units and impact areas. Air pollution involves harmful gases, and water pollution stems from various discharge sources. Soil pollution occurs through chemical alterations of the land. However, noise pollution is measured in decibels, not calories. While it affects terrestrial and aquatic organisms, the primary regulatory focus often concerns its impact on human health and overall well-being.

10. (A) Any substance whose nature or concentration can cause harm to the environment or living organisms.
In environmental law, a pollutant is any substance present in a concentration that may be injurious to the environment, humans, or other living creatures. This broad definition includes solids, liquids, or gases that disrupt natural processes. Legal standards focus on the potential for harm rather than just the origin of the substance, ensuring comprehensive protection against various forms of contamination.

11. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Ancient Indian culture deeply integrated environmental protection into daily life through spiritual and legal frameworks. The worship of natural elements and the moral concept of Dharma emphasized duties toward the Earth. Furthermore, historical texts like Kautilya's Arthashastra institutionalized these values by establishing strict penalties for damaging trees or polluting water, demonstrating a sophisticated early commitment to ecological conservation and resource management.

12. (B) Water pollution
Discharging untreated sewage into rivers introduces excessive organic matter, which depletes dissolved oxygen through microbial decomposition. This degradation of water quality leads to the death of aquatic organisms, such as fish. Such incidents are definitive examples of water pollution, where the introduction of harmful substances disrupts the chemical and biological integrity of the aquatic ecosystem, necessitating strict regulatory control measures.

13. (C) Wild Life (Protection) Act : 1986
India has established several key environmental laws over the decades to address various ecological concerns. The Water Act was enacted in 1974, followed by the Forest (Conservation) Act in 1980 and the Air Act in 1981. However, the Wild Life (Protection) Act was actually passed in 1972. These legislations collectively form the backbone of the national environmental governance and conservation strategy.

14. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
India's environmental legislative journey began with the Wild Life (Protection) Act in 1972, followed by the Water Act in 1974. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check deforestation, and the comprehensive Environment (Protection) Act followed in 1986. Following this chronological sequence is essential for understanding the evolution of environmental policy from specific species protection to broader management.

15. (A) The State Government
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Government to notify areas as Sanctuaries or National Parks. This authority is exercised when an area is considered to have adequate ecological, faunal, floral, or geomorphological significance for protecting or developing wildlife. While the Central Government has certain powers, the primary responsibility for declaring and managing these protected areas resides at the state level.

16. (B) Balancing present environmental and economic needs without compromising the requirements of future generations.
Sustainable development serves as a guiding principle for balancing economic growth with environmental integrity. It emphasizes that current progress should not deplete natural resources or damage ecosystems to the extent that future generations cannot meet their own needs. This approach integrates social equity, economic viability, and ecological protection, ensuring long-term planetary health while allowing for

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50. (A) The power to issue directions, including closure of an industry or stoppage of electricity/ water supply.
Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, grants the Central Government powerful enforcement authority. It can issue direct instructions to any person or authority, which may include orders to close down an industrial unit or disconnect its water and electricity supply. This power is essential for dealing with serious environmental violations and provides a strong deterrent against non-compliance with environmental standards and regulations.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, was enacted with the primary goal of safeguarding India's diverse fauna and flora. By prohibiting the hunting of specified wild animals, the Act directly addresses one of the most significant threats to wildlife survival. This protective measure is a key component of the overall conservation strategy intended to preserve natural habitats and maintain the ecological balance across the country.

52. (D) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.
Ozone layer depletion is primarily caused by the release of man-made chemicals known as ozone-depleting substances. Chlorofluorocarbons and halons, once widely used in refrigeration and fire extinguishers, release chlorine and bromine atoms in the stratosphere. these atoms catalytically destroy ozone molecules, leading to the thinning of the ozone layer. Global efforts under the Montreal Protocol have significantly reduced the production of these harmful substances.

53. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was passed shortly after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy to provide a more effective legal framework for environmental management. It empowers the Central Government to set nationwide standards and coordinate various agencies. Additionally, the Act includes a unique citizen's suit provision, which allows individuals to file complaints in court against polluters after providing the required notice to the government authorities.

54. (B) Ecocentrism
Ancient Indian scriptures like the Atharvaveda often express an ecocentric worldview, where humans are seen as an integral part of the natural world rather than its masters. Describing the Earth as a mother emphasizes the intrinsic value of nature and the responsibility of humans to live in harmony with it. This perspective contrasts with anthropocentrism, which prioritizes human needs over the health of ecosystems.

55. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Different environmental laws in India define specific terms related to their primary focus. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, defines environmental pollutants broadly. The Air Act and Water Act focus on pollutants and features like streams relevant to their respective domains. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, includes provisions for protected and specified plants, reflecting the comprehensive nature of India's legislative framework for ecological conservation.

56. (A) Eutrophication
Eutrophication is a process where a water body becomes overly enriched with nutrients, typically from agricultural runoff or sewage. This excess of nitrogen and phosphorus stimulates the rapid growth of algae, leading to algal blooms. As these algae die and decompose, they consume dissolved oxygen, which can result in the death of fish and other aquatic organisms, severely disrupting the health of the entire aquatic ecosystem.

57. (C) Tsunami formation
Global environmental problems are characterized by their large scale and long-term impacts on the planet's systems. Climate change, deforestation, and biodiversity loss are primary examples driven largely by human activities. Tsunamis are powerful ocean waves usually triggered by undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. While they cause significant environmental damage, they are natural geological events rather than ongoing environmental problems caused by continuous human impact or systemic degradation.

58. (A) Kautilya's Arthashastra : Prescribed fines for polluting water
Historical records show that ancient Indian states practiced early forms of environmental

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governance and resource conservation have been part of the Indian administrative tradition for centuries.

105. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, uses specific terms and categories to manage conservation. Schedule I provides absolute protection for endangered species. Animals listed as 'vermin' in Schedule V can be hunted under specific conditions. National Parks represent the highest level of habitat protection with no rights permitted. Sanctuaries allow for certain limited human rights if authorized. These varying levels of protection are essential for effectively managing India's diverse fauna and flora.

106. (A) The green economy for poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development.
The Rio+20 Conference, held twenty years after the original Earth Summit, focused on two major themes to advance global sustainability. It addressed the development of a green economy as a tool for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. Additionally, it sought to strengthen the institutional framework for international environmental governance. The conference aimed to renew political commitment to sustainability and address new and emerging challenges facing the global community.

107. (D) A specific industrial discharge pipe emptying into a lake.
A point source of pollution is any single, identifiable source from which pollutants are discharged. A specific industrial discharge pipe is a classic example because the location of the pollutant entry into the environment can be clearly identified and monitored. This contrasts with non-point sources, which are diffuse and come from many different locations. Identifying point sources is essential for effective environmental regulation and the enforcement of industrial discharge standards.

108. (B) Central Government
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is a central legislation that grants broad rule-making powers to the Central Government. This authority allows the government to establish national standards for environmental quality, regulate the handling of hazardous substances, and coordinate the activities of various agencies. By centralizing these powers, the Act ensures a uniform and comprehensive national approach to environmental protection, enabling more effective management of transboundary and large-scale ecological issues across India.

109. (C) Noise Pollution : Caused by depletion of the ozone layer.
Different types of environmental pollution arise from distinct primary causes. Water pollution often stems from industrial and domestic waste, while air pollution is frequently linked to vehicular and industrial emissions. Soil pollution results from chemical contamination, often from agricultural or industrial activities. Noise pollution, however, is caused by excessive sound from sources like machinery, traffic, and construction, rather than atmospheric changes like the depletion of the ozone layer.

110. (D) Nature was venerated, emphasizing a harmonious relationship between humans and the natural world.
Ancient Indian culture was characterized by a deep reverence for nature, viewing the natural world as sacred and interconnected with human life. This ethos emphasized living in harmony with the environment rather than dominating it. Practices like the worship of trees, rivers, and animals reflected a sophisticated understanding of ecological balance. This traditional perspective provided a strong cultural foundation for the sustainable use and protection of natural resources over many centuries.

111. (A) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is the primary legal tool used in India to regulate the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes like large infrastructure projects. It requires that any such proposal must receive prior approval from the Central Government. This process ensures that the ecological impact of forest loss is carefully evaluated at the national level, helping to prevent indiscriminate deforestation and promote the conservation of vital forest ecosystems.

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of a natural water body. The discharge of heated water reduces the amount of dissolved oxygen and can cause thermal shock to aquatic organisms. Sudden temperature changes often lead to large-scale fish kills and disrupt the reproductive cycles and survival of many species in the affected ecosystem.

67. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The evolution of global environmental governance is marked by several key milestones. The Stockholm Conference in 1972 was the first major international meeting. This was followed by the Brundtland Report in 1987, which defined sustainable development. The Rio Earth Summit took place in 1992, producing foundational documents like Agenda 21. Most recently, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to address the urgent challenge of climate change.

68. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Reserved forests represent the most protected category under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. They are constituted by state governments through a detailed legal process that settles existing rights. In these forests, all activities like grazing or timber collection are generally prohibited unless specifically permitted by forest officials. This high level of restriction is intended to preserve large, intact forest areas for their ecological and environmental benefits.

69. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities is a central pillar of international environmental agreements, particularly regarding climate change. It recognizes that while all nations share a responsibility to protect the planet, they have different levels of historical contribution to environmental degradation and varying financial and technological capabilities. This principle ensures that developed countries take the lead in mitigation efforts and provide support to developing nations.

70. (B) State Government
Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the power to declare an area as a Sanctuary is vested in the State Government. This decision is made through a formal notification when an area is deemed to have significant ecological, faunal, or floral value. The State Government is also responsible for managing the sanctuary and ensuring the protection of the species and habitats within its boundaries, following national legal standards.

71. (D) Ozone layer depletion
Deforestation has several direct and severe environmental consequences. It leads to accelerated soil erosion, the loss of biodiversity through habitat destruction, and disruptions to the local water cycle. However, ozone layer depletion is primarily caused by the release of specific man-made chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons into the stratosphere. While both are significant global environmental problems, they arise from different primary causes and involve distinct atmospheric and terrestrial processes.

72. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
India's environmental laws each address specific areas of concern. The Water Act focuses on consent for industrial discharge, while the Air Act identifies pollution control areas. The Environment (Protection) Act serves as umbrella legislation for broad coordination. The Wild Life (Protection) Act utilizes schedules to provide varying degrees of protection for different species. Together, these laws form a comprehensive legal framework for managing and protecting the country's natural resources.

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73. (C) The administration of forests, wildlife, and penalties for environmental offenses.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a remarkable ancient text that provides detailed insights into early environmental governance. It includes provisions for managing state forests, protecting specific wildlife species, and maintaining resources like water and elephants. The text also prescribes penalties for various offenses, such as unauthorized tree felling or causing pollution. This early recognition of the importance of natural resource management highlights the long history of ecological concern in India.

74. (A) Environment, Social Equity, and Economic Viability
Sustainable development is built upon three fundamental and interconnected pillars: environmental protection, social equity, and economic viability. This holistic approach

management. Kautilya's Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft, included specific provisions for protecting natural resources. It established a system of penalties and fines for acts like polluting water bodies or unauthorized tree felling. This demonstrates that environmental protection was recognized as a vital responsibility of the state, integrated into the broader framework of legal and administrative governance.

59. (D) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is the most critical legislation for any proposal involving the diversion of forest land for non-forest activities like mining. It mandates that state governments must obtain prior approval from the Central Government for such projects. This requirement ensures a rigorous review process at the national level, aiming to minimize forest loss and ensure that development projects are ecologically sustainable.

60. (B) Lack of full scientific certainty shall not justify postponing measures to prevent serious environmental damage.
The Precautionary Principle is a fundamental concept in environmental law that encourages early action to prevent ecological harm. It states that even if there is no absolute scientific proof of damage, authorities should still take cost-effective measures to avoid potentially serious or irreversible environmental consequences. This principle prioritizes long-term environmental safety over short-term economic gains, especially when dealing with complex and unpredictable natural systems.

61. (C) Environmental pollutant
An environmental pollutant is defined as any substance present in the environment that, due to its nature or quantity, can be harmful to living beings or the surrounding ecosystem. This includes various chemicals, particulates, and biological agents. Identifying these substances is crucial for environmental regulation, as it allows authorities to set standards for their concentration and manage their release into the air, water, and soil.

62. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Air Act, 1981, was initially focused on gaseous and particulate pollutants. However, the growing awareness of the health impacts of excessive sound led to an amendment in 1987, which officially included noise within the definition of an air pollutant. This legal change allowed Pollution Control Boards to regulate noise from industrial and commercial sources, providing a more comprehensive approach to managing atmospheric and sensory pollution.

63. (A) Preventing their pollution
In India, the cultural and religious reverence for rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna historically acted as a traditional mechanism for their protection. By considering these water bodies as sacred, customary practices often included injunctions against their pollution or degradation. While modern industrial pressures have increased, these traditional values still influence public perception and support contemporary efforts to restore and maintain the health of these vital river systems.

64. (B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
For several decades, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, served as the primary legal framework for forest management in India. It focused on state control over forest land, the regulation of forest produce, and the collection of timber duties. While it established different categories of forests, its emphasis was largely on revenue and administrative control. The later 1980 Act introduced a much stronger focus on conservation and restricting forest diversion.

65. (B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that operationalizes the UNFCCC by committing industrialized nations to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It established legally binding targets for its members and introduced flexible mechanisms like carbon trading. As the first major global attempt to address climate change through specific emission reduction requirements, the protocol played a foundational role in subsequent international climate negotiations and agreements.

66. (A) Thermal pollution
Thermal pollution occurs when human activities, such as industrial processes or power generation, cause a significant increase in the temperature

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led conservation where hunting and logging are strictly prohibited by custom. Sacred groves often act as vital biodiversity hotspots, preserving rare species and maintaining local ecological processes. They represent a successful model of how traditional beliefs can effectively support environmental protection goals.

83. (C) Its approval is unnecessary for infrastructure projects in or around National Parks.
The National Board for Wild Life is a high-level statutory body that plays a crucial role in India's conservation policy. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it reviews all matters related to wildlife and protected areas. Contrary to some perceptions, its approval is mandatory for any infrastructure project or developmental activity located within or near a National Park or Sanctuary. This ensures that conservation priorities are considered in major developmental decisions.

84. (D) Soil pollution
The release of untreated industrial waste containing heavy metals directly into the ground leads to soil pollution. These harmful substances can alter the chemical composition of the soil, harming plants and soil microorganisms. Furthermore, these pollutants can leach into groundwater or enter the food chain, posing long-term risks to human health and the environment. Managing soil quality is essential for sustainable agriculture and the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems.

85. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Indian environmental jurisprudence has significantly evolved by integrating several key international principles. The Polluter Pays Principle, the Precautionary Principle, and the Principle of Inter-generational Equity have all been recognized and applied by the judiciary. These principles provide a robust framework for balancing developmental needs with environmental protection, ensuring that polluters are held accountable and that natural resources are preserved for future generations through cautious and responsible management.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, significantly altered the balance of power between the central and state governments regarding forest management. By making the Central Government's prior approval mandatory for de-reserving forests or diverting forest land, the Act curtailed the state's unilateral authority to clear forests for non-forest purposes. This centralized review process was essential for slowing the rate of deforestation and ensuring a more consistent national approach to forest conservation.

87. (D) Declaring wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.
The Central Pollution Control Board has a wide range of functions focused on managing air and water quality. This includes advising the government, setting national standards, and coordinating the work of state boards. However, the authority to declare wildlife sanctuaries and national parks is granted specifically under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and primarily resides with the state governments. This distinction reflects the specialized nature of different environmental laws and agencies.

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88. (A) The fundamental components of the cosmos and the human body, emphasizing an integral connection with nature.
The ancient Indian concept of Panchabhutas, or the five elements, represents a holistic view of the universe. It emphasizes that the entire natural world and the human body are composed of the same fundamental elements: earth, water, fire, air, and ether. This philosophical framework fosters a sense of deep interconnectedness with nature, where protecting the environment is seen as essential for maintaining the balance and well-being of all life forms.

89. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Global environmental governance has evolved through several key conferences and agreements over the decades. The 1972 Stockholm Conference was the first major step, followed by the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The Kyoto Protocol, focusing on emissions, was adopted in 1997, and the Paris Agreement was established in 2015. Each milestone represents a further development in international cooperation to address pressing

ensures that economic growth does not occur at the expense of ecological health or social justice. By balancing these three core areas, sustainable development aims to create a stable and prosperous future where human needs are met without compromising the ability of natural systems to support life.

75. (D) To obtain the prior consent of the State Pollution Control Board.
The Water Act, 1974, mandates that any industry or process likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent must obtain prior consent from the State Pollution Control Board. This consent process allows the board to evaluate the proposed treatment facilities and set specific standards for the effluent discharge. This preventive measure is essential for controlling industrial pollution and protecting the quality of India's rivers, lakes, and groundwater resources.

76. (B) Biomagnification
Biomagnification is the process whereby certain persistent and toxic substances, such as heavy metals or pesticides, increase in concentration at each successive level of a food chain. Organisms at higher trophic levels, like predators, accumulate much higher amounts of these toxins compared to those at the base. This phenomenon can lead to severe health problems and reproductive failures in top predators, highlighting the long-term dangers of environmental chemical contamination.

77. (B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, was primarily enacted during the colonial era to consolidate the laws relating to forests and the transit of forest produce. Its main focus was on state control, revenue collection, and regulating timber duties rather than biodiversity conservation. While it created protected categories, the shift toward a conservation-oriented approach in forest law occurred much later with the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

78. (D) Provided a list of animals and birds that should not be killed and set up animal hospitals.
Emperor Ashoka's fifth pillar edict is a unique historical document that reflects an early state commitment to animal welfare and conservation. The inscription lists several species of animals and birds that were not to be killed and established animal hospitals. This ancient legal decree shows that the principles of non-violence and compassion were integrated into administrative policies, providing a precursor to modern wildlife protection and conservation efforts in India.

79. (A) Section 2(c)
The term 'environmental pollution' is specifically defined under Section 2(c) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This legal definition identifies it as the presence of any environmental pollutant in the environment. Clear statutory definitions are essential for the effective implementation of environmental laws, as they provide the necessary legal basis for identifying violations, setting quality standards, and taking enforcement actions to protect human health and the entire ecosystem.

80. (B) It did not include noise as a pollutant.
Before its major amendment in 1987, the Air Act, 1981, primarily focused on gaseous and particulate emissions. One of its significant limitations was the exclusion of noise within the definition of an air pollutant. The subsequent inclusion of noise allowed Pollution Control Boards to establish standards and regulate sound levels from industrial and commercial activities, addressing a major source of environmental degradation and public health concern in urban areas.

81. (B) Climate change due to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international agreement aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. It provides a platform for global negotiations to address climate change caused by human activities like fossil fuel burning and deforestation. Subsequent protocols and agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, work under this framework to set specific emission reduction targets and adaptation strategies.

82. (A) Sacred Grove
A sacred grove is a patch of natural vegetation protected by local communities due to its dedication to a local deity or religious significance. These areas are traditional forms of community-

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to include any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in a concentration that can cause harm. This definition focuses on the potential for injury to the environment, human health, or other living creatures. By using such a wide scope, the law can regulate a vast range of contaminants, from industrial chemicals to particulate matter, ensuring comprehensive protection.

98. (A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
The Central Pollution Control Board was originally constituted under the Water Act, 1974. This legislation details the board's composition, powers, and primary functions related to the prevention and control of water pollution. Although the board's responsibilities were later expanded to include air pollution under a different Act, its foundational legal status and administrative structure are rooted in the provisions of the 1974 Water Act, reflecting its historical origin.

99. (A) 3, 1, 2
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, establishes three distinct categories of forests with varying levels of protection. Reserved forests represent the highest degree of state control and restriction, where most activities are prohibited unless specifically permitted. Protected forests allow for some state intervention while permitting certain uses. Village forests are designated for the use of local communities. This hierarchical classification allows for different management approaches based on the ecological and economic value of the forest land.

100. (D) Holding natural resources in trust for future generations and passing them on in a non-degraded state.
Inter-generational equity is a fundamental principle of sustainable development and environmental law. it suggests that the current generation holds the Earth's natural resources in trust for the benefit of future generations. This imposes a duty to use resources responsibly and avoid environmental degradation, ensuring that those who follow will have an equal opportunity to meet their needs. This principle promotes long-term planetary stewardship and the preservation of biological diversity.

101. (B) 1 and 3 only
Many global environmental problems are interconnected. Acid rain is caused by atmospheric chemical reactions involving sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Biodiversity loss is largely driven by human activities like habitat destruction and fragmentation. While global warming is a severe atmospheric problem, it is primarily caused by an increase in greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, rather than the depletion of the ozone layer, which is a distinct ecological issue involving stratospheric chemistry.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, brought more stringent enforcement mechanisms to India's environmental legal framework. It was recognized that the penalties under earlier laws like the Water and Air Acts were often insufficient to deter serious polluters. The 1986 Act introduced significantly harsher punishments, including longer prison sentences and higher fines, reflecting a stronger state commitment to addressing environmental violations and ensuring compliance with ecological standards.

103. (D) Non-point source water pollution through runoff.
The excessive application of chemical fertilizers in farming often results in non-point source water pollution. When it rains, excess nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus are washed off large areas of agricultural land and enter nearby rivers and lakes. This diffuse runoff causes nutrient enrichment, leading to eutrophication and the depletion of dissolved oxygen. Managing these non-point sources is a significant challenge for protecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems in agricultural regions.

104. (A) Kautilya's Arthashastra
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a profound historical text that details a comprehensive system of early state management. It includes specific provisions for the administration of forests, including the appointment of a dedicated Superintendent of Forests. The text classifies forests based on their produce and provides rules for their protection and sustainable use. This ancient treatise demonstrates that organized environmental

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environmental issues like climate change and biodiversity loss.

90. (A) Developing present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
Sustainable development is most commonly defined as a process that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own. This definition emphasizes a long-term perspective on resource management and environmental protection. It requires balancing economic growth, social equity, and ecological health to ensure that the planet remains capable of supporting all forms of life for the indefinite future.

91. (D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
A unique and important feature of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is the citizen's suit provision. This allows any individual to file a complaint in court regarding an offense under the Act, provided they give 60 days' notice to the relevant government authority. This provision empowers citizens to take direct legal action against polluters, encouraging greater accountability and public participation in environmental protection and the enforcement of ecological regulations.

92. (B) Air Pollution
Photochemical smog is a complex type of air pollution that forms when sunlight reacts with pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. This reaction produces ground-level ozone and other harmful substances, resulting in a visible haze that can cause severe respiratory problems and damage to vegetation. Photochemical smog is most common in large urban areas with high vehicular traffic and intense sunlight, requiring effective emission controls.

93. (B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was specifically enacted to check the large-scale diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, such as industrial development or infrastructure projects. While private activities are also regulated, the Act's primary focus is on requiring state governments to obtain prior approval from the Central Government before repurposing forest areas. This centralization of authority was designed to slow the rapid rate of deforestation occurring across the country.

94. (D) Protecting trees (especially 'Khejri') and wild animals (like 'Blackbuck') as a religious tenet.
The Bishnoi community of Rajasthan is famous for its long-standing and profound commitment to environmental protection. Their religious principles, established hundreds of years ago, include strict injunctions against killing animals and cutting green trees, particularly the Khejri tree. This cultural tradition was historically demonstrated through legendary sacrifices and continues today, making the Bishnois a powerful example of how community-based beliefs can effectively conserve biodiversity and local ecosystems.

95. (A) Six Schedules of the Act
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, utilizes a system of six schedules to categorize wild animals and plants according to their conservation status and the level of protection required. Schedules I and II provide the highest level of protection with severe penalties for violations. Schedule V lists 'vermin', and Schedule VI covers specified plants. This comprehensive scheduling allows for specific and targeted management and legal enforcement to safeguard India's diverse wildlife.

96. (B) To create a framework for international cooperation in research, monitoring, and information exchange concerning the ozone layer.
The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was the first major international agreement to address the threat of ozone depletion. Rather than setting binding reduction targets, it focused on establishing a global framework for scientific cooperation, research, and data exchange. This convention laid the essential foundation for the subsequent Montreal Protocol, which introduced the specific and legally binding measures needed to phase out ozone-depleting substances worldwide.

97. (B) Any substance in concentration that may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment.
Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an environmental pollutant is defined broadly

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112. (B) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
The 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment was a landmark event that significantly shaped international environmental governance. One of its most important institutional outcomes was the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme. Based in Nairobi, UNEP serves as the leading global authority that sets the environmental agenda and promotes the coherent implementation of environmental protection measures within the United Nations system, fostering international cooperation for sustainable development.

113. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Air Act, 1981, is a national legislation that applies throughout India to address atmospheric pollution. A key feature of this Act is the power given to state governments, in consultation with their respective pollution control boards, to declare specific regions as air pollution control areas. Within these designated areas, authorities can exercise stricter control over emissions from various industrial and commercial sources to protect public health and the surrounding environment.

114. (A) Soil pollution
Soil pollution occurs when harmful and unwanted substances, such as toxic chemicals, non-biodegradable plastics, and industrial waste, are introduced into the land. These pollutants can degrade soil quality, harm soil-dwelling organisms, and contaminate crops. Soil pollution is a serious environmental concern because it can lead to long-term land degradation and the entry of toxins into the food chain, affecting both ecological health and human well-being across agricultural and industrial regions.

115. (C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides the legal basis for restricting human activities in ecologically sensitive areas like National Parks. To protect wildlife and their habitats, the Act generally prohibits commercial or developmental activities within the core areas of these protected sites. Denying permission for a hotel construction in such an area is a direct application of this conservation mandate, ensuring that the integrity of the natural environment is prioritized.

116. (D) Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987)
Although the idea of balancing development and the environment had been discussed for years, the concept of sustainable development was formally defined and popularized in the 1987 Brundtland Report. The report, titled Our Common Future, defined it as development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. this landmark definition established sustainable development as a central goal for international policy and national development strategies worldwide.

117. (C) A true but R is false.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was enacted to serve as a comprehensive umbrella legislation for environmental management in India. It was specifically designed to address gaps in previous sectoral laws like the Water and Air Acts. Contrary to some narrow interpretations, the Act covers a vast range of environmental issues, from hazardous waste and industrial locations to environmental quality standards, rather than focusing only on a single source of pollution like vehicles.

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118. (B) The maintenance of Sacred Groves (Devarai/ Kavu)
The tradition of maintaining sacred groves is a prominent ancient Indian practice that successfully combined religious faith with ecological conservation. These patches of forest, dedicated to local deities, were protected from hunting and felling by strong community customs. As a result, sacred groves often became vital sanctuaries for diverse plant and animal species. This traditional model demonstrates the power of community-led stewardship in preserving biodiversity and maintaining healthy local ecosystems over long periods.

119. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is a comprehensive law that addresses the protection of various biological resources in India. It prohibits the hunting of animals listed in its schedules and establishes the administrative role of the Chief Wildlife Warden in each state. Although its name emphasizes wildlife, the Act was amended to include specific provisions for

the protection of certain plant species, making it a broader tool for overall biodiversity conservation.

120. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Indian Supreme Court has played a transformative role in environmental law by applying key principles in landmark cases. The Polluter Pays Principle was reinforced in the Enviro-Legal Action case, while the Precautionary Principle was detailed in the Vellore Citizens case. The Public Trust Doctrine was applied to resource management in the Kamal Nath case, and the Absolute Liability Principle was established following the Oleum gas leak, ensuring higher accountability for hazardous industries.

121. (C) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen
Acid rain is a significant environmental problem caused by the atmospheric reaction of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. These gases, often released from burning fossil fuels in power plants and vehicles, react with water and oxygen to form sulfuric and nitric acids. When this acidic precipitation falls, it can damage forests, harm aquatic life in lakes and streams, and accelerate the corrosion of buildings and monuments, causing widespread ecological and economic damage.

122. (A) All of the above
Under the Water Act, 1974, the term 'stream' is defined very broadly to include various types of water bodies. This encompassing definition covers rivers, watercourses, inland waters, and subterranean waters. Additionally, it can include sea or tidal waters to the extent specified by the government. This wide legal scope is essential for the effective regulation of water pollution, as it allows authorities to monitor and protect virtually all natural water resources in the country.

123. (D) Species conservation
In Indian culture, the traditional worship of various animals has historically served as a cultural mechanism for species conservation. By assigning religious significance to creatures like cows, snakes, and monkeys, community customs promoted their protection and discouraged their harm. This reverence reflects an early form of ecological ethics that recognized the intrinsic value of different life forms, helping to maintain a balanced and diverse natural world through culturally reinforced conservation practices.

124. (B) To protect, propagate, or develop wildlife therein or its environment.
The primary purpose of establishing a National Park under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is to ensure the highest level of protection for wildlife and their natural habitats. Unlike other areas, National Parks are specifically managed to protect, propagate, or develop the flora, fauna, and local ecological features. This conservation-focused mandate generally excludes commercial and private activities, ensuring that the natural environment remains undisturbed for the benefit of biodiversity and ecosystem health.

125. (C) All countries share responsibility, but developed ones must lead due to historical emissions.
The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities acknowledges that all countries have a collective duty to protect the global environment, especially regarding climate change. However, it also recognizes that developed nations have contributed more to historical greenhouse gas emissions and possess greater financial and technological resources. Therefore, this principle requires developed countries to take more significant action in reducing emissions and to provide support to developing nations for their own environmental efforts.

126. (D) Native biodiversity
Invasive alien species are non-native organisms that, when introduced to a new environment, can cause significant harm to local ecosystems. These species often outcompete native plants and animals for resources, disrupt local food webs, and can even lead to the extinction of indigenous species. The introduction of invasive species is considered one of the primary global threats to native biodiversity, requiring careful monitoring and management to protect the integrity of local biological communities.

127. (A) Both (A) and (B).
Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provides the Central Government with strong enforcement powers to ensure environmental compliance. This includes the

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authority to issue binding directions for the closure or regulation of any industry or process that violates standards. Furthermore, the government can order the stoppage or regulation of essential services like electricity and water supply. These powers are critical for the effective prevention of pollution and the rapid response to serious environmental violations.

128. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
India's environmental legislative history is marked by the enactment of several key laws over the years. The Water Act was established in 1974, followed by the Air Act in 1981. Much later, the Biological Diversity Act was passed in 2002 to fulfill international treaty obligations. Finally, the National Green Tribunal Act was enacted in 2010 to provide specialized environmental justice. This chronological development reflects the evolving complexity and expanding scope of the country's ecological governance framework.

129. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Forest management in India has undergone a significant shift over time. The colonial-era Indian Forest Act, 1927, was primarily designed for state control and the commercial exploitation of forest produce. In contrast, the post-independence Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, reflects a modern emphasis on environmental protection. By restricting the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, the 1980 Act prioritizes the conservation of vital ecosystems over short-term industrial and economic gains from forest land.

130. (A) The state's early role in promoting ethical conduct, including environmental welfare.
The historical edicts of Emperor Ashoka are remarkable examples of early state-led initiatives for ethical and environmental welfare. By promoting compassion towards all living beings and prohibiting the killing of certain animals, these inscriptions demonstrate that ecological protection was integrated into the moral and administrative framework of the empire. This ancient tradition highlights the long-standing role of the state in India in fostering respect for nature and ensuring the well-being of the natural world.

131. (C) Any animal, plant habitat member, or aquatic vegetation including bees, butterflies, and crustacea.
The legal definition of wildlife in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is broad and inclusive to ensure comprehensive conservation. It encompasses all animals and plants, including bees, butterflies, and aquatic vegetation, regardless of whether they are found in forests or other habitats. This wide scope is essential for protecting entire ecosystems and ensuring that various forms of biodiversity, from large mammals to small insects and aquatic flora, are legally safeguarded in India.

132. (D) Agenda 21
Agenda 21 is a foundational non-binding action plan for sustainable development that was adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It provides a comprehensive framework for addressing environmental, social, and economic issues on a global, national, and local scale. By outlining specific strategies for the 21st century, Agenda 21 serves as a guide for governments and international organizations to promote development that is ecologically sound, socially equitable, and economically viable for all.

133. (C) Photosynthesis by aquatic plants
Water pollution is caused by various human activities that introduce harmful substances into aquatic systems. Industrial effluents, domestic sewage, and agricultural runoff are primary sources of contamination. However, photosynthesis by aquatic plants is a natural biological process that is essential for life in water bodies. It produces oxygen and does not contribute to pollution. Understanding the difference between natural processes and anthropogenic pollution is vital for effective water quality management and ecological conservation.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Initially, the Air Act, 1981, did not cover noise within its regulatory scope. However, recognizing its impact on public health, an amendment was passed to include noise as an air pollutant. This legal change was significant because it empowered Pollution Control Boards to frame specific rules and enforce standards for controlling noise from

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various sources. This provided a necessary legal basis for addressing noise pollution as a serious environmental and health concern in India.

135. (C) 2 and 3 only
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is a vital law for protecting India's forest cover. It applies to all forest lands, regardless of their specific legal classification. The Act's primary feature is the requirement for prior central government approval for any non-forest use of forest land. Additionally, it promotes compensatory afforestation to mitigate the loss of forest areas. These provisions together aim to ensure that development projects do not lead to a permanent reduction in forest cover.

136. (A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides comprehensive protection for both animals and certain plant species. It specifically prohibits the picking, uprooting, or collecting of 'specified plants' from any forest land or protected area like a National Park without a valid permit. Violating these provisions is a punishable offense under the Act. This legal protection is essential for preserving rare and endangered flora and maintaining the botanical diversity of India's various natural ecosystems.

137. (C) Forest conservation movement
The Chipko movement is one of the most famous examples of grassroots forest conservation in India. Villagers, particularly women in the Himalayan region, hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by commercial loggers. This non-violent protest successfully drew global attention to the ecological importance of forests and the rights of local communities to their natural resources. The movement highlighted the deep link between forest protection and the survival of rural and indigenous populations.

138. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
International environmental agreements address specific global challenges through specialized frameworks. The UNFCCC focuses on climate change, while the CBD aims to conserve biological diversity. The Montreal Protocol is designed to phase out ozone-depleting substances, and the Stockholm Convention regulates persistent organic pollutants. Each of these conventions provides a platform for international cooperation, setting targets and strategies to protect the global environment from different forms of degradation and chemical contamination.

139. (D) Global warming
Global warming refers to the ongoing and gradual increase in the Earth's average atmospheric and oceanic temperatures. This phenomenon is primarily driven by the accumulation of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane, which trap heat in the atmosphere. Global warming leads to significant ecological disruptions, including melting polar ice, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather events. Addressing its causes is the central focus of international climate policy and agreements like the Paris Agreement.

140. (B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
The institutional framework for pollution control in India was established by the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. This legislation provided for the creation of the Central Pollution Control Board and the various State Pollution Control Boards. These statutory bodies were given the mandate to monitor water quality and regulate industrial discharges. Their responsibilities were later expanded to include air pollution, making them the primary agencies for environmental enforcement and standard-setting in the country.

141. (C) Community faith and reverence for nature
The protection of sacred groves across India is a long-standing traditional practice that is deeply rooted in community faith and a cultural reverence for nature. These areas are conserved by local people because they are considered the abode of deities or have other religious significance. By protecting these patches of forest through customary rules rather than formal laws, communities have successfully preserved biodiversity hotspots and local water sources, demonstrating an effective, faith-based model of ecological stewardship.

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142. (D) In 'Reserved Forests', everything is prohibited unless permitted; in 'Protected Forests', the reverse applies.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, creates a significant legal distinction between Reserved and Protected forests based on the level of restriction. In Reserved forests, all activities are generally prohibited unless they are specifically authorized by forest officials. In contrast, in Protected forests, activities are generally permitted unless they are specifically prohibited by the government. This difference in legal status allows for varying degrees of state control and community use based on the forest's ecological and economic importance.

143. (A) The Paris Agreement
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were a key innovative feature of the Paris Agreement on climate change. They represent the specific commitments made by individual countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts. By allowing each nation to determine its own targets based on its national circumstances and capabilities, this approach encouraged broad participation and formed the basis for the global effort to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

144. (B) Sound
The decibel is the standard logarithmic unit used to measure the intensity or loudness of sound. In environmental science and law, decibel levels are used to set standards for noise pollution in different areas, such as residential, commercial, or industrial zones. Monitoring sound levels in decibels is essential for protecting human hearing and preventing the various physiological and psychological health problems caused by excessive or prolonged exposure to loud noise in modern urban environments.

145. (B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is not limited to any single issue like waste management. Instead, it serves as a comprehensive umbrella legislation that provides a broad framework for environmental protection in India. The Act empowers the Central Government to take all necessary measures to protect the environment, coordinate various authorities, and set nationwide quality standards. Its wide scope allows it to address a variety of ecological challenges that were not fully covered by earlier sectoral laws.

146. (A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
An industrial unit that violates environmental standards by discharging pollutants into water bodies can be prosecuted under the Water Act, 1974. This legislation empowers State Pollution Control Boards to issue specific orders for pollution control and provides for penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for non-compliance. Enforcement under this Act is a primary mechanism for protecting India's water resources from industrial contamination and ensuring that factories operate within established environmental quality limits and standards.

147. (C) The Prime Minister of India
The National Board for Wild Life is the highest-level body for wildlife conservation in India and is chaired by the Prime Minister. This high-level leadership emphasizes the national importance of biodiversity protection. The Board's primary role is to advise the government on conservation policies, review projects located in or near protected areas, and promote the management of National Parks and Sanctuaries. Its statutory status under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, ensures that conservation remains a top priority.

148. (D) Montreal Protocol
The Montreal Protocol is widely regarded as one of the most successful international environmental treaties. Its primary goal is to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances like chlorofluorocarbons. By setting specific, legally binding targets and promoting the development of safer alternatives, the protocol has led to a significant recovery of the ozone layer. It serves as a powerful model for effective global cooperation in addressing complex atmospheric and environmental challenges.

149. (C) All living beings, including animals and plants
The philosophical principle of Ahimsa, or non-violence, is central to several ancient Indian traditions like Jainism and Buddhism. This

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164. (D) It can lead to ecosystem instability and the loss of essential ecosystem services.
Biodiversity loss is a critical global environmental problem because it undermines the stability and functioning of ecosystems. Healthy ecosystems provide essential services that humans depend on, such as water purification, soil fertility, and climate regulation. When species are lost and habitats are destroyed, these services are compromised, leading to increased ecological vulnerability. Preserving biodiversity is therefore not just an aesthetic concern but is vital for maintaining the life-support systems of the planet and ensuring long-term human well-being.

165. (C) Made the cutting of green trees a punishable offence.
Ancient Indian legal and ethical texts, such as the Smritis and Dharmashastras, contained specific injunctions for environmental protection. These texts often made the unauthorized cutting of green trees a punishable offense, reflecting a deep recognition of the importance of forests. By integrating ecological protection into the framework of moral and civil duties, these ancient laws provided an early form of environmental regulation that emphasized the sustainable management of natural resources and respect for all living beings in the natural world.

166. (B) Soil and water pollution
The illegal disposal of toxic waste underground directly contaminates the soil and subsequently leaches into groundwater sources. This results in both soil and water pollution, posing severe health risks to nearby communities. Such incidents highlight the interconnected nature of environmental media, where contamination in one can easily spread to another. Effective waste management and strict enforcement of environmental regulations are essential for preventing such double contamination and protecting the safety of vital land and water resources for public use.

167. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is indeed a very brief legislation with only a few sections. Despite its brevity, it has been remarkably effective in India's conservation efforts. By making Central Government approval mandatory for any diversion of forest land, the Act significantly slowed the rate of deforestation. While the reason correctly identifies its effectiveness, its brevity is a separate structural feature. Together, these points show how a focused and concise law can have a profound impact on environmental protection.

168. (A) The Central Pollution Control Board
The Central Pollution Control Board is a statutory organization with the primary function of advising the Central Government on all matters concerning the prevention and control of water and air pollution. In addition to its advisory role, the Board sets national standards, coordinates the activities of State Boards, and carries out research. This makes it the leading technical agency for environmental management in India, ensuring that national policies are based on scientific data and coordinated enforcement across different states and regions.

169. (C) It does not provide for the protection of any plant species.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is a comprehensive law that addresses the conservation of both fauna and flora. While its initial focus was on animals, subsequent amendments introduced specific provisions for the protection of certain plant species, which are listed in Schedule VI. The Act also establishes institutional bodies and regulates trade in wildlife products. This comprehensive approach is essential for protecting entire ecosystems and ensuring that all components of India's diverse biological heritage are legally safeguarded.

170. (A) Carbon dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous oxide
The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. However, human activities like burning fossil fuels and intensive agriculture have significantly increased the concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These gases trap more heat in the atmosphere, leading to global warming and climate change. Reducing the emissions of these specific gases is the central objective of international efforts to protect the global climate system and mitigate the impacts of planetary temperature rise.

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maintaining food security and preventing the loss of livelihoods in arid and semi-arid regions around the world.

157. (C) Any person authorized by the State Board in this behalf
To ensure compliance with emission standards, the Air Act, 1981, empowers State Pollution Control Boards to monitor industrial discharges. Any person specifically authorized by the State Board has the legal power to take samples of air or emissions from chimneys, flues, or ducts. This monitoring authority is essential for identifying violations of environmental rules and providing scientific evidence for legal action against polluters, ensuring that industrial activities do not cause harmful levels of air pollution.

158. (D) State forests where the government may reserve trees and prohibit certain actions.
Under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Protected forests are a category of state forests where the government exercises significant control while allowing some limited human activities. The state can reserve specific trees for commercial or other purposes and prohibit certain actions like grazing or felling in designated areas. This legal status provides a lower level of restriction compared to Reserved forests but still allows the government to manage resources and prevent the total degradation of forest areas.

159. (A) The Kyoto Protocol
The Clean Development Mechanism was an innovative flexible mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol. It allowed developed countries with emission reduction targets to invest in green projects in developing nations to earn carbon credits. These credits could then be used to meet their own emission commitments. The CDM aimed to promote sustainable development in developing countries while helping industrialized nations achieve their climate goals in a cost-effective manner, fostering international cooperation for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

160. (B) Species conservation
The traditional Indian custom of protecting and worshipping certain trees like the Peepal and Banyan is an effective form of traditional species conservation. These trees are often keystone species that provide vital resources for a wide variety of wildlife. By assigning them religious significance and prohibiting their felling, cultural practices have ensured the survival of these ecologically important plants. This demonstrates how traditional values and customs can play a significant role in preserving biodiversity and maintaining the health of local ecosystems.

161. (B) Environmental pollutant
According to the legal framework of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, environmental pollution is defined specifically as the presence of any environmental pollutant in the environment. An environmental pollutant is further defined as any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in a concentration that may cause harm. This precise legal definition provides the necessary basis for environmental regulation, enabling authorities to identify contamination, set standards, and take enforcement actions to protect human health and natural systems.

162. (A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides for two main types of protected areas: National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. While both aim to conserve biodiversity, they have different legal statuses. National Parks generally offer a higher degree of protection where most human activities and rights are prohibited. In contrast, certain limited rights of local communities may be permitted within a Sanctuary if authorized. This difference allows for more flexible management in sanctuaries while ensuring absolute protection in national parks.

163. (C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
Following the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, India enacted the Water Act, 1974, as its first major comprehensive environmental legislation. This Act was a direct response to the global call for stronger environmental protection and established the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. By creating a structured administrative and legal framework for managing water quality, the Act laid the foundation for modern environmental governance in India and inspired subsequent laws addressing air and general environmental protection.

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178. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India's environmental governance is managed by various specialized bodies, each with its own leadership structure. The Central Pollution Control Board is led by a full-time environmental expert, while the National Board for Wild Life is chaired by the Prime Minister. The National Green Tribunal is headed by a high-ranking member of the judiciary. State Boards are led by chairpersons nominated by their respective state governments. This diverse leadership ensures that technical expertise, political commitment, and judicial oversight are integrated into environmental protection.

179. (C) Transferred forest diversion authority from State Governments to the Central Government.
A key feature of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was the significant centralization of authority over forest land. It mandated that any proposal to use forest land for non-forest purposes requires the prior approval of the Central Government. This change was designed to check the rapid rate of deforestation by state governments and ensures a more rigorous, national-level evaluation of environmental impacts. This central review process remains a fundamental pillar of India's strategy to conserve its vital forest ecosystems and biodiversity.

180. (D) Commit industrial nations to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
The Kyoto Protocol was a landmark international treaty that established legally binding emission reduction targets for industrialized countries. Its primary aim was to address climate change by requiring these nations to limit their greenhouse gas emissions according to specific targets. By introducing flexible mechanisms like carbon trading, the protocol also created economic incentives for environmental protection. As the first major global attempt to mandate specific emission cuts, it played a foundational role in the subsequent development of international climate policy.

181. (C) Thermal pollution
Thermal pollution refers to a significant increase in the temperature of a natural water body caused by human activities, such as industrial cooling processes. This rise in temperature reduces the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water and can cause thermal shock to aquatic organisms. Thermal pollution disrupts the delicate balance of aquatic ecosystems, affecting the survival and reproduction of many species. Managing industrial heat discharge is essential for protecting the health of rivers and lakes from this harmful form of pollution.

182. (A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Ancient Indian scriptures like the Vedas and Upanishads frequently emphasize the importance of living in harmony with the natural world. Far from ignoring environmental concerns, historical texts like Kautilya's Arthashastra included detailed provisions for the management of forests, wildlife, and penalties for causing pollution. These early administrative and philosophical frameworks demonstrate that ecological protection was recognized as a vital responsibility of the state and was deeply integrated into the cultural and legal traditions of ancient India for many centuries.

183. (D) The Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981.
To ensure that industries comply with environmental standards, the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981, both grant Pollution Control Boards the legal power of entry and inspection. Authorized officials can enter any premises to take samples of effluents or emissions and inspect control equipment. This monitoring authority is essential for the effective enforcement of pollution laws, providing the necessary scientific and procedural basis for identifying violations and taking legal action to protect the air, water, and environment from industrial contamination.

184. (A) National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries
A Tiger Reserve is a specialized conservation status often conferred upon existing National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries that have significant tiger populations. This designation, established under the framework of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides focused management and additional resources for the protection of tigers and their habitats. Tiger Reserves represent a successful model of species-specific conservation that also protects the broader ecosystems they inhabit, ensuring the long-term survival of this flagship species and maintaining ecological balance in India's natural forests.

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171. (A) 1 and 3 only
The Water Act, 1974, provides a structured framework for pollution control through specialized boards. It allows for the creation of joint boards for multiple states and empowers these boards to take effluent samples for monitoring. While state pollution control boards work with state governments, they are statutory bodies with specific legal powers and functions. This administrative structure ensures that water quality is monitored and regulated through a system that combines professional expertise with regional and national coordination for environmental protection.

172. (B) The Atharvaveda
The profound ancient Indian idea of treating the Earth as a mother originates from the Atharvaveda. This concept, expressed as Earth is my mother, I am her son, reflects an ecocentric worldview that emphasizes the deep, nurturing bond between humans and nature. This perspective fosters an ethic of respect and responsibility toward the environment, viewing the natural world not as a resource for exploitation but as a sacred entity that must be protected for the well-being of all living creatures.

173. (C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
The classification of forests into three main categories—Reserved, Protected, and Village forests—is a defining feature of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. This legal framework was established to manage state forests and regulate the transit of forest produce. Each category carries a different legal status and level of restriction, reflecting the state's historical emphasis on administrative control and resource management. This classification system continues to be a fundamental part of India's forest administration and legal framework for natural resource protection.

174. (D) The Rio Declaration (1992)
The Polluter Pays Principle was officially incorporated into international policy through Principle 16 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. It states that the party responsible for pollution should, in principle, bear the cost of its management and remediation. By explicitly including this principle, the Rio Declaration established a global norm for environmental accountability, encouraging nations to integrate environmental costs into their domestic legal and economic systems to promote cleaner production and sustainable development.

175. (A) Environmental pollution
Environmental pollution is broadly defined as any undesirable change in the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the air, water, or land. These changes, often caused by the introduction of harmful substances or energy, can adversely affect the health and survival of humans and other living organisms. Defining pollution in such comprehensive terms is essential for the effective implementation of environmental laws, allowing regulatory authorities to address a wide range of ecological disturbances and ensure the overall health of the environment.

176. (B) To declare and manage national parks.
State Pollution Control Boards have extensive powers and functions under the Air Act, 1981, related to atmospheric protection. These include advising the state government, inspecting control equipment, and setting emission standards for industries. However, the authority to declare and manage National Parks is granted specifically under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and is typically handled by the state's forest and wildlife departments. This separation of powers ensures that specialized agencies focus on their primary domains of environmental and ecological management.

177. (B) Grassroots environmental movements led by citizens.
Significant environmental movements in India, such as the Chipko movement and the Narmada Bachao Andolan, are powerful examples of grassroots action. Led by concerned citizens and local communities, these movements have successfully challenged unsustainable development projects and advocated for ecological protection and social justice. They demonstrate the importance of public participation and community stewardship in environmental governance, highlighting how the collective voice of ordinary people can influence national policy and promote a more sustainable relationship with nature.

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causes water pollution and contributes to atmospheric changes. Addressing these interconnected issues requires a comprehensive approach to sustainable development, involving transitions to cleaner energy, better chemical management, and more environmentally friendly agricultural practices on a worldwide scale.

192. (B) Consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.
The primary purpose of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, was to consolidate and modernize the colonial-era legal framework for forest administration. Its focus was largely on establishing state control over forest land, regulating the transit of various forest products, and providing for the collection of duties on timber. While it created protected categories, its main orientation was toward administrative management and resource revenue. This historical Act continues to provide the foundational legal structure for forest administration and the regulation of forest products in India today.

193. (A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The catastrophic Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 served as a major turning point for environmental legislation in India. The disaster highlighted significant gaps in the existing laws, leading to the enactment of the comprehensive Environment (Protection) Act in 1986. This 'umbrella' legislation was designed to provide the Central Government with broad powers to coordinate environmental protection activities, set nationwide standards, and respond effectively to industrial hazards. The Act represents a vital legislative commitment to preventing such tragedies and ensuring a safer and healthier environment for all.

194. (A) The publication of the Brundtland Report in 1987
While ideas of ecological balance have ancient roots, the term 'Sustainable Development' gained immense global prominence following the 1987 publication of the Brundtland Report, Our Common Future. By providing a clear and influential definition—balancing present and future needs—the report transformed the concept into a central goal for international and national policy. This set the stage for major global events like the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, establishing sustainable development as a fundamental principle for modern economic and environmental planning worldwide.

195. (C) The practice of building reservoirs and water harvesting structures.
Ancient India has a long and rich tradition of sophisticated water management and conservation. The widespread practice of building reservoirs, tanks, and diverse water harvesting structures reflects a deep cultural understanding of the importance of natural resource protection. These traditional systems were designed to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater, providing a sustainable water supply for communities and agriculture. This ancient wisdom highlights how traditional practices can effectively support environmental protection and provide valuable models for modern, climate-resilient water management and conservation efforts.

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196. (D) Bioaccumulation
Bioaccumulation is the process by which a pollutant enters a biological system and its concentration increases within the tissues of an individual organism over time. This typically occurs when the rate of uptake exceeds the rate of elimination. While often discussed in the context of food chains, bioaccumulation specifically refers to the accumulation of substances within a single organism from its surrounding environment. Understanding this process is essential for assessing the ecological risks posed by persistent toxic substances like heavy metals and various organic pollutants.

197. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, was enacted to provide a steady financial resource for the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. It achieves this by levying a cess on the amount of water consumed by certain specified industries and local authorities. This funding mechanism ensures that the boards have the necessary resources to carry out their vital functions of monitoring water quality, regulating discharges, and enforcing environmental laws, supporting a self-sustaining system for water pollution management in India.

185. (C) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic and critical process used to evaluate the potential environmental, social, and economic consequences of a major proposed project. By identifying risks before construction begins, EIA allows decision-makers to implement mitigation strategies or reject harmful proposals. This tool is essential for integrating ecological considerations into industrial planning and ensuring that development projects are sustainable and do not cause significant long-term damage to the environment or local communities. It is a key preventive measure in modern environmental governance.

186. (A) Industrial soil pollution
The presence of high levels of heavy metals like lead in the soil, often resulting from activities like battery recycling, is a classic example of industrial soil pollution. These harmful substances can alter the chemical composition of the land, harming vegetation and contaminating groundwater. Furthermore, such pollutants can enter the food chain, posing severe and long-term health risks to humans. Managing industrial waste and remediating contaminated sites are essential for protecting soil quality and ensuring the health and safety of both ecosystems and human populations.

187. (D) Promotion of chemical fertilizers to increase forest productivity.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is a conservation-focused law with several key objectives, including the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants. It provides for the management of protected areas and regulates trade in wildlife products. Promoting chemical fertilizers in forests is not an objective of this Act; rather, the Act emphasizes maintaining the natural integrity of ecosystems. Modern conservation strategies generally avoid introducing synthetic chemicals into natural habitats to prevent ecological disruptions and protect the health of diverse biological communities and their environments.

188. (B) The World Commission on Environment and Development
The Brundtland Commission, which played a pivotal role in defining sustainable development, was officially known as the World Commission on Environment and Development. Established by the United Nations, its 1987 report, Our Common Future, highlighted the urgent need for a new developmental approach that balances economic growth with environmental protection. This report established the framework for modern global environmental policy, leading to the landmark 1992 Rio Earth Summit and the widespread adoption of sustainable development as a central goal for international and national policies worldwide.

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189. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Air Act, 1981, provides the State Government with specific powers to regulate vehicular emissions and maintain air quality. In consultation with the State Pollution Control Board, the government can issue binding instructions to vehicle registration authorities to ensure that emission standards for automobiles are strictly complied with. This authority is essential for managing urban air pollution, as it allows for the implementation of mandatory emission testing and the enforcement of national standards for the vast number of motor vehicles on the road.

190. (D) Ecocentrism
Ecocentrism is a philosophical view that places intrinsic value on the natural world and its various ecosystems, independent of their utility to human beings. It suggests that humans are an integral part of nature rather than its masters. This perspective contrasts with anthropocentrism, which prioritizes human needs above all else. By recognizing the inherent right of all life forms to exist, ecocentrism provides a strong ethical foundation for comprehensive environmental protection and the conservation of biodiversity, fostering a more balanced and respectful relationship with the planet.

191. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Various human activities contribute significantly to serious global environmental problems. The use of chlorofluorocarbons in appliances leads to ozone layer depletion, while burning fossil fuels is the primary driver of global warming through greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the intensive use of nitrogen fertilizers in agriculture

ethic extends compassion and the duty of protection beyond human beings to include all living creatures and plants. By recognizing the intrinsic value of every life form, the principle of Ahimsa fosters a deeply respectful and non-harmful relationship with the natural world. This traditional perspective provides an early foundation for ecological ethics and the comprehensive conservation of biodiversity.

150. (B) Oxygen (O2)
Greenhouse gases are atmospheric gases that contribute to global warming by trapping heat near the Earth's surface. Primary examples include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, all of which have increased due to human activities. Oxygen is a major component of the atmosphere and is essential for life, but it does not have the heat-trapping properties of greenhouse gases. Understanding the role of specific gases is crucial for addressing climate change and developing strategies to reduce global warming.

151. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, includes a citizen's suit provision that allows individuals to participate in environmental enforcement. Any person can file a complaint in court regarding a violation of the Act, provided they first give a 60-day notice to the Central Government or the relevant authority. This procedural requirement gives the government an opportunity to take action itself while ensuring that citizens have a legal pathway to hold polluters accountable if the authorities fail to act.

152. (A) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
The power to declare an area as an 'air pollution control area' is a key provision of the Air Act, 1981. This authority allows state governments, after consulting their pollution control boards, to designate specific regions where atmospheric pollution needs to be more strictly managed. Within these areas, the board can exercise greater control over emissions from industrial plants and other sources. This targeted approach is essential for maintaining and improving air quality in regions with high pollution levels.

153. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provide a detailed and specialized framework for conservation. Schedules I and II afford the highest protection to endangered animals, while Schedule V identifies species that can be designated as 'vermin'. Furthermore, Schedule VI provides legal protection for specified plants by prohibiting their unauthorized collection and trade. These schedules allow the law to address the unique conservation needs of various fauna and flora species across India's diverse natural ecosystems.

154. (A) Principle of Inter-generational Equity
The principle of Inter-generational Equity is a cornerstone of sustainable development. It posits that the current generation has a moral and legal duty to protect the natural environment so that future generations can also enjoy its benefits. This requires using resources sustainably and ensuring that ecological diversity and productivity are not degraded. By holding nature in trust, this principle promotes long-term planetary health and ensures that the needs of the future are considered in today's development decisions.

155. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Ancient Indian traditions and historical decrees reflect various aspects of environmental significance. The worship of the Ganga promotes the protection of water bodies, while Bishnoi principles prioritize the conservation of trees and animals. The Panchabhuta concept highlights the interconnectedness of all life through the five elements. Finally, Ashoka's edicts represent an early form of state-sponsored conservation and animal welfare. Together, these elements demonstrate a long-standing cultural and historical foundation for environmental protection in the Indian subcontinent.

156. (B) Desertification
Desertification is a type of land degradation where relatively dry areas become increasingly arid, losing their bodies of water and vegetation. It is caused by various factors, including climate change and human activities like overgrazing and deforestation. Desertification reduces the land's biological productivity and its ability to support human and animal populations. Addressing this global environmental problem is essential for

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198. (B) Human activities in Reserved forests are prohibited unless they are expressly permitted.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, establishes a more stringent legal regime for Reserved forests compared to Protected forests. In a Reserved forest, a high degree of state control is maintained by generally prohibiting all human activities unless they are specifically and individually authorized by forest officials. This 'prohibition unless permitted' approach is designed to preserve the integrity of these vital forest ecosystems. In contrast, Protected forests are generally managed with a 'permitted unless prohibited' philosophy, allowing for more community and resource use while still maintaining state oversight.

199. (D) 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while aiming to limit the increase to 1.5°C.
The Paris Agreement on climate change is a landmark international treaty with the primary goal of significantly limiting global temperature rise. It aims to keep the increase well below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, with an additional aspirational goal of limiting the rise to 1.5 degrees. By setting these specific temperature targets, the agreement provides a clear framework for global climate action, requiring all nations to implement ambitious emission reduction strategies to prevent the most dangerous impacts of climate change on the planet.

200. (A) Righteous conduct that encompassed compassion for living beings and respect for nature.
The ancient Indian concept of Dharma is a broad and profound ethical framework that guided individual and collective conduct. It emphasized righteous living and the fulfillment of moral duties, which included a deep sense of compassion for all living beings and a fundamental respect for nature. By integrating environmental stewardship into the core of ethical life, the concept of Dharma fostered a sustainable and harmonious relationship with the natural world, providing an early philosophical basis for modern ideas of ecological responsibility and conservation.

201. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, marked a transformative shift in India's legal regime for wildlife conservation. Before its enactment, the protection of wild animals was largely a state subject with inconsistent and often ineffective laws. The 1972 Act provided a uniform national framework, established institutional authorities like the Chief Wildlife Warden, and introduced strict protections through various schedules. This centralized and comprehensive approach was essential for addressing the rapid decline of many species and ensuring a more effective and coordinated conservation strategy nationwide.

202. (A) Noise Pollution
Noise pollution is defined by the presence of unwanted or harmful sound levels that exceed established safety standards. In many residential areas, noise from industrial or commercial sources that consistently exceeds 85 decibels is considered a significant pollutant. Such high sound levels can cause severe physiological and psychological health issues in humans and disrupt the behavior and communication of local wildlife. Regulatory authorities set permissible noise limits for different types of areas to protect public health and maintain a healthy acoustic environment in modern urban communities.

203. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
India's major environmental laws each have a specific primary objective within the broader framework of ecological protection. The Water Act focuses on preventing contamination of water bodies, while the Forest (Conservation) Act aims to check the diversion of forest land. The Wild Life (Protection) Act provides for the safeguarding of various species and their habitats, and the Environment (Protection) Act serves as a comprehensive umbrella legislation. Together, these laws provide a robust legal structure for managing and protecting the country's diverse natural resources and environment.

204. (B) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources
The National Green Tribunal was established as a specialized judicial body to handle cases involving environmental issues. Its primary mandate is to ensure the effective and expeditious disposal of legal disputes relating to environmental protection, forest conservation, and the preservation of other natural resources. By providing a dedicated forum

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regional water and air quality and ensuring that developmental activities comply with national environmental standards.

218. (A) Vermin
In the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the term 'vermin' is used for certain species listed in Schedule V that are considered problematic or harmful to crops and human property in specific contexts. When an animal is designated as vermin, it may be hunted or managed under specific conditions without the strict protections afforded to other scheduled species. This classification allows for a more flexible management approach for species that may become locally overabundant, helping to mitigate conflicts between wildlife conservation and the agricultural needs and safety of local human communities.

219. (D) 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
Although the concept of sustainable development was introduced earlier, it was formally integrated into international policy at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This landmark conference brought together world leaders to address the urgent need for a new developmental model that balances economic growth with environmental protection. The summit's outcomes, including Agenda 21 and several key conventions, established sustainable development as a central goal for global and national governance. Since then, it has guided international efforts to promote progress that is ecologically sound, socially equitable, and economically viable for all nations.

220. (B) A perception of them as sacred, living entities deserving respect.
In Indian culture, mountains like the Himalayas have been historically viewed as sacred and living entities. This profound reverence signifies a deep respect for the natural world and its various geographical features. By perceiving these landscapes as holy, traditional beliefs fostered a sense of spiritual connection and a moral duty to protect them. This cultural perspective has helped in the conservation of mountain ecosystems, preserving their biodiversity and vital role in regulating the climate and providing water, demonstrating how traditional values can contribute to the long-term protection of natural environments.

221. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, grants the Central Government extensive and powerful authority to manage and protect the environment in India. These wide-ranging powers include the ability to establish nationwide standards for environmental quality and to restrict the location of industries in sensitive areas. Furthermore, the government can take direct enforcement actions against violators. This strong centralized authority was designed to provide a more effective and coordinated response to environmental challenges, ensuring that national ecological priorities are maintained and that polluters are held accountable for their actions.

222. (D) Domestic or municipal pollution
Domestic or municipal pollution refers to the contamination of the environment caused by waste generated from households and residential areas. The discharge of untreated sewage from a residential colony directly into a river is a primary example of this type of pollution. It introduces various organic wastes and chemicals into the water, which can degrade water quality and harm aquatic life. Addressing this issue requires effective urban wastewater treatment systems and proper waste management practices to prevent domestic activities from damaging vital freshwater resources and affecting public health and local ecosystems.

223. (A) The indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes by authorities.
The primary goal of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is to check the alarming and indiscriminate rate of deforestation caused by the diversion of forest land for developmental projects. It achieves this by requiring state governments and other authorities to obtain prior approval from the Central Government for any non-forest use of forest areas. This centralization of authority ensures a rigorous review process at the national level, prioritizing the long-term ecological value of forests over short-term industrial and economic gains, and is a vital pillar of India's forest protection and conservation strategy.

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as any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment. Establishing this broad and clear statutory definition was essential for the Act's role as an umbrella legislation. It provides the necessary legal basis for identifying contamination, setting quality standards, and taking enforcement actions to protect human health and natural ecosystems from a vast range of pollutants.

212. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is a vital tool for protecting India's forest cover, applying to all forests regardless of their specific ownership or legal status. The Act defines 'non-forest purpose' to include the clearing of forest land for any purpose other than reforestation. This specifically includes activities like the cultivation of tea, coffee, or rubber. By requiring prior Central Government approval for such uses, the Act ensures that forest land is not indiscriminately converted to agricultural or industrial use, prioritizing the conservation of natural forest ecosystems.

213. (C) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, in conjunction with the Environment and Air Acts.
The regulation of vehicular emissions in India is managed through a combination of laws. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, provides the primary administrative framework for testing and certifying vehicles, while the standards for emissions are framed under the Air Act and the Environment (Protection) Act. When a car fails to meet these prescribed limits, it is a violation of the rules established through these interconnected legislations. This ensures that vehicular pollution is monitored and managed through coordinated efforts between transportation authorities and environmental protection boards at both state and national levels.

214. (B) Rio Earth Summit (1992)
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was one of the most significant outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. This foundational international treaty aimed to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. As an 'umbrella' convention, it established a platform for global negotiations, leading to subsequent and more specific agreements like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The UNFCCC remains the central framework for international cooperation in addressing the urgent and complex challenge of global climate change.

215. (D) Plants and herbs, highlighting a deep knowledge of biodiversity
Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, is fundamentally based on a profound knowledge of the natural world and its various biological resources. It relies extensively on the use of diverse plants and herbs for healing and maintaining health. This traditional medical tradition reflects a deep understanding of biodiversity and the therapeutic properties of various species. By valuing and utilizing local flora, Ayurveda has historically promoted the protection of plant life and highlighted the essential link between human health and the preservation of a diverse and healthy natural environment.

216. (A) Stratospheric ozone depletion
Global environmental problems are characterized by their large-scale impacts that transcend national borders. Stratospheric ozone depletion is a classic example, as the release of harmful chemicals in one part of the world affects the entire planet's atmosphere. This issue requires international cooperation and global agreements like the Montreal Protocol for effective management. In contrast, local pollution from a single factory or improper waste disposal in a city has more localized effects that can generally be addressed through domestic regulations and local governance without needing complex and coordinated international legal frameworks.

217. (C) Implement the provisions of the Water Act and Air Act within the state.
State Pollution Control Boards are the primary agencies responsible for the regional implementation of national environmental laws in India. Their main function is to enforce the provisions of both the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981, within their respective states. This involves monitoring industrial emissions and effluents, setting local standards, and granting or denying consent for operations. By performing these regulatory and enforcement functions, state boards play a vital role in protecting

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with environmental expertise, the NGT plays a crucial role in strengthening environmental jurisprudence in India, ensuring that ecological violations are addressed promptly and that the principles of sustainable development are upheld in developmental decisions.

205. (C) Developmental and environmental concerns
The core principle of sustainable development is the integration of developmental and environmental concerns into a single, cohesive framework. It recognizes that economic growth and social progress cannot be sustained in the long term if the natural environment is degraded. Therefore, sustainable development requires that every development project and policy carefully balance the need for progress with the need for ecological preservation. This integrated approach ensures that human advancement is achieved in a way that protects the planet's life-support systems for both current and future generations.

206. (D) It defines 'air pollutant' to include noise.
The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, is a comprehensive national law designed to manage atmospheric quality in India. A significant feature of this Act, following a major amendment, is the inclusion of noise within the definition of an air pollutant. This allows Pollution Control Boards to regulate sound levels from industrial and commercial activities, providing a legal basis for addressing noise pollution. The Act applies throughout the country and establishes specialized boards to set standards and enforce regulations for both gaseous and sensory pollution.

207. (A) Land and Space
The legal definition of environment under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is broad but specific in its components. It includes the physical elements of water, air, and land, along with human beings, plants, animals, and microorganisms. Crucially, the definition emphasizes the inter-relationships existing among all these diverse elements. While the Act deals with terrestrial protection, the term 'Space' in an astronomical or outer-space sense is not included in this statutory definition, which focuses on the ecological components and relationships on Earth.

208. (B) A tradition combining religious sanctity with the plant's medicinal and air-purifying value.
The traditional worship and planting of Tulsi in Indian households is a remarkable example of how cultural practices can support public health and environmental protection. By treating the plant as sacred, traditional customs ensure its widespread cultivation. Tulsi is well-known for its medicinal properties and its ability to act as an air purifier. This combination of religious sanctity and practical utility has helped preserve a valuable plant species and maintain healthier living environments, demonstrating the wisdom of integrating ecological benefits into everyday cultural and spiritual traditions.

209. (B) Wildlife or its environment
A National Park is a highly protected category of land established under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, for the specific purpose of safeguarding wildlife and the surrounding environment. These areas are designated based on their ecological, faunal, or floral significance. The primary management goal is to protect and develop the natural ecosystem in its undisturbed state, which generally involves prohibiting human activities like hunting, grazing, and commercial development. This absolute protection ensures that National Parks serve as vital sanctuaries for biodiversity and maintain essential ecological processes.

210. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The 1972 Stockholm Conference was a transformative event that marked the beginning of modern global environmental policy. As the first major UN conference on the human environment, it led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme. India played a significant role, with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi famously highlighting the link between poverty and environmental degradation. These outcomes influenced many nations to enact domestic environmental laws, fostering a new era of international cooperation and national commitment to protecting the planet's natural systems and resources.

211. (C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The precise legal definition of 'environmental pollutant' is provided under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This definition identifies it

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224. (B) Protect the ozone layer by phasing out substances responsible for its global depletion.
The Montreal Protocol is a landmark international agreement specifically designed to address the global problem of stratospheric ozone layer depletion. It mandates the gradual phase-out of the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances like chlorofluorocarbons and halons. By setting specific, legally binding targets and encouraging the development of safer alternatives, the protocol has been highly successful in reducing the atmospheric concentration of these harmful chemicals. This international cooperation has led to the significant recovery of the ozone layer, demonstrating the effectiveness of global action in protecting the planet's vital life-support systems.

225. (B) Reverse osmosis plants
India has an ancient and diverse tradition of sophisticated water harvesting and conservation systems. Johads in Rajasthan, Ahar-Pynes in Bihar, and Zing in Ladakh are all traditional, community-managed methods that reflect centuries of local wisdom in managing water resources in different climatic conditions. These systems are designed to capture rainwater and recharge groundwater sustainably. In contrast, reverse osmosis plants are a modern, high-technology method for purifying water and are not part of the traditional or ancient Indian water harvesting practices that emphasize harvesting and conserving natural precipitation for community use.

226. (D) 1, 2, and 3
India's environmental legal framework consists of various types of legislations. The Water and Air Acts are primarily command-and-control laws that use standards and permits to regulate industrial discharges. The Environment (Protection) Act provides a broader framework that includes setting both product and process standards for overall ecological health. Furthermore, the Wild Life (Protection) Act is specifically focused on conserving species and their habitats through protected areas and hunting bans. Together, these different laws provide a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to managing and protecting the country's natural resources and biodiversity.

227. (C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
The Central Pollution Control Board is a versatile statutory organization with powers and functions detailed in multiple laws. While it was originally constituted under the Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981, specifically confers additional powers and functions upon it for the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution. This allows the Board to serve as the leading national agency for monitoring and regulating both water and air quality. This dual mandate is essential for a coordinated national approach to managing various forms of environmental pollution and ensuring the health of ecosystems across India.

228. (D) The 1927 Act focuses on state control and revenue, while the 1980 Act focuses on checking the diversion of forest land.
A fundamental difference exists between the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The 1927 Act was primarily designed to manage state control over forests and regulate revenue from forest produce. In contrast, the 1980 Act reflects a modern conservation priority by focusing on checking the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. By requiring central government approval for such land use, the later Act prioritizes the long-term ecological value of forests over short-term commercial and administrative interests, marking a significant shift in India's forest policy.

229. (C) Precautionary Principle
Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration formally established the Precautionary Principle in international environmental policy. It states that when there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective preventive measures. This principle encourages early action to protect the environment and is a fundamental part of sustainable development. By prioritizing ecological safety over scientific absolute certainty, the precautionary principle helps nations manage environmental risks more effectively and avoid potentially catastrophic and irreversible damage to natural systems.

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ecological health is recognized as an essential component of human dignity and survival.

243. (C) Non-forest purpose
Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the term 'non-forest purpose' refers to any activity that involves clearing or using forest land for something other than reforestation or the management of forests and wildlife. Building a highway through a forest is a primary example of this, as it changes the land use from a natural ecosystem to infrastructure. Any such project requires prior approval from the Central Government. This legal requirement is essential for evaluating the environmental impact and ensuring that the loss of forest land is minimized and appropriately managed.

244. (D) Biodiversity conservation, sustainable component use, and fair genetic benefit sharing.
The Convention on Biological Diversity is a comprehensive international treaty with three main and interconnected objectives. It aims to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of its components, and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. By addressing these three core areas, the convention provides a global framework for protecting all forms of life on Earth while also supporting developmental needs and ensuring that the benefits of biological resources are distributed fairly among nations and local and indigenous communities.

245. (C) Biodiversity conservation
The ancient Indian practice of creating a Navagraha Vana—a garden containing specific trees associated with the nine celestial bodies—is an excellent example of a traditional practice promoting biodiversity conservation. By designating a variety of different tree species as sacred and encouraging their planting in temple courtyards, this tradition effectively preserves a diverse range of flora within a local area. This cultural practice demonstrates how religious and spiritual beliefs can successfully support ecological goals, maintaining a varied and healthy botanical environment while fostering a deep community connection with the natural world.

246. (D) 1, 2, and 3
India's environmental legal framework is built upon several interconnected laws that work together for ecological protection. The Indian Forest Act, 1927, provides the original legal basis for designating forest areas. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, then restricts the diversion of these forests for non-forest purposes, while the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides the specific legal protections for the fauna and flora residing within them. This multi-layered approach ensures that forest lands are not only legally identified but also protected from development and that their biological diversity is actively conserved through specialized regulations.

247. (D) The manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such substance.
The term 'handling' in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is defined very broadly to cover virtually every stage of a substance's life cycle. This includes everything from initial manufacture and processing to packaging, storage, transportation, and even final destruction or sale. This comprehensive legal definition is essential for environmental protection, as it allows the government to regulate and set standards for how hazardous substances are managed at every step. This broad oversight ensures that environmental risks are minimized and that the safety of the public and ecosystems is protected throughout the entire industrial and commercial process.

248. (A) Argon
Greenhouse gases are those in the atmosphere that trap heat and contribute to global warming. Carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapor are all primary examples of these heat-trapping gases. Argon, however, is a noble gas that is present in the atmosphere in significant amounts but does not have the chemical properties needed to trap thermal radiation. Understanding which gases contribute to the greenhouse effect is essential for climate science and for developing global policies aimed at reducing emissions and mitigating the impacts of human-induced changes to the Earth's average atmospheric temperature.

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fault' liability principle ensures that those affected by industrial accidents receive timely financial assistance for damages. By requiring hazardous industries to carry mandatory insurance, the Act provides a vital safety net for the public and ensures that the financial costs of environmental accidents are prioritized and handled effectively.

237. (C) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 : Establishment of National Parks
Various environmental laws in India have specific primary functions. The Water Act established the CPCB, the Air Act was amended to include noise pollution, and the Environment (Protection) Act serves as umbrella legislation. However, the authority to establish National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries is granted specifically under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, rather than the Forest (Conservation) Act, which primarily focuses on checking the diversion of forest land. Understanding these distinct legal mandates is essential for the effective management and protection of India's diverse and vital natural resources and habitats.

238. (D) Climate refers to long-term average weather patterns over a region, while weather is the short-term state of the atmosphere.
Understanding the difference between climate and weather is fundamental to environmental science. Weather describes the short-term atmospheric conditions in a specific place, such as temperature, precipitation, and wind at a given moment. In contrast, climate refers to the long-term average of these weather patterns over a period of many years, typically thirty years or more, for a particular region. This distinction is crucial for studying phenomena like climate change, which involves significant and long-term shifts in these average atmospheric patterns rather than just day-to-day weather fluctuations.

239. (A) Schedule I
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, uses a system of schedules to categorize species by their conservation status and protection level. Animals listed in Schedule I receive the absolute highest level of protection under Indian law. Hunting these species is strictly prohibited except under extreme circumstances involving threats to human life. Furthermore, any trade in these animals or products made from them is banned, and violations carry the most severe legal penalties. This stringent protection is essential for ensuring the survival of India's most endangered fauna species and their natural habitats.

240. (B) Biocentrism
Biocentrism is an ethical perspective that recognizes the inherent right of all living things to exist, regardless of their utility to human beings. This worldview places life at the center of moral consideration, suggesting that all species have a value that humans must respect. Biocentrism contrasts with anthropocentrism, which prioritizes human needs. By valuing the intrinsic worth of every life form, this perspective provides a strong ethical foundation for comprehensive biodiversity conservation and promotes a more balanced and respectful relationship between humanity and the entire biological world on our planet.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Pollution Control Board is a versatile agency whose powers and functions are shared across multiple legislations. While it was originally established under the Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981, explicitly mandates that the same Central Board shall also perform the functions related to air pollution control. This integrated administrative structure ensures that national environmental monitoring and standard-setting are coordinated through a single expert body, allowing for a more cohesive and efficient national strategy for managing various forms of environmental pollution and protecting ecological health across India.

242. (A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
In a series of landmark judgments, the Indian Supreme Court has significantly expanded the scope of constitutional protection for the environment. It has interpreted the 'Right to Life' under Article 21 to include the fundamental right to live in a clean and healthy environment. This judicial interpretation has transformed environmental protection from a mere administrative duty into a legally enforceable fundamental right for all citizens. It provides a powerful legal basis for challenging pollution and unsustainable development, ensuring that

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230. (B) Anthropocentrism
Anthropocentrism is an ethical worldview that considers human beings to be the central and most important element of existence. From this perspective, the natural world and other living creatures are primarily valued for their utility to humans. This view often justifies the exploitation of natural resources to meet human needs and desires. In environmental ethics, anthropocentrism is often contrasted with more biocentric or ecocentric views that recognize the intrinsic value of nature independent of human use. Understanding these different ethical perspectives is essential for developing comprehensive and responsible policies for environmental management.

231. (D) noise
The definition of 'air pollutant' under the Air Act, 1981, is broad and includes various substances that can harm the atmosphere and living beings. A significant inclusion in this statutory definition is noise. By including noise as a gaseous-associated pollutant, the Act allows Pollution Control Boards to set standards and regulate sound levels from industrial and commercial sources. This legal framework is essential for addressing noise pollution as a serious environmental and health concern in India, ensuring that both chemical emissions and excessive sound are managed to protect public and ecological well-being.

232. (A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is a powerful legislation that provides for significant penalties for any contravention of its provisions. Contrary to the idea that its penalties are less stringent, the Act actually introduced harsher punishments, including higher fines and longer prison sentences, compared to the earlier Water and Air Acts. These stronger penalties were designed to act as a more effective deterrent against serious environmental violations and reflect the state's increased commitment to enforcing environmental standards and protecting the country's natural resources and public health from pollution and degradation.

233. (C) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
Project Tiger, launched in 1973, is India's flagship conservation program and operates within the broad legal framework provided by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. This Act allows for the creation of Tiger Reserves and establishes the National Tiger Conservation Authority to manage these specialized areas. By focusing on both species protection and habitat preservation, the program successfully demonstrates how targeted conservation efforts under a robust legal mandate can protect endangered wildlife like tigers and maintain the health of the broader ecosystems they inhabit across various Indian states.

234. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of pollution are caused by specific primary sources or processes. Eutrophication results from nutrient enrichment from agricultural runoff, while acid rain is caused by industrial emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Photochemical smog forms through the reaction of atmospheric pollutants in sunlight, and ozone layer depletion is primarily driven by the release of man-made chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons. Understanding these specific cause-and-effect relationships is essential for developing targeted environmental regulations and monitoring systems to address each form of pollution effectively and protect the health of ecosystems and humans.

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235. (D) 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', the world is one family including the natural world.
The ancient Indian philosophical ideal of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which means the world is one family, reflects a profound and holistic view of existence. This concept extends the idea of kinship and community beyond human beings to include all living creatures and the entire natural world. By viewing nature as an integral part of one's own family, this ethos promotes a deep sense of respect, compassion, and shared responsibility for the environment. This traditional perspective provides a powerful foundation for sustainable living and the comprehensive conservation of our interconnected global ecosystem.

236. (B) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, provides a unique and important legal protection for victims of accidents involving hazardous substances. It allows persons to claim immediate relief and compensation without the need to prove the negligence of the owner or operator. This 'no-

249. (C) Notification
Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Government has the authority to declare its intention to constitute an area as a Sanctuary. This process is formally carried out through an official government notification. Once the initial notification is issued, a legal process follows to settle any existing rights of local people within the area. After this settlement, a final notification is published to formally establish the sanctuary. This transparent and formal legal procedure ensures that areas of significant ecological value are designated as protected sites with clear legal boundaries and conservation management goals.

250. (A) The State must protect natural resources for the enjoyment of the general public.
The Public Trust Doctrine is a fundamental principle in environmental law that posits that certain natural resources like air, water, and forests are held in trust by the state for the benefit of all citizens. This doctrine implies that the government has a permanent duty to protect these resources and cannot allow them to be exclusively owned or significantly degraded for private gain. By establishing natural resources as common assets, the Public Trust Doctrine provides a strong legal basis for the state's responsibility to manage and protect the environment for the public's continued enjoyment and well-being.

251. (D) Identifying that an SPCB can take factory effluent samples for analysis.
A competency-based understanding of the Water Act, 1974, goes beyond just knowing basic facts to understanding how the law is actually applied and enforced. Identifying the specific legal powers of a State Pollution Control Board, such as the authority to take effluent samples from factories for scientific analysis, demonstrates a practical knowledge of environmental monitoring and regulation. This level of understanding is essential for those involved in environmental management and enforcement, as it focuses on the operational mechanisms used to protect water quality and ensure industrial compliance with national environmental standards.

252. (B) Detailed descriptions of different types of pollution and their effects on health.
The Charaka Samhita, a cornerstone text of ancient Indian medicine, is significant from an environmental perspective because it contains early observations on ecological health. It provides detailed descriptions of various forms of pollution, such as contaminated water and air, and discusses their negative effects on human health and the spread of diseases. This ancient medical knowledge reflects an early understanding of the essential link between a clean environment and human well-being. It demonstrates that the impact of ecological degradation on public health was recognized and studied in India's traditional scientific and medical traditions for many centuries.

253. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was enacted as a direct response to the alarming rate of forest loss occurring across India. Its primary purpose is to check the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. Crucially, the Act applies to all forest lands in the country, regardless of whether they are owned by the state or private individuals. By requiring prior Central Government approval for any land-use change, the Act ensures a national-level review of environmental impacts, making it a vital and comprehensive pillar of India's long-term strategy for forest protection and conservation.

254. (D) Greenhouse effect
The greenhouse effect is a natural and vital atmospheric process where certain gases trap thermal radiation from the Earth's surface and re-radiate it in all directions. This keeps the planet's temperature warm enough to support life. However, human activities have increased the concentration of these gases, enhancing this natural effect and causing an undesirable rise in global temperatures known as global warming. Understanding the mechanics of the greenhouse effect is fundamental to climate science and is the basis for global efforts to reduce emissions and manage the impacts of human-induced changes to the Earth's climate system.

255. (A) The Bhopal Gas Tragedy
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was enacted in the immediate aftermath of the 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy, which remains one of the world's worst industrial disasters. The tragedy highlighted catastrophic gaps in environmental and safety regulations, prompting a swift

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and comprehensive legislative response. The 1986 Act was designed as an 'umbrella' law to give the Central Government broader powers to manage environmental quality, regulate hazardous industries, and coordinate the work of various agencies. This legislation represents a vital national commitment to preventing such disasters and ensuring a safer and healthier environment for all of India's citizens.

256. (B) Cutting a tree in one's own private garden with permission.
Environmental pollution involves the introduction of harmful substances or energy into the natural world, often causing damage to ecosystems or human health. Typical examples include industrial chemical leaks, excessive smoke emissions, and loud noise from machinery. In contrast, the regulated and permitted removal of a single tree in a private garden is an act of individual land management rather than a form of environmental pollution. While tree cutting affects local greenery, it does not constitute the contamination or degradation of environmental media that characterizes the legal and scientific definitions of pollution and its harmful impacts on the planet.

257. (B) Assigning rights over reserved forest land to a village community.
Under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the primary purpose of constituting a village forest is to involve local communities in forest management. The state government can assign the rights over a portion of a reserved forest to a village community for their collective use and benefit. This designation allows the community to manage and utilize forest resources according to established rules. Village forests represent an early form of participatory forest management, recognizing the historical and cultural importance of forests to rural livelihoods and fostering a community-based approach to the sustainable use and protection of local forest areas.

258. (A) The concept of sustainable development
The Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pays Principle are two essential and foundational features of the concept of sustainable development. These principles provide a framework for balancing economic progress with environmental protection. The Precautionary Principle encourages early action to prevent ecological harm even when scientific evidence is not absolute, while the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the party responsible for damage bears the cost of remediation. By integrating these ethical and economic rules, sustainable development aims to promote growth that is ecologically responsible and ensures that the environment is preserved for the benefit of both current and future generations.

259. (C) Reverence for life and accountability
The injunction in ancient Indian scriptures requiring penance for harming living beings reflects a profound culture of reverence for life and moral accountability. This traditional ethic emphasizes that every act of violence toward nature or animals has a personal and moral consequence. By integrating ecological protection into the framework of individual and spiritual duty, these ancient beliefs fostered a deeply respectful and non-harmful relationship with the natural world. This historical perspective provides an early foundation for environmental ethics, emphasizing that human beings are responsible for their actions and have a duty to protect the life-support systems of the entire planet.

260. (D) Schedule VI
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, includes a specialized Schedule VI that is dedicated to the protection of specified plants. These include rare and endangered species that are prohibited from being picked, uprooted, collected, or traded without a valid permit from the relevant authorities. The inclusion of this schedule was a significant step in expanding the scope of the Act beyond animals to include the comprehensive conservation of India's botanical diversity. This legal protection is essential for preserving rare flora and ensuring that the country's diverse plant heritage is safeguarded from illegal extraction and commercial exploitation.

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261. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, uses an intentionally broad and inclusive definition of the term 'environment' to ensure comprehensive ecological protection. It encompasses not only the physical components of air, water, and land

but also all living beings, including human beings, plants, and microorganisms. Crucially, the definition includes the complex and vital inter-relationships that exist among all these diverse elements. This holistic approach allows the law to address a wide range of environmental issues and provides a robust legal basis for the coordinating role of the Central Government in protecting the integrity of entire ecosystems across India.

262. (B) The vesting of rights of the people.
Although both are protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the main legal difference between a Wildlife Sanctuary and a National Park lies in the status of human rights within their boundaries. In a Sanctuary, the state government can settle and allow certain limited rights of local communities, such as grazing or collection of minor forest produce. In contrast, in a National Park, the level of protection is higher, and almost all such rights are prohibited to ensure that the natural environment remains undisturbed. This distinction allows for varying management strategies based on the specific conservation and social context of the protected area.

263. (D) The Kyoto Protocol
The concept of carbon credits is a key mechanism associated with the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on climate change. This international agreement introduced market-based tools to help industrialized nations meet their legally binding emission reduction targets. A carbon credit represents a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that can be traded between countries or companies. By putting a price on carbon, these credits create economic incentives for environmental protection and encourage the adoption of cleaner technologies. This approach was designed to help achieve global climate goals in a more flexible and cost-effective manner, fostering international cooperation for reducing atmospheric carbon levels worldwide.

264. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
India's specialized environmental authorities are each established and governed by specific national legislations. The National Tiger Conservation Authority operates under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, while the Central Pollution Control Board is primarily governed by the Water Act, 1974. The National Biodiversity Authority was created by the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and State Forest Departments operate within the framework of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Understanding these specific legal foundations is essential for identifying the roles and powers of various agencies involved in managing and protecting the country's diverse natural resources, wildlife, and entire environment.

265. (C) A ritual that also conserves water and nurtures life.
The traditional Indian practice of offering water to the sun while ensuring it falls on plants or soil is an excellent example of a ritual that also provides practical environmental benefits. This custom combines spiritual significance with the functional conservation of water and the nurturing of local life forms. By ensuring that water is not wasted and is directed toward the earth, the ritual reflects an ancient wisdom in resource management. This tradition demonstrates how everyday cultural and religious practices can foster a respectful and sustainable relationship with nature, encouraging the conservation of vital resources while maintaining deep spiritual connections with the entire natural world.

266. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Environmental pollution occurs through the introduction of various harmful substances into different parts of the ecosystem due to human activities. Soil pollution from pesticides, water pollution from untreated sewage, and air pollution from industrial emissions are all definitive examples of this phenomenon. Each form of pollution degrades the natural quality of the environment and can have severe health impacts on humans and other living organisms. Addressing these diverse types of contamination requires specific regulatory standards and effective management strategies for air, water, and land to protect the entire planet's life-support systems and ensure a healthy and sustainable future for all people and nature.

267. (D) Imprisonment up to 5 years, or fine up to Rs. 1,00,000, or both.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provides for significantly harsher penalties for violations compared to earlier environmental

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10. Match List I with List II regarding the authorities under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Authority)
P. Chancellor
Q. Vice-Chancellor
R. Executive Council
S. Academic Council
List II: (Role)
1. Principal academic body
2. Head of the State
3. Principal executive body
4. Principal executive and academic officer
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

11. What is the role of the Rector in a university as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) To act as the head of the university in the absence of the Chancellor
(B) To preside over the Academic Council meetings
(C) To function as the chief financial officer of the university
(D) To exercise powers as delegated by the Vice-Chancellor

12. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Governor of Madhya Pradesh is the ex-officio Chancellor of the state universities.
Reason (R) : The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, designates the Governor as the head of the universities to maintain a link between the universities and the State Government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. The power to grant affiliation to a college rests with which authority under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) The Academic Council
(B) The Chancellor
(C) The Executive Council
(D) The State Government directly

14. The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, provides for the establishment of a 'Coordination Committee'. Who is the Chairman of this committee?
(A) The Vice-Chancellor of the senior-most university
(B) The Minister of Higher Education
(C) The Chief Secretary of the State
(D) The Chancellor

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15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters of the university.
Reason (R) : The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, empowers the Academic Council to make Ordinances regarding courses of study and standards of examination.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. What is the primary purpose of creating 'Statutes' under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) To provide detailed rules for day-to-day academic activities
(B) To define the constitution, powers, and duties of the authorities of the University
(C) To lay down the syllabus for various courses
(D) To regulate the conduct of students in hostels

17. Which of the following pairs concerning the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 is incorrectly matched?

protect water resources from contamination, ensuring that they remain safe and healthy for both human use and the various aquatic ecosystems that depend on them.

273. (B) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
Project Elephant, launched in 1992, is a major conservation program focused on protecting India's wild elephant populations and their natural habitats. Like other species-specific initiatives, it operates within the broad legal and administrative framework established by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. This Act allows for the protection of endangered species and the management of protected areas where elephants reside. By addressing issues like habitat loss, fragmentation, and human-elephant conflict, Project Elephant aims to ensure the long-term survival of this flagship species and maintain the ecological integrity of the diverse forest and grassland ecosystems it inhabits across various states in the country.

274. (A) A non-binding action plan for sustainable development in the 21st century.
Agenda 21 is a foundational and influential non-binding action plan for sustainable development that was adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for addressing a vast range of environmental, social, and economic challenges on a global, national, and local scale for the 21st century. By outlining specific strategies and recommendations, Agenda 21 serves as a guide for governments, international organizations, and local communities to promote development that is ecologically sound, socially equitable, and economically viable. Although not a legally binding treaty, it has significantly influenced global and national environmental policies and developmental strategies for several decades worldwide.

275. (C) Water conservation and groundwater recharge.
The ancient Indian practice of creating and maintaining village ponds and tanks, known as 'talabs', was primarily a sophisticated method for water conservation and groundwater recharge. These community-managed water bodies were designed to capture rainwater during the monsoon, providing a sustainable water source for both people and agriculture during dry periods. Additionally, they played a vital role in allowing water to seep into the ground, recharging local aquifers and maintaining groundwater levels. This traditional wisdom in water management highlights the historical importance of natural resource protection and provides valuable and time-tested models for modern, community-based water conservation and sustainable management efforts in various climatic and regional contexts across India.

276. (D) It defines what constitutes a 'forest'.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is a concise but powerful law focused on checking the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. It mandates prior Central Government approval for such land-use changes and provides for compensatory afforestation to mitigate the loss of forest areas. Interestingly, the Act itself does not provide a specific definition of what constitutes a 'forest'. In practice, this term has been interpreted broadly by the Indian judiciary to include all areas that are either legally recorded as forests or conform to the dictionary meaning of the term. This broad interpretation ensures that the Act's protective provisions apply to a vast range of natural forest ecosystems across the country.

277. (C) Nitrogen and Oxygen
The Earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of two main gases: nitrogen and oxygen, which together make up about 99% of its volume. While these gases are essential for life—nitrogen as a vital component of biological molecules and oxygen for respiration—they are not greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane, although present in much smaller amounts, have the unique chemical properties needed to trap thermal radiation and contribute to the warming of the atmosphere. Understanding the roles of both the major atmospheric components and the trace greenhouse gases is fundamental to atmospheric science and for studying phenomena like climate change and the global warming process.

278. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian judiciary has played a transformative and proactive role in environmental protection through several landmark judicial

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it reduces the planet's primary protection against harmful solar radiation. This layer acts as a shield, absorbing most of the sun's high-frequency ultraviolet radiation. When the ozone layer is depleted, a greater amount of this UV radiation reaches the Earth's surface, which can cause severe health problems in humans, such as skin cancer and cataracts, and harm a vast range of aquatic and terrestrial life forms. Addressing the causes of ozone depletion, such as the release of man-made chemicals, is essential for protecting human health and ensuring the integrity of diverse ecosystems worldwide.

290. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Indian judiciary has played a crucial and proactive role in environmental protection by interpreting the Constitution and applying key legal principles. The Supreme Court expanded the 'Right to Life' under Article 21 to include the right to a healthy environment and has applied international principles like 'Polluter Pays' and 'Precautionary Principle' in several landmark cases. While the National Green Tribunal is a vital specialized body for environmental justice, it was established through a formal Act of Parliament in 2010 rather than by a judicial order. These collective efforts by both the judiciary and the legislature have significantly strengthened environmental governance and protection in the country for all citizens.

291. (C) Marine and Coastal pollution
An oil spill in the ocean is a catastrophic environmental event that causes immediate and severe marine and coastal pollution. The release of large quantities of crude oil can coat marine animals and birds, leading to widespread death and injury, and contaminate coral reefs and other vital aquatic habitats. Furthermore, as the oil drifts toward land, it can cause long-term damage to coastal ecosystems like beaches and mangroves, affecting biodiversity and local industries like fishing and tourism. Managing the risks of oil transportation and ensuring rapid response to spills are essential for protecting the health of the ocean and its diverse biological communities and surrounding coastal environments.

292. (D) State Pollution Control Board
The Water Act, 1974, is a national law that established a specialized administrative framework for water quality management in India. Within each state, the provisions of this Act are primarily implemented and enforced by the State Pollution Control Board. These boards are statutory bodies with the authority to monitor water quality, set standards for industrial effluents, and grant or deny consent for discharge. By performing these regulatory and enforcement functions, state boards play a critical role in protecting regional water resources from pollution, ensuring that industrial and domestic activities comply with national environmental rules and maintain the health of freshwater and aquatic systems.

293. (C) Conserve biodiversity while accommodating sustainable human use in designated zones.
The concept of a Biosphere Reserve is a holistic approach to conservation that differs from National Parks or Sanctuaries by aiming to balance biological protection with sustainable human development. A Biosphere Reserve typically includes three zones: a core area for absolute protection, a buffer zone for limited research and activities, and a transition area where sustainable human use and economic development are permitted. This integrated model, promoted by UNESCO, recognizes that people are an integral part of ecosystems and aims to involve local communities in the sustainable management of their natural resources, fostering a more harmonious relationship between biodiversity conservation and human well-being on a regional scale.

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294. (B) Annex I (developed) countries.
The Kyoto Protocol on climate change was a significant international agreement because it established the first legally binding emission reduction targets. A key feature of the protocol was that these specific targets were set for 'Annex I' countries, which include industrialized and developed nations. This was based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that these countries have a greater historical contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and more financial and technological resources. While developing countries were involved in the protocol, they did not have binding targets in its first commitment period, reflecting a global strategy where

for the benefit of both current and future human generations while also maintaining the biological diversity of the entire planet.

284. (B) Involving local communities in the management and protection of forests.
The establishment of Joint Forest Management in India reflects a significant policy shift toward a more participatory and inclusive approach to forest conservation. This program is based on the principle of involving local village communities in the management and protection of forests near their homes. By sharing both the responsibilities of protection and the benefits of forest produce, JFM recognizes the historical and cultural links between communities and their local environment. This collaborative model demonstrates how involving local stakeholders in environmental governance can lead to more effective forest protection, support rural livelihoods, and foster a sense of community-owned stewardship over India's vital forest resources and ecosystems.

285. (C) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The Conference of the Parties is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It brings together all nations that are parties to the convention to review progress, negotiate new commitments, and coordinate global action on climate change. The COP meets annually and has been the forum for the adoption of major international climate agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. By providing a platform for high-level diplomatic and scientific cooperation, the COP plays a vital role in shaping global climate policy and in the ongoing effort to protect the Earth's atmosphere and manage the impacts of global warming.

286. (D) It is an 'umbrella' Act that provides a framework for coordinating environmental protection activities.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is a unique and significant legislation in India because it was designed as a comprehensive 'umbrella' Act. This means that it provides a broad and overarching framework for environmental protection, filling in gaps left by earlier sectoral laws like those for water and air. The Act empowers the Central Government to coordinate the activities of various central and state authorities, set nationwide standards, and take direct action against polluters. This integrated approach ensures a more cohesive and efficient national strategy for environmental management, allowing the government to address diverse ecological challenges through a single, powerful legal and administrative framework.

287. (A) Protecting sacred groves dedicated to local deities.
Traditional practices in India continue to play a significant role in environmental protection today. A prominent contemporary example is the community-led protection of sacred groves, which are patches of natural forest dedicated to local deities. These areas are conserved by local people through religious and cultural beliefs, effectively preserving biodiversity hotspots and local water sources from commercial exploitation. This enduring custom demonstrates how traditional wisdom and community stewardship can successfully complement formal conservation laws. By recognizing and supporting such practices, modern environmental policy can integrate long-standing cultural values into contemporary efforts to preserve India's diverse ecosystems and maintain the health of the natural world for future generations.

288. (B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is the primary national law in India specifically designed to regulate and check the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes like mining or industrial development. Its core provision is the requirement for prior approval from the Central Government for any such project. This ensures a national-level review of the environmental impact of forest loss, prioritizing long-term ecological conservation over short-term economic gains. By centralizing the authority for forest diversion, the Act has been a vital tool in slowing the rate of deforestation and ensuring that development projects are more carefully evaluated for their impact on India's forest cover and biodiversity.

289. (B) Increases the amount of harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation reaching the Earth's surface.
The thinning of the stratospheric ozone layer is a serious global environmental problem because

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pronouncements. A key development is the Supreme Court's broad interpretation of the 'Right to Life' under Article 21 of the Constitution to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. This judicial reasoning has transformed ecological protection from a mere administrative responsibility into a legally enforceable fundamental right for all citizens. By allowing public interest litigation and applying international environmental principles, the judiciary has significantly strengthened environmental law and ensured that ecological health is recognized as an essential component of human dignity and survival in India.

279. (D) The person having ultimate control over factory or premises affairs.
In the legal framework of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the term 'occupier' is defined to identify the person who bears the ultimate responsibility for the activities of a factory or premises. This is the individual or authority who has final control over the affairs and management of the facility. Clearly defining the 'occupier' is essential for the effective enforcement of environmental laws, as it identifies the person who is legally accountable for ensuring compliance with standards and for any pollution or environmental accidents that may occur. This legal accountability ensures that management is incentivized to prioritize environmental safety and to implement necessary pollution control measures within their facilities.

280. (A) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a high-level statutory body in India that was specifically constituted through an amendment to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Its primary mandate is to manage and oversee the conservation of tigers and their habitats across the country. The Authority provides a centralized and specialized administrative structure for Project Tiger, ensuring that tiger reserves are managed according to national standards and that conservation efforts are coordinated among different states. Its establishment under the Wild Life Act highlights the country's legislative commitment to the long-term protection of this iconic flagship species and the maintenance of the diverse ecosystems it inhabits.

281. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Various international environmental days are observed globally to raise awareness and promote action for environmental protection. World Environment Day is celebrated on June 5, while Earth Day is observed on April 22. World Water Day falls on March 22, and the International Day for Biological Diversity is celebrated on May 22. Each of these days focuses on a specific ecological theme and provides a platform for individuals, communities, and governments to reflect on their environmental impact and renew their commitment to protecting the planet's diverse natural resources and life-support systems for the benefit of both current and future generations.

282. (A) Wetlands and their associated fauna
The traditional worship of Nagas, or serpents, in many parts of India has historically served as a unique and effective form of traditional environmental conservation. These customs often involve the protection of specific groves and areas near water bodies that are considered the abode of serpents. By assigning religious significance to these locations, community traditions effectively preserved vital wetlands and their associated fauna from disturbance and pollution. This ancient cultural practice demonstrates how traditional beliefs and respect for specific life forms can successfully support the conservation of important ecosystems, maintaining their biodiversity and ecological functions while fostering a deep spiritual and community connection with the local natural world.

283. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sustainable development is fundamentally an anthropocentric concept because its primary definition—meeting present needs without compromising future ones—is focused on ensuring long-term human well-being. However, it also recognizes that human prosperity is intrinsically linked to the health of the natural world. Therefore, sustainable development prioritizes meeting human needs while simultaneously ensuring the continued sustainability and health of the natural systems that support all life. By integrating these two goals, it aims to create a balanced approach to development that protects ecological integrity

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developed nations were expected to lead the effort in reducing atmospheric carbon levels.

295. (D) Man and nature are intrinsically linked and form part of a cosmic whole.
The philosophical underpinning of many ancient Indian environmental traditions is the profound belief that human beings and the natural world are intrinsically linked as parts of a single cosmic whole. This holistic worldview emphasizes that the health and well-being of humanity are inseparable from the integrity of the entire environment. By viewing nature as sacred and interconnected with all aspects of life, these ancient traditions fostered an ethic of respect, compassion, and responsibility toward the Earth. This perspective provided an early and powerful foundation for sustainable living and the comprehensive conservation of biodiversity, highlighting how humans must live in harmony with the natural systems that support all life on our planet.

296. (A) Prohibit hunting and protect specified wild animals, birds and plants.
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is a cornerstone of environmental law in India with several primary objectives aimed at biodiversity conservation. One of its most important functions is to prohibit the hunting of specified wild animals and birds and to provide legal protection for various endangered plant species. The Act also establishes a system of schedules to categorize species by their protection needs and provides for the management of Sanctuaries and National Parks. This comprehensive legal framework is essential for safeguarding India's diverse fauna and flora from over-exploitation and habitat destruction, ensuring the long-term survival of various species and maintaining the health and balance of natural ecosystems across the country.

297. (A) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Air Act was indeed enacted in 1981 to address atmospheric pollution in India. However, the legislation was designed to work within the existing environmental administration framework by explicitly conferring additional powers and functions upon the Central and State Boards that were originally established under the Water Act, 1974. This integrated approach allowed the boards to become the primary agencies for monitoring and regulating both water and air quality. By using the same statutory bodies for both domains, the government ensured a more coordinated and efficient national strategy for managing various forms of environmental pollution, protecting ecological health and ensuring that developmental activities comply with a unified set of national environmental standards.

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298. (A) Rio+20
The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, is commonly known as Rio+20 because it took place twenty years after the landmark 1992 Earth Summit in the same city. The conference focused on two main themes: developing a green economy to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, and strengthening the institutional framework for global environmental governance. Its major outcome was the agreement to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals to guide international and national policies toward a more ecologically sound and socially equitable future. Rio+20 aimed to renew political commitment to sustainability and address the new and emerging challenges facing the entire global community.

299. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
India has enacted several key environmental laws over the decades to address the country's diverse and urgent ecological challenges. Chronologically, the Wild Life (Protection) Act was established first in 1972, followed by the Water Act in 1974. The Air Act was then enacted in 1981, and the comprehensive Environment (Protection) Act followed in 1986. This historical sequence reflects the evolving complexity and expanding scope of India's environmental policy, moving from specific species protection to broader management of water, air, and general environmental quality. Understanding this chronological development is essential for studying the national framework of environmental governance and the gradual integration of various ecological concerns into the country's legal and administrative systems for protection and conservation.

300. (B) Precautionary Principle

The Precautionary Principle is a fundamental concept in environmental law that addresses the challenges of scientific uncertainty. It requires that when there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. In practice, this often shifts the burden of proof to the developer, requiring them to demonstrate that their proposed project will not cause significant ecological harm. By prioritizing long-term environmental safety over scientific absolute certainty, the precautionary principle helps nations manage environmental risks more effectively and avoid potentially catastrophic damage to natural systems, ensuring that development is ecologically responsible for both present and future generations.

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CHAPTER 10
Important Laws of Madhy Pradesh

1. In which year was the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam enacted?
(A) 1965
(B) 1973
(C) 1984
(D) 2000

2. According to the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, who is the Chancellor of the universities established under this Act?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The Minister of Higher Education, Madhya Pradesh

3. Which of the following is the principal executive body of a university under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) The Academic Council (Vidya Parishad)
(B) The Board of Studies
(C) The Executive Council (Karya Parishad)
(D) The Finance Committee

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Vice-Chancellor (Kulpati) as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973.
(A) The Vice-Chancellor acts as the principal executive and academic officer.
(B) The Vice-Chancellor is an official appointed by the university Chancellor.
(C) The Vice-Chancellor presides over the meetings of the Court and Council.
(D) The Vice-Chancellor's term is three years with no reappointment eligibility.

5. Under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, which body is primarily responsible for maintaining the standards of teaching, research, and examinations in the university?
(A) The Executive Council
(B) The Finance Committee
(C) The Academic Council
(D) The Student Welfare Committee

6. The Kulsachiv of a university, as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, is also known as the:
(A) Rector
(B) Registrar
(C) Dean
(D) Proctor

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What is the primary function of the 'Board of Studies' in a university as defined by the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) To manage the university's complex financial and fiscal budgets.
(B) To handle disciplinary and behavioral actions against university students.
(C) To oversee the building and construction of new university premises.
(D) To recommend academic courses of studies and various exam syllabi.

8. Which of the following is NOT a power of the Executive Council (Karya Parishad) under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) To make, amend or repeal Statutes on its own authority
(B) To manage and regulate the finances of the university
(C) To appoint administrative staff of the university
(D) To enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University

9. The first Statutes of a University under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 are made by the:
(A) Vice-Chancellor
(B) Academic Council
(C) State Government
(D) Executive Council

laws in India. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of the Act or its rules can be punished with imprisonment for up to five years, or with a fine of up to one lakh rupees, or both. If the violation continues, additional daily fines can be imposed. These stringent penalties were introduced to act as a powerful deterrent against environmental offenses and reflect the state's increased commitment to ensuring that individuals and industries comply with ecological standards and protect public health and resources.

268. (B) Regulation of forest produce and revenue collection.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, was primarily enacted during the colonial era with the main goal of consolidating and managing forest administration. Its primary focus was on establishing state control over forest land and the regulation of the transit and sale of forest products, such as timber and minor forest produce. Additionally, the Act provided the legal framework for levying duties on forest resources, making revenue collection a central objective. While it created protected categories, its main orientation was toward administrative management and resource exploitation rather than the comprehensive biodiversity conservation approach that characterizes more modern environmental and forest legislation in India today.

269. (C) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
A major and influential outcome of the Rio+20 conference in 2012 was the international agreement to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals. These goals were intended to be universal and applicable to all countries, providing a comprehensive framework for addressing global challenges related to poverty, environmental degradation, and social equity. The SDGs, which replaced the earlier Millennium Development Goals, have since become the central focus of global development and environmental efforts. By setting specific and measurable targets for 2030, the SDGs guide nations and international organizations in their work to achieve a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future for the entire world.

270. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a remarkable historical text that provides profound insights into early environmental governance and resource management in India. It includes detailed provisions for maintaining various types of forests for their specific resources, such as timber and elephants. Furthermore, the text prescribes various punishments for causing pollution and damaging natural habitats, indicating a clear state-led conservation ethic. These ancient administrative rules demonstrate that the importance of protecting the environment and natural resources was recognized and institutionalized as a vital responsibility of the state for many centuries, providing a long-standing historical foundation for modern environmental and natural resource management in the Indian subcontinent.

271. (A) Air pollution
The widespread practice of burning crop residue, or stubble, in agricultural fields is a major source of air pollution, particularly in parts of northern India during certain seasons. This activity releases large amounts of harmful gases and particulate matter into the atmosphere, leading to the formation of thick smog. These pollutants can travel long distances, significantly degrading regional air quality and causing severe respiratory and other health problems for local and distant populations. Addressing this issue requires the development of sustainable alternatives to crop burning, such as better waste management technologies and practices that protect public health and the environment from this seasonal form of atmospheric contamination.

272. (B) Maintain or restore the wholesomeness of water.
The Water Act, 1974, was India's first major legislative step toward comprehensive environmental protection. A key objective of this Act is to maintain or restore the 'wholesomeness' of water in the country's rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. It achieves this by establishing a legal and administrative framework, including the creation of pollution control boards, to monitor water quality and regulate the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents. By setting standards and enforcing rules, the Act aims to

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(A) Kulpati – Vice-Chancellor
(B) Vidya Parishad – Finance Committee
(C) Karya Parishad – Executive Council
(D) Kulsachiv – Registrar

18. If a dispute arises regarding the constitution of any university authority under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, the matter shall be referred to whom for a final decision?
(A) The Chancellor
(B) The High Court of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The State Government
(D) The Executive Council

19. Who has the power to remove a Vice-Chancellor from office under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) The Executive Council by a two-thirds majority
(B) The Academic Council
(C) The Chancellor, on the recommendation of the State Government
(D) The Chief Minister of the State

20. Consider the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973:
1. It aims to consolidate and amend the law relating to universities in Madhya Pradesh.
2. It makes the Chief Minister the ex-officio Chancellor of all state universities.
3. It establishes the Executive Council as the principal academic body of the university.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

21. 'Ordinances' under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, are made by which body?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The Chancellor
(C) The Executive Council
(D) The Board of Studies

22. The Finance Committee of a university, as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, is chaired by the:
(A) Finance Officer
(B) Vice-Chancellor
(C) Registrar
(D) A nominee of the Chancellor

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23. Which section of the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 deals with the powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor?
(A) Section 10
(B) Section 23
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 15

24. A university wants to introduce a new postgraduate degree in Artificial Intelligence. Which university body, under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, would first recommend the curriculum and structure for this new degree?
(A) The relevant Board of Studies
(B) The Executive Council
(C) The Finance Committee
(D) The Chancellor's Secretariat

25. Arrange the following university authorities in the correct hierarchical order as defined in the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, from highest to lowest:
1. Vice-Chancellor
2. Chancellor
3. Executive Council
4. Registrar

Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

26. The annual report of the university shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall be submitted to the _____ for review.
(A) Court
(B) Academic Council
(C) Student Union
(D) Staff Council

27. The term 'Teacher' under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 includes:
(A) Only Professors and senior faculty Associate Professors.

(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

86. The rule regarding 'vindication of acts and character of a government servant' allows a servant to take what action to clear their name against defamatory statements?
(A) File a case in court only with the previous sanction of the Government.
(B) Go to the press and issue a public statement.
(C) Organize a protest with colleagues.
(D) Do nothing, as government servants cannot sue anyone.

87. Which authority is empowered to make rules regarding the conduct of government servants in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The High Court of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The State Legislative Assembly

88. Identify the correct statement about the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965.
(A) They are merely advisory and not legally binding.
(B) They apply only to Group 'A' officers.
(C) A violation of these rules can lead to disciplinary action.
(D) They were repealed and replaced in 2015.

89. A government servant inherits a large property. Under the Conduct Rules, what is their obligation?
(A) To donate the property to charity.
(B) To report the inheritance to the prescribed authority.
(C) To sell the property within six months.
(D) No obligation, as it is an inheritance.

90. The rules prohibit a government servant from raising subscriptions or collections in cash or in kind. What is the exception to this rule?
(A) Collections for personal benefit
(B) Collections for any purpose without government sanction
(C) Collections for a farewell party for a senior officer
(D) Sanctioned collections for flag day or recognized charitable causes.

91. What does the term 'acting in a manner unbecoming of a government servant' under Rule 3 imply?
(A) Any specific act listed as a violation in the rules.
(B) Any act which is morally or ethically questionable, even if not explicitly defined.
(C) Only criminal acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
(D) Only acts committed during office hours.

92. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 are based on which central government rules?
(A) The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964
(B) The All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968
(C) The Government of India (Conduct) Rules, 1955
(D) They are an entirely original creation of the Madhya Pradesh government.

93. A female government servant complains of sexual harassment at the workplace. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 explicitly state that this constitutes:
(A) A minor infraction
(B) Misconduct
(C) A civil dispute
(D) An issue to be handled by the police only

94. What is the purpose of prohibiting government servants from engaging in speculation?
(A) To prevent them from becoming wealthy.
(B) To ensure they do not use inside information for personal gain.
(C) To encourage them to save money in banks only.
(D) To protect them from financial losses.

95. If a government servant wants to join an educational course that will not interfere with his duties, what is the required procedure under the Conduct Rules?
(A) He can join without any intimation.
(B) He must resign from service.
(C) He must inform his office and may need formal permission depending on the course.
(D) He can only join courses run by the government.

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38. The territorial jurisdiction of a university established under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 is defined by the:
(A) Vice-Chancellor
(B) Statutes
(C) Executive Council
(D) Academic Council

39. Who among the following is NOT an ex-officio member of the Academic Council of a university?
(A) Vice-Chancellor
(B) Deans of Faculties
(C) Heads of University Teaching Departments
(D) A representative of the Student Union

40. Match List I with List II regarding the bodies and their primary functions as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Body)
P. Finance Committee
Q. Board of Studies
R. Court
S. Executive Council
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Recommending syllabi
2. General review of university policies
3. Final approval of the budget
4. Preparing the annual budget
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

41. The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 grants the university the status of a:
(A) Private Limited Company
(B) Government Department
(C) Body Corporate
(D) Non-Governmental Organization

42. The term of office for a member of the Executive Council, other than ex-officio members, is generally:
(A) Three years
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) Five years

43. Which authority has the power to confer honorary degrees under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) The Academic Council on its own
(B) The Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of a Board of Studies
(C) The Chancellor directly
(D) The Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council

44. A university wishes to establish a new 'Faculty' (e.g., Faculty of Law). The creation of this new faculty must be provided for in the:
(A) Ordinances
(B) Statutes
(C) Regulations
(D) Annual Report

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, provides a framework for autonomous governance of universities.
Reason (R) : The Act establishes distinct authorities like the Executive Council and Academic Council with defined powers, reducing direct day-to-day control by the government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. What is the quorum for a meeting of the Executive Council as per the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) One-half of the total members
(B) Two-thirds of the total members
(C) Ten members or one-third, whichever is less
(D) One-third of the total members

47. The Registrar (Kulsachiv) is the custodian of which of the following?

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(B) To reflect the varying levels of responsibility and potential for influence.
(C) To simplify the rules for junior employees.
(D) To create confusion and ambiguity.

105. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : A government servant cannot accept any gift without sanction.
Reason (R) : The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, permit the acceptance of casual meals or lifts and trivial gifts on social occasions from personal friends having no official dealings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. A government servant participating in the activities of, or associating with, any organization which the Government may have banned is a violation of the Conduct Rules because it can be prejudicial to:
(A) The government servant's financial stability
(B) The sovereignty and integrity of India
(C) The government servant's promotion prospects
(D) The government servant's personal relationships

107. The definition of 'Government' in the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 refers to:
(A) The Government of India
(B) The Government of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Local Self-Government bodies
(D) The Judiciary

108. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, were framed under the powers conferred by which article of the Constitution of India?
(A) Article 309
(B) Article 311
(C) Article 312
(D) Article 315

109. Which of the following is considered an acceptable practice for a government servant under the Conduct Rules?
(A) Using a government vehicle for a family vacation.
(B) Asking a subordinate to perform domestic chores.
(C) Joining a literary or scientific society.
(D) Disclosing confidential information to a journalist friend.

110. Consider the following statements about the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965:
1. They prohibit any government servant from entering into a second marriage if the first spouse is alive.
2. They require a government servant to report any transaction in movable property if its value exceeds Rs. 20,000.
3. They allow government servants to freely communicate with the media about official matters.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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111. What is the underlying principle for restricting a government servant from accepting lavish and frequent hospitality?
(A) To promote a simple lifestyle
(B) To prevent placing the government servant under any kind of obligation
(C) To save the government servant's time
(D) To discourage social gatherings

112. The term 'Prescribed Authority' in the context of the Conduct Rules usually refers to:
(A) The Chief Minister of the State
(B) The authority empowered by the government to act under a specific rule
(C) The Head of the Department only
(D) The District Collector

113. Can a government servant invest in the stock market under the Conduct Rules?
(A) No, all forms of investment are prohibited.
(B) Yes, provided it is not speculative and does not contravene any other provision.
(C) Yes, but only in government bonds.

58. Which of the following is not a source of funds for a university under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) Profits from private businesses run by the Vice-Chancellor
(B) Grants from the State Government and UGC
(C) Fees collected from students
(D) Income from endowments and donations

59. The power to make 'Statutes' which can alter the constitution, powers or duties of any authority of the university requires the assent of the:
(A) Vice-Chancellor
(B) Executive Council
(C) Academic Council
(D) Chancellor

60. The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, aims to make universities in the state more:
(A) Profitable and commercially viable
(B) Democratic, efficient, and oriented towards the needs of the people
(C) Politically aligned with the ruling party
(D) Independent from all forms of government oversight

61. The Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 apply to:
(A) Every person appointed to a civil service or post in connection with the affairs of the State of Madhya Pradesh
(B) Members of the All-India Services serving in Madhya Pradesh
(C) Employees of public sector undertakings only
(D) Elected members of the legislative assembly

62. What is the fundamental requirement for a government servant under Rule 3 of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) To maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty
(B) To participate actively in local politics
(C) To engage in private business to supplement income
(D) To criticize government policies in public forums

63. Which rule of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 prohibits a government servant from taking part in politics and elections?
(A) Rule 3
(B) Rule 9
(C) Rule 16
(D) Rule 5

64. According to the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, a government servant is prohibited from accepting gifts from persons with whom they have official dealings. What is the exception to this rule?
(A) Reported gifts from close relatives on specified social occasions.
(B) Gifts of any significant value during major state religious festivals.
(C) Trivial gifts of low value received from various personal friends.
(D) Official gifts offered to the servant by visiting foreign dignitaries.

65. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965.
(A) A government servant cannot engage in any trade or business without previous sanction.
(B) A government servant can freely publish books or articles related to their official work.
(C) A government servant shall not make any statement of fact or opinion which is an adverse criticism of the government.
(D) A government servant is prohibited from giving or taking dowry.

66. What action is required by a government servant under the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, if he/she enters into any transaction of a movable property exceeding a certain value?
(A) No action is required.
(B) Must report the transaction to the prescribed authority within a specified time.
(C) Must take permission from the government.
(D) Must sell the property within one year.

67. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 restrict government servants from:
(A) Joining a registered book club
(B) Participating in sports activities
(C) Owning a personal vehicle
(D) Consuming intoxicating drinks or drugs

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(A) The common seal and records of the university
(B) The funds of the university
(C) The examination answer sheets
(D) The university's fixed assets

48. Identify the correct pair regarding officers of the University under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973.
(A) Chancellor–Head of Government
(B) Vice-Chancellor–Principal Academic Officer
(C) Registrar–Chief Financial Officer
(D) Rector–Head of Examinations

49. 'Regulations' can be made under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 by the Academic Council for what purpose?
(A) To prescribe fees and charges
(B) To lay down the conditions for the award of fellowships and scholarships
(C) To define the powers of the Vice-Chancellor
(D) To prescribe courses of studies

50. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Chancellor under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973:
1. The Chancellor can annul any proceeding of the university if it is against the Act.
2. The Chancellor presides over the convocation of the university.
3. The Chancellor has the authority to appoint and remove all teaching staff.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. The Dean of a Faculty is appointed by the:
(A) Chancellor from amongst the Professors
(B) Vice-Chancellor from amongst the senior-most Heads of Departments
(C) Executive Council from amongst the Professors in the Faculty
(D) Elected by the teachers of the Faculty

52. The annual accounts of the university are audited by whom?
(A) An internal audit team appointed by the Finance Committee
(B) A private chartered accountant firm chosen by the Executive Council
(C) The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar jointly
(D) The Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh

53. If a teacher in an affiliated college is to be appointed, their qualification must conform to the standards laid down by:
(A) The College's own management committee
(B) The State Government's Department of Higher Education
(C) The Statutes and Ordinances of the affiliating university
(D) The principal of the college

54. The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, applies to which type of universities?
(A) Only private universities in Madhya Pradesh
(B) The universities specified in the schedule of the Act
(C) All central, private, and state universities in Madhya Pradesh
(D) Only technical universities in Madhya Pradesh

55. The concept of 'Faculties' within a university structure under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 serves to:
(A) Manage the university's non-teaching staff
(B) Function as an independent financial unit
(C) Handle all student disciplinary issues
(D) Group together related departments and boards of studies

56. All Ordinances made by the Executive Council under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 must be reported to the:
(A) Chancellor for final approval
(B) State Government
(C) Academic Council for ratification
(D) Students' Union

57. A university in Madhya Pradesh needs to acquire land for a new campus. This action would be taken on behalf of the university by which authority?
(A) The Academic Council
(B) The Registrar
(C) The Executive Council
(D) The Vice-Chancellor

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intimation.
(B) Refuse the invitation immediately.
(C) Seek prior permission from the Government before accepting.
(D) Accept the invitation and then inform the Government.

77. The term 'members of family' in relation to a government servant under the Conduct Rules, 1965, includes:
(A) Only spouse and children
(B) Any relative, whether dependent or not
(C) Only blood relatives living in the same house
(D) Wholly dependent spouse, children, and parents of the servant.

78. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched as per the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) Rule 9–Criticism of Government
(B) Rule 10–Giving evidence
(C) Rule 5–Private Trade
(D) Rule 16–Gifts

79. A government servant, who is a doctor, wants to practice privately during non-office hours. Is this permissible under the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) Yes, as it does not interfere with office work.
(B) Yes, if it is for a charitable purpose.
(C) No, it is absolutely forbidden for all government servants.
(D) No, it is considered private employment and requires prior sanction of the Government.

80. Consider the following actions by a government servant:
1. Publishing a book on a subject not related to their official duties with prior sanction.
2. Canvassing for a political party during an election.
3. Accepting a customary gift of trivial value during a religious ceremony.

Which of the above would be a violation of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

81. What is the spirit behind the rule prohibiting criticism of the government by a government servant?
(A) To suppress freedom of speech
(B) To ensure that government servants implement policies with commitment, irrespective of their personal views
(C) To prevent government servants from becoming popular
(D) To protect politicians from criticism

82. The prohibition on bigamous marriages for a government servant under the Conduct Rules, 1965, is applicable if:
(A) The government servant has a living spouse, and the marriage is void under personal law.
(B) The government servant marries a second time after the death of the first spouse.
(C) The government servant's personal law permits polygamy.
(D) The second marriage is with a foreign national.

83. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 are an example of:
(A) Constitutional Law
(B) Subordinate Legislation
(C) Criminal Law
(D) International Law

84. What is the most appropriate action for a government servant who is asked to act in a way that is contrary to rules or regulations?
(A) Obey the order without question.
(B) Resign from the service immediately.
(C) Follow the oral directions but seek written confirmation from the superior officer.
(D) Publicly protest against the order.

85. Arrange the following actions in the correct chronological sequence of disciplinary proceedings that might follow a violation of the Conduct Rules, 1965:
1. Issuing a charge sheet
2. Preliminary inquiry
3. Imposition of penalty
4. Opportunity for personal hearing

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3

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(B) Only those faculty members who hold permanent posts.
(C) Only individuals who have completed a doctoral degree.
(D) All appointed Professors, Readers, and academic Lecturers.

28. Who has the power to annul any proceeding of the university which is not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances?
(A) The Vice-Chancellor
(B) The Chancellor
(C) The Executive Council
(D) The High Court

29. The power to create new posts of teachers in a university under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 rests with the:
(A) Academic Council
(B) Vice-Chancellor
(C) Executive Council, subject to the provisions of the budget
(D) Head of the concerned department

30. The constitution of the 'Court' of the university under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 primarily aims to:
(A) Act as the university's highest and final executive authority.
(B) Conduct all scheduled university examinations and assessments.
(C) Appoint the Vice-Chancellor via a special search committee.
(D) Review the university's broad policies and academic programs.

31. Which of the following is NOT an 'authority' of the University as specified in the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) The Alumni Association
(B) The Executive Council
(C) The Academic Council
(D) The Board of Studies

32. The budget of the university, after being prepared by the Finance Committee, is finally approved by the:
(A) Academic Council
(B) Executive Council
(C) Chancellor
(D) State Government

33. A professor is found guilty of misconduct. Which authority under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 is empowered to take disciplinary action against teachers of the university?
(A) The Chancellor
(B) The Executive Council
(C) The Head of the Department
(D) The Academic Council

34. The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 replaced several existing acts governing universities in the state. What was the main objective of this consolidation?
(A) To bring uniformity in the governance and administration of universities
(B) To increase the number of universities in the state
(C) To privatize higher education in Madhya Pradesh
(D) To reduce the powers of the Vice-Chancellor

35. The search committee constituted for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973 submits its panel of names to the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Minister of Higher Education
(C) Chancellor
(D) Executive Council

36. Which statement best describes the relationship between 'Statutes' and 'Ordinances' under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973?
(A) Ordinances are superior to Statutes.
(B) Both have equal authority and can override each other.
(C) Statutes deal with academic matters while Ordinances deal with administrative matters.
(D) Statutes are superior to Ordinances.

37. A student of a university in Madhya Pradesh is caught using unfair means in an examination. The rules and procedures for dealing with this situation would be detailed in the:
(A) The Act itself
(B) The Statutes
(C) The Ordinances
(D) The Regulations

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96. The rule prohibiting participation in strikes or similar activities is based on the principle that:
(A) Government servants have no rights.
(B) Disruption of government services is against the public interest.
(C) Strikes are an ineffective way to resolve disputes.
(D) Government servants are paid too well to have grievances.

97. An officer is offered an expensive gift by a contractor whose bills are pending for clearance. Accepting this gift would be a direct violation of which aspect of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) Rule on devotion to duty
(B) Rule on integrity and the rule on gifts
(C) Rule on participation in politics
(D) Rule on criticism of government

98. Which of these acts would NOT be considered a violation of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) A government servant canvassing for a candidate in a municipal election.
(B) A government servant writing an anonymous letter to the press criticizing a new government policy.
(C) Transparently purchasing shares via a registered stockbroker.
(D) A government servant habitually failing to pay his debts.

99. The M.P. Civil Services (Achran) Niyam, 1965 can be translated into English as:
(A) Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Appeal) Rules, 1965
(B) Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Classification) Rules, 1965
(C) Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965
(D) Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1965

100. Match List I with List II regarding the actions and their governing rules under the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Action)
P. Contesting in an election
Q. Accepting a dowry
R. Starting a side business
S. Publishing a critical article about a government policy
List II: (Governing Rule)
1. Rule on Private Trade
2. Rule on Criticism of Government
3. Rule on Dowry
4. Rule on Taking part in Politics
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

101. A Tehsildar in Madhya Pradesh frequently uses his official position to influence contracts for a company owned by his brother. Which rule of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 is he primarily violating?
(A) Rule on consumption of intoxicating drinks
(B) Misusing official integrity to benefit a family member's business.
(C) Rule on bigamous marriage
(D) Rule on participation in radio broadcasts

102. The rules regarding political neutrality of civil servants are essential for:
(A) Ensuring the smooth functioning of a parliamentary democracy.
(B) Preventing civil servants from gaining too much power.
(C) Limiting the number of people who can run for office.
(D) Discouraging educated people from entering politics.

103. If a government servant is arrested for any reason, he/she is required to:
(A) Immediately resign from service.
(B) Inform their superior officer immediately.
(C) Wait for the court's verdict before taking any action.
(D) Keep the matter confidential.

104. The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, empower the government to prescribe different limits on accepting gifts for different classes of government servants. What is the rationale for this?
(A) To promote inequality among government servants.

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which may affect their official duties

68. A government servant is found to be heavily in debt and has applied for insolvency. Which rule of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, would this situation be governed by?
(A) Rule on Indebtedness and Insolvency
(B) Rule on Gifts
(C) Rule on Private Trade or Employment
(D) Rule on Movable and Immovable Property

69. Under the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, can a government servant own or participate in the editing of a newspaper?
(A) Yes, but only if the newspaper is apolitical.
(B) No, not without the previous sanction of the Government.
(C) No, under any circumstances.
(D) Yes, without any restrictions.

70. Match List I with List II concerning the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Subject)
P. Rule 3
Q. Rule 5
R. Rule 14
S. Rule 16
List II: (Provision)
1. Dowry
2. Private trade or employment
3. General Integrity and Devotion to Duty
4. Taking part in politics and elections
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

71. A government servant in Madhya Pradesh wants to give evidence before a committee of inquiry. What is the condition as per the Conduct Rules?
(A) He cannot give evidence under any circumstances.
(B) He must obtain prior permission from the government.
(C) He can give evidence but cannot criticize the government.
(D) He can give evidence freely without any conditions.

72. What is the primary objective of the Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965?
(A) To define the salary structure of government servants
(B) To outline the procedure for recruitment
(C) To regulate the general behavior and conduct of government servants to ensure administrative propriety
(D) To specify the retirement benefits for civil servants

73. Which of the following activities is NOT explicitly prohibited for a government servant under the 1965 Conduct Rules?
(A) Asking for or accepting dowry
(B) Participating in a strike
(C) Becoming a member of a cooperative society
(D) Speculating in any stock or share

74. If a government servant's spouse is engaged in a trade that could potentially lead to a conflict of interest with the servant's official duties, what is the servant's responsibility under the Conduct Rules?
(A) To report the matter to the Government
(B) To force the spouse to close the business
(C) To resign from the government service
(D) To ignore the situation as it involves a spouse

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75. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 require government servants to declare their assets and liabilities.
Reason (R) : This provision aims to promote transparency and prevent corruption by tracking disproportionate assets.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. A government servant receives an invitation from a foreign embassy for a dinner. According to the Conduct Rules, what should be the most appropriate course of action?
(A) Accept the invitation without any

(D) Yes, but only with the prior sanction of the government.

114. The rules related to giving and taking of dowry in the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965 are in addition to the provisions of which central act?
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(C) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(D) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

115. Violation of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, can be a ground for:
(A) A departmental inquiry
(B) Immediate criminal prosecution
(C) A reduction in salary without inquiry
(D) Compulsory transfer to a remote location

116. A government servant is promoted to a higher post. This is NOT an example of a situation governed by the:
(A) M.P. Civil Services (Pay) Rules
(B) M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965
(C) M.P. Civil Services (Promotion) Rules
(D) M.P. Civil Services (Leave) Rules

117. The primary difference between 'Rules' and 'Acts' is that Acts are passed by the legislature, whereas the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, are framed by:
(A) The Judiciary
(B) The Executive
(C) The Public Service Commission
(D) A committee of government employees

118. Which statement is incorrect regarding sexual harassment as misconduct under the Conduct Rules?
(A) It is only considered misconduct if it happens within the office premises.
(B) It includes unwelcome physical contact and advances.
(C) It includes a demand or request for sexual favours.
(D) It includes showing pornography against the will of a woman.

119. A government servant wishes to pursue higher studies abroad on a scholarship. He must:
(A) Simply inform his office and proceed.
(B) Resign from his post before applying.
(C) Obtain prior permission from the government, which may include executing a bond.
(D) Not accept any scholarship from a foreign institution.

120. The overall purpose of the M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, is to create a civil service that is:
(A) Honest, impartial, and efficient
(B) Powerful and unaccountable
(C) Politically committed and active
(D) Wealthy and influential

121. What is the full title of the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules enacted in 2015?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Government Purchase Rules, 2015
(B) Madhya Pradesh Tendering and Procurement Rules, 2015
(C) Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam thatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015
(D) Madhya Pradesh Public Works Procurement Rules, 2015

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122. What was the primary objective behind the introduction of the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam / Seva Uparjan Niyam in 2015?
(A) To promote purchases only from large multinational corporations
(B) To ensure transparency, fairness, and value for money in public procurement
(C) To make all government purchases offline and through manual tenders
(D) To restrict the powers of procuring entities

123. The 2015 procurement rules apply to the procurement of:
(A) Goods only
(B) Services only
(C) Works contracts only
(D) Both goods and services

124. Which of the following is NOT a procurement method mentioned in the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules, 2015?
(A) Procurement through Government e-Marketplace (GeM)
(B) Limited Tender Enquiry

(B) 2012
(C) 2010
(D) 2015

182. What is the primary objective of the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) To provide a legal guarantee for employment in the public sector.
(B) Delivering notified public services within a stipulated time frame.
(C) To guarantee a minimum price for agricultural produce.
(D) To guarantee free legal aid to all citizens.

183. Under the 2010 Act, who is the official responsible for providing the notified service to the applicant?
(A) The Appellate Authority
(B) The District Collector
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The Designated Officer

184. What happens if a Designated Officer fails to provide a notified service within the stipulated time limit under the 2010 Act?
(A) The applicant has the right to appeal to the First Appellate Authority.
(B) The application is automatically approved.
(C) The Designated Officer faces immediate dismissal.
(D) The applicant has to re-apply for the service.

185. The Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, is significant because it was:
(A) The first of its kind in India.
(B) A law passed by the Parliament of India for all states.
(C) An amendment to the Right to Information Act.
(D) Applicable only to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

186. What is a 'Notified Service' under the 2010 Act?
(A) Any service provided by the government.
(B) Services specifically listed by government notification for coverage.
(C) Services provided only by the police department.
(D) Services that are delivered online.

187. If an applicant is not satisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, they can appeal to the:
(A) High Court
(B) Designated Officer
(C) Chief Minister's Office
(D) Second Appellate Authority

188. The 2010 Act provides for the imposition of a penalty on the defaulting officer. Who can impose this penalty?
(A) The First or Second Appellate Authority.
(B) The applicant who suffered the delay.
(C) The Designated Officer on his own subordinate.
(D) The police.

189. Which of the following is an example of a service that could be notified under the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) Passing a new law in the assembly
(B) Appointing a new governor
(C) Issuance of a birth certificate
(D) Deciding a case in the Supreme Court

190. Match List I with List II regarding the terms and descriptions under the M.P. Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Designated Officer
Q. Stipulated Time Limit
R. First Appellate Authority
S. Penalty
List II: (Description)
1. Monetary fine imposed on the erring official
2. The official to whom the first appeal is made
3. The maximum time allowed to provide the service
4. The official responsible for providing the service
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

191. The penalty imposed on a delinquent official under the 2010 Act is deducted from:
(A) The department's budget
(B) A special government fund

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of the contract.
(C) An insurance policy for the goods in transit.
(D) A fee paid to the tender evaluation committee.

134. For a high-value and complex project, the 2015 procurement rules would most likely recommend which bidding system?
(A) Single Bid System
(B) Reverse Auction only
(C) Verbal negotiation with a single vendor
(D) Two-Bid System (Technical and Financial)

135. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam, 2015 encourages procurement through the GeM portal.
Reason (R) : GeM provides a transparent and efficient platform for the procurement of common use goods and services at competitive prices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The 2015 rules replaced the older:
(A) Madhya Pradesh Store Purchase Rules, 2002
(B) Madhya Pradesh Store Purchase Rules, 1995
(C) There were no formal rules before 2015
(D) The rules are an entirely new concept with no predecessor

137. Which of the following is a key principle of the 2015 procurement rules?
(A) Maximization of discretion for individual officers
(B) Secrecy in all procurement decisions
(C) Fair and equitable treatment of all bidders
(D) Preference for the highest bidder

138. The use of an e-procurement portal as encouraged by the 2015 rules primarily helps in:
(A) Increasing the cost of procurement
(B) Enhancing transparency and reducing the scope for collusion
(C) Reducing competition
(D) Making the process more complicated for small vendors

139. A department wants to procure a highly specialized scientific instrument that is manufactured by only one company in the world. Which procurement method would be justified under the 2015 rules?
(A) Open Tender
(B) Limited Tender
(C) Single Tender Enquiry
(D) Reverse Auction

140. Consider the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam, 2015:
1. It is applicable only to the State Government departments and not to Public Sector Undertakings.
2. It mandates the formation of purchase committees for procurements above a certain value.
3. It prohibits any purchase from foreign companies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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141. In the context of the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules, 2015, what do subsequent amendments typically signify?
(A) The rules are flawed and constantly changing.
(B) The rules are becoming more restrictive over time.
(C) The rules are being diluted to favour specific vendors.
(D) Adapting rules to new technologies and national policy changes.

142. A bidder who is aggrieved by a procurement process can typically approach a:
(A) Grievance Redressal Mechanism as defined in the rules or the department's policy.
(B) Local police station.
(C) Media outlet to complain publicly.
(D) Rival bidder to form a cartel.

(C) Open Tender Enquiry
(D) Procurement through verbal agreement

125. As per the 2015 rules, procurement of goods and services available on which platform is the first preferred method?
(A) Amazon
(B) State-specific e-procurement portal
(C) Government e-Marketplace (GeM)
(D) Direct purchase from local shops

126. What does the term 'Procuring Entity' mean in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam, 2015?
(A) A private supplier registered with the government
(B) The government department or agency that is making the purchase
(C) The end-user of the procured goods or services
(D) The bank that provides financial guarantees

127. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules of 2015.
(A) The rules aim to promote competition among suppliers.
(B) The rules provide for a two-bid system (technical and financial) for complex procurements.
(C) Requirement for all procurements to undergo open tender procedures.
(D) The rules have provisions for e-procurement to enhance transparency.

128. What is the purpose of 'Bid Security' or 'Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)' in a tender process under the 2015 rules?
(A) To deter non-serious bidders from participating
(B) To cover the full cost of the procurement
(C) To pay the salaries of the procurement committee
(D) To be retained as profit by the procuring entity

129. The Madhya Pradesh procurement rules of 2015 and its amendments often emphasize giving preference to which category of suppliers?
(A) Foreign companies
(B) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of the state
(C) Large industrial houses
(D) Suppliers from the capital city only

130. Match List I with List II regarding the procurement methods and their descriptions as per the Madhya Pradesh Procurement Rules, 2015 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Procurement Method)
P. GeM Procurement
Q. Open Tender
R. Limited Tender
S. Single Tender
List II: (Description)
1. Invitation to a limited number of firms
2. Procurement for proprietary items or in case of urgent need
3. Online procurement from a common use portal
4. Public advertisement inviting bids from all eligible bidders
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

131. A government department needs to purchase standard office stationery. According to the 2015 rules, what should be their first course of action?
(A) Issue a global tender.
(B) Check for availability of the items on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
(C) Directly purchase from a local shop of their choice.
(D) Ask for quotations from at least ten suppliers.

132. The term 'Seva Uparjan' in the title of the 2015 rules refers to:
(A) Procurement of goods
(B) Procurement of services
(C) Disposal of stores
(D) Manufacturing of goods

133. What is 'Performance Security' as per the procurement rules?
(A) A security deposit taken from all bidders before opening the bids.
(B) A security deposit furnished by the successful bidder to ensure due performance

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153. A bidder submits a bid after the deadline mentioned in the tender notice. According to standard procurement practice under the 2015 rules, the bid should be:
(A) Accepted if the bidder provides a valid reason.
(B) Accepted and opened last.
(C) Rejected without being opened.
(D) Accepted after imposing a small penalty.

154. The concept of a 'pre-bid conference' is often part of large procurement processes. What is its purpose?
(A) To negotiate the price with bidders before they submit their bids.
(B) To select the winning bidder before the formal process begins.
(C) To clarify doubts of potential bidders regarding the tender document.
(D) To discourage new bidders from participating.

155. Which of the following is a probable reason for rejecting a bid during technical evaluation under the 2015 rules?
(A) The bid was submitted in a properly sealed envelope.
(B) Product failing to meet the specified minimum technical requirements.
(C) The bidder has quoted a very low price.
(D) The bidder is a new company.

156. The 2015 procurement rules are a form of:
(A) Executive instructions to guide government expenditure.
(B) A law passed by the Parliament of India.
(C) A constitutional amendment.
(D) A judgment by the Supreme Court.

157. A 'Proprietary Article Certificate' (PAC) is used when:
(A) The department wants to buy a generic item.
(B) The required item has unique characteristics and is only manufactured by a specific firm.
(C) The required item is available from multiple sources.
(D) The department wants to avoid the GeM portal.

158. The 'Make in India' policy of the central government has likely influenced amendments to the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules, leading to:
(A) Provisions for giving preference to domestically manufactured goods.
(B) A ban on all imported goods.
(C) An increase in customs duty for all government imports.
(D) A reduction in quality standards for domestic goods.

159. What role does a 'Purchase Committee' play under the 2015 rules?
(A) It directly contacts vendors and places orders.
(B) It evaluates the bids and makes recommendations for procurement.
(C) It handles the budget and finance of the entire department.
(D) It is responsible for the after-sales service of procured items.

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160. Match List I with List II regarding the terms and meanings in the context of Madhya Pradesh Procurement Rules, 2015 and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Bidder
Q. Contract
R. Goods
S. Tender Document
List II: (Meaning)
1. Raw material, products, equipment, and other items
2. A formal agreement between the procuring entity and the successful bidder
3. A firm or person offering a bid
4. The document inviting offers and outlining the terms
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

161. A department receives only one bid in response to an Open Tender. What is the most prudent action as per the 2015 rules?
(A) Automatically award the contract to the single bidder.

(A) The number of services notified under the Act.
(B) The severity of the penalties imposed.
(C) The political will of the government and awareness among citizens.
(D) The availability of online application systems.

202. The hierarchy of appeal under the 2010 Act is:
(A) Designated Officer -> First Appellate Authority -> Second Appellate Authority
(B) Designated Officer -> Second Appellate Authority -> First Appellate Authority
(C) First Appellate Authority -> Designated Officer -> Second Appellate Authority
(D) Second Appellate Authority -> First Appellate Authority -> Designated Officer

203. The penalty imposed under the Act is per day of delay, subject to a maximum limit. What is the purpose of this 'per day' penalty structure?
(A) To make the calculation complicated.
(B) To generate more revenue for the government.
(C) To give the officer a choice on how much penalty to pay.
(D) To ensure that the officer feels a continuing pressure to dispose of the application.

204. This 2010 Act is an instrument of:
(A) Administrative Reform
(B) Judicial Reform
(C) Electoral Reform
(D) Police Reform

205. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order as per the process under the 2010 Act:
1. Appeal to the First Appellate Authority
2. Application to the Designated Officer
3. Appeal to the Second Appellate Authority
4. Expiry of the stipulated time limit without service delivery

Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

206. Which of the following best describes the legal nature of the 2010 Act?
(A) It is a central legislation applicable nationwide.
(B) It is a set of administrative guidelines with no legal backing.
(C) It is a constitutional amendment.
(D) It is a state legislation that creates a statutory right for citizens.

207. A farmer applies for a copy of his land records (Khasra) which is a notified service with a time limit of 7 days. He does not get it even after 15 days. What is his immediate legal recourse under the 2010 Act?
(A) File a police complaint.
(B) File an appeal with the First Appellate Authority.
(C) File a Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
(D) Re-apply for the service.

208. The jurisdiction of civil courts is barred in matters covered by the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010. Why?
(A) To ensure that the specialized and speedy grievance redressal mechanism created by the Act is used.
(B) Because civil courts are not competent to handle such matters.
(C) To protect government officials from lawsuits.
(D) To reduce the burden on civil courts.

209. The powers of the Appellate Authorities under the 2010 Act are similar to those of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) Police Officer
(C) Civil Court while trying a suit
(D) Minister

210. What is the most significant impact of the 2010 Act on governance?
(A) It has increased the workload of government employees.
(B) It has made the government less accessible to the common man.
(C) It has introduced a culture of accountability and citizen-centricity in administration.
(D) It has led to the closure of many government offices.

211. The 2010 Act complements which other major rights-based legislation?

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(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

171. The 2015 rules specify maintaining records of procurement for a certain period. This is essential for:
(A) Audit and vigilance inquiries.
(B) Hiding procedural lapses.
(C) Increasing the administrative burden.
(D) Selling old records as scrap.

172. The term 'Bhandar Kray' in the title of the 2015 rules refers to:
(A) Store Purchase
(B) Service Procurement
(C) Tender Rules
(D) Financial Management

173. A key feature of the amendments to the 2015 rules is the integration with national-level portals and policies. This indicates a move towards:
(A) A more fragmented and state-specific procurement ecosystem.
(B) A more harmonized and unified national market for government procurement.
(C) The complete abolition of state-level procurement rules.
(D) A system where only central government agencies can procure.

174. Which of the following is NOT a desired outcome of the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam, 2015?
(A) Transparency
(B) Value for money
(C) Promotion of monopolies
(D) Fair competition

175. If a bidder tries to influence the evaluation process through unfair means, under the 2015 rules, this could lead to:
(A) The bidder being given a preference.
(B) A negotiation for a better price.
(C) The immediate rejection of their bid and potential blacklisting.
(D) A simple warning.

176. The 2015 procurement rules are part of a broader effort in governance reform towards:
(A) More rules-based and transparent administration.
(B) More discretionary and personality-based administration.
(C) Reducing the role of the government in the economy.
(D) Increasing the complexity of government procedures.

177. A department needs to hire taxis for a VIP visit for two days. This would fall under:
(A) 'Bhandar Kray' (Store Purchase)
(B) 'Seva Uparjan' (Service Procurement)
(C) Capital Expenditure
(D) Works Contract

178. The concept of 'Life Cycle Cost' is sometimes used in evaluating bids for machinery or equipment. What does it mean?
(A) The initial purchase price only.
(B) The total cost of owning the equipment, including purchase price, maintenance, and operational costs.
(C) The cost of disposal only.
(D) The salary of the person operating the equipment.

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179. A bidder who has been debarred or blacklisted by one state government department in Madhya Pradesh is often:
(A) Automatically eligible to bid in other departments.
(B) Ineligible to participate in tenders of other departments in the state as well.
(C) Given a special preference to help them reform.
(D) Allowed to participate if they change their company name.

180. The Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam thatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015, ultimately aims to ensure that public money is spent in the most:
(A) Prudent and accountable manner.
(B) Secretive manner possible.
(C) Rapid manner, regardless of cost.
(D) Politically advantageous manner.

181. In which year was the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva ke Pradan ki Garantee Adhiniyam enacted?
(A) 2005

(B) Cancel the tender and purchase the item from the open market.
(C) Examining the response reasons to decide on retender or acceptance.
(D) Reject the bid and blacklist the company for being the only one to bid.

162. The 2015 rules and their amendments aim to improve public financial management by ensuring that expenditure is:
(A) Done with due regard to economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
(B) As high as possible to boost the economy.
(C) Focused only on large infrastructure projects.
(D) Kept secret from the public and auditors.

163. The emphasis on e-procurement in the 2015 rules helps in creating an audit trail. This is important for:
(A) Post-facto accountability and transparency.
(B) Slowing down the procurement process.
(C) Ensuring that only large, tech-savvy companies can participate.
(D) Increasing paperwork for government officials.

164. In case of a discrepancy between the figures written in words and numbers in a financial bid, which one is generally accepted?
(A) The amount in numbers.
(B) The amount in words.
(C) The average of the two.
(D) The bid is automatically rejected.

165. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The M.P. Bhandar Kray Niyam, 2015, provides for preference to be given to MSMEs of the state.
Reason (R) : This policy is intended to promote local industry, generate employment, and foster economic development within Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A 'rate contract' is a procurement method where a procuring entity finalizes rates for certain items for a specific period. How is this beneficial under the 2015 rules?
(A) Purchasing items at pre-approved rates without a new full tender.
(B) It guarantees a fixed volume of business to the supplier.
(C) It is a method to purchase items at a higher-than-market rate.
(D) It is only applicable for services, not goods.

167. The 2015 procurement rules would be least applicable to which of the following?
(A) Purchase of 1000 chairs for government schools.
(B) Recruitment of a clerk in a government office.
(C) Hiring a consultant for a new metro project.
(D) Buying a new software for the transport department.

168. The requirement for a transparent and competitive bidding process in the 2015 rules helps prevent:
(A) Favouritism and corruption
(B) Innovation
(C) Timely completion of projects
(D) Participation of new firms

169. What is the most likely consequence for a successful bidder who fails to sign the contract or furnish the required performance security?
(A) They will be given another chance with a warning.
(B) Their Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) will be forfeited.
(C) The contract will be offered to them at a higher price.
(D) The procuring entity will not take any action.

170. Consider the following elements of a procurement process:
1. Bid Security (EMD)
2. Performance Security
3. Liquidated Damages
Which of the above are designed to protect the interests of the procuring entity against default by the supplier?
(A) 1 only

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(C) The official's salary
(D) The state's contingency fund

192. What right does the 2010 Act confer upon the citizens of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The right to employment
(B) The right to time-bound delivery of public services
(C) The right to protest
(D) The right to free education

193. The Act provides for not only a penalty on the defaulting officer but also _____ for the aggrieved citizen.
(A) A formal apology
(B) Compensatory cost
(C) A government job
(D) A fast-track court case

194. Identify the incorrect statement about the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010.
(A) It specifies time limits for the delivery of various services.
(B) It establishes a two-tier appellate mechanism.
(C) The Act does not provide for any penalty for officials causing delays.
(D) The decision of the Second Appellate Authority is final.

195. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, aims to reduce corruption and improve administrative efficiency.
Reason (R) : By making the delivery of services time-bound and creating accountability through penalties, the Act reduces opportunities for rent-seeking and forces officials to act promptly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The full name of the Act in Hindi is 'Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva ke Pradan ki Garantee Adhiniyam'. What does 'Pradan' signify?
(A) Guarantee
(B) Delivery or Provision
(C) Time
(D) Service

197. A citizen applies for a ration card under the 2010 Act. The Designated Officer rejects the application without giving any written reasons. This action is:
(A) Justified if the officer is busy.
(B) A violation of the Act, as reasons for rejection must be provided.
(C) Permissible under the Act.
(D) To be appealed directly to the High Court.

198. The 2010 Act is a paradigm shift from a system of 'request and favour' to a system of:
(A) 'Demand and right'
(B) 'Command and control'
(C) 'Delay and deny'
(D) 'Bribe and supply'

199. What is the role of the State Government under this Act?
(A) To act as the Second Appellate Authority in all cases.
(B) To provide the service directly to the citizen.
(C) The State Government directly
(D) To notify the services, time limits, and various authorities.

200. Consider the following regarding the M.P. Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010:
1. An applicant must be provided with a receipt upon submitting their application.
2. The Act applies to services provided by private companies.
3. An applicant can be awarded compensation for the delay in receiving a service.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

201. The success of the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, heavily depends on:

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143. The 2015 procurement rules lay down specific monetary limits for different officers to make purchases. What is the purpose of this delegation of financial powers?
(A) To concentrate all power in the hands of the Head of the Department.
(B) To facilitate speedy procurement for low-value items and ensure higher scrutiny for high-value items.
(C) To create a hierarchical system of corruption.
(D) To make the rules difficult to understand.

144. In a tender evaluation under the 2015 rules, the contract is generally awarded to the:
(A) Bidder who has the best relationship with the procuring entity.
(B) Bidder who quotes the highest price (L1).
(C) Bidder who is technically qualified and quotes the lowest price (L1).
(D) Oldest and most established bidder, irrespective of price.

145. Arrange the following steps in the correct chronological order for an Open Tender process as per the 2015 rules:
1. Opening of technical bids
2. Award of contract
3. Publication of Tender Notice
4. Opening of financial bids of technically qualified bidders

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

146. Which of the following would be an example of 'Seva Uparjan' (Service Procurement) under the 2015 rules?
(A) Buying computers for a government office
(B) Purchasing furniture for a school
(C) Hiring a firm to provide security services for a government building
(D) Buying medicines for a government hospital

147. A recent amendment to the M.P. procurement rules might include provisions related to:
(A) Encouraging startups and innovators.
(B) Banning the use of computers in procurement.
(C) Making all government contracts confidential.
(D) Removing all preferences for local industries.

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148. The 2015 procurement rules are designed to uphold which constitutional principle?
(A) Article 14 (Right to Equality), by ensuring fair opportunity to all bidders.
(B) Article 21 (Right to Life), by ensuring quality goods are procured.
(C) Article 19 (Right to Freedom of Speech), by allowing bidders to complain.
(D) Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies).

149. Identify the incorrect pair related to the 2015 procurement rules.
(A) GeM–Government e-Marketplace
(B) L1–Lowest Technically Qualified Bidder
(C) EMD–Earnest Money Deposit
(D) PAC–Proprietary Article Certificate

150. If a department splits a large purchase into smaller chunks to avoid the necessity of tendering, this practice, known as 'splitting of demand', would be:
(A) A smart way to expedite procurement.
(B) A violation of the principles of the 2015 procurement rules.
(C) Encouraged for efficiency.
(D) Permissible if done with the verbal approval of a senior officer.

151. The preparation of a 'Bid Document' or 'Tender Document' is a crucial first step in the tendering process. What does this document contain?
(A) Only the price of the item to be procured.
(B) Detailed specifications, terms and conditions, and evaluation criteria.
(C) A list of preferred vendors.
(D) The names of the evaluation committee members.

152. The 2015 rules aim to balance which three key aspects of procurement?
(A) Secrecy, Discretion, and Control
(B) Politics, Influence, and Power
(C) Foreign, Domestic, and Local
(D) Speed, Cost, and Quality

(A) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(B) The Food Security Act, 2013
(C) The Right to Education Act, 2009
(D) All of the above

212. Can a Designated Officer be penalized if the delay was caused due to reasons beyond his control?
(A) Yes, the penalty is automatic for any delay.
(B) No, the Act provides for the officer to be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before a penalty is imposed.
(C) The penalty is imposed but later refunded.
(D) The applicant has to prove that the delay was intentional.

213. The Madhya Pradesh model of Public Service Guarantee was subsequently adopted by many other states in India. This indicates:
(A) The failure of the model in Madhya Pradesh.
(B) A coincidence.
(C) A directive from the Central Government to all states.
(D) The perceived success and transferability of the governance innovation.

214. The information about notified services, designated officers, and time limits must be:
(A) Kept confidential within the department.
(B) Shared only upon an RTI application.
(C) Available only on a paid subscription basis.
(D) Displayed prominently in the office of the Designated Officer.

215. The 2010 Act has been amended over the years. What is a likely reason for these amendments?
(A) To include more services, leverage technology (online services), and refine the process.
(B) To reduce the number of services covered.
(C) To increase the time limits for service delivery.
(D) To abolish the penalty clause.

216. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) Time-bound delivery of services
(B) Provision for appeal
(C) Penalty for default
(D) Guarantee of a government job for every applicant

217. The 2010 Act fundamentally changes the relationship between the citizen and the state, making the official _____ to the citizen.
(A) Superior
(B) Accountable
(C) Irrelevant
(D) Subordinate

218. Who has the power to add or remove services from the list of 'notified services' under the Act?
(A) The Designated Officer
(B) The State Government through a notification
(C) The High Court
(D) A committee of citizens

219. The term 'Lok Seva' in the Act's title refers to:
(A) Public Sector
(B) Public Interest
(C) Public Election
(D) Public Service

220. Match List I with List II regarding the authorities and their roles under the 2010 Act and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Authority)
P. Applicant
Q. State Government
R. Designated Officer
S. Second Appellate Authority
List II: (Role)
1. Provides the service initially
2. Hears the final administrative appeal
3. Citizen seeking the service
4. Notifies the services and time limits
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

221. The penalty amount collected from the defaulting official is given to:
(A) The State Government's treasury
(B) The applicant as compensation
(C) The First Appellate Authority
(D) A charitable organization

222. An application is deemed to have been received on the date when:

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(A) The citizen decides to apply.
(B) The application, complete in all respects, is submitted to the Designated Officer or authorized person.
(C) The service is actually delivered.
(D) The first appeal is filed.

223. What is the spirit of the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) Sarkar Aapke Dwaar (Government at your doorstep)
(B) To punish as many officials as possible.
(C) To increase litigation against the government.
(D) To discourage citizens from seeking government services.

224. The 2010 Act has a provision for 'suo motu' revision. Who can exercise this power?
(A) The Designated Officer
(B) The applicant
(C) Any citizen
(D) The Second Appellate Authority or another notified authority

225. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, is considered a milestone in good governance.
Reason (R) : It transforms the citizen from a passive recipient to an empowered claimant of public services, with a legal mechanism for redressal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. The Act shifts the burden of performance from the citizen to the:
(A) Judiciary
(B) Government official
(C) Private sector
(D) Legislature

227. The effectiveness of the 2010 Act can be diminished by:
(A) Setting realistic time limits for services.
(B) Notifying too many essential services.
(C) Strong political support for the Act.
(D) Lack of awareness among the public and poor implementation.

228. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair under the 2010 Act?
(A) Applicant–The person who provides the service
(B) Designated Officer–The first level of appeal
(C) Stipulated Time–Maximum time for service delivery
(D) Penalty–Compensation paid to the applicant

229. If a Designated Officer knows that he cannot provide a service within the time limit due to a valid backlog, he should ideally:
(A) Ignore the application until he can process it.
(B) Reject the application with the reason of backlog, which can then be appealed.
(C) Ask the applicant for a bribe to expedite the process.
(D) Misplace the application file.

230. Consider the following outcomes of the M.P. Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010:
1. It has made government officials more responsive.
2. It provides a legal framework to fight delays in service delivery.
3. It has completely eliminated corruption in the state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are realistically attributable to the Act?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

231. The 2010 Act serves as a practical implementation of the principles enshrined in a:
(A) Military Rulebook
(B) Business Contract
(C) Religious Text
(D) Citizen's Charter

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232. An officer is designated as both a 'Designated Officer' for some services and a 'First Appellate Authority' for others. This is:
(A) Not possible under the Act.
(B) Possible, as the roles are distinct and depend on the specific service and administrative hierarchy.
(C) A conflict of interest.
(D) A printing error in the government notification.

233. The focus of the 2010 Act is on the _____ of government services.
(A) Quantity
(B) Cost
(C) Political implications
(D) Quality and timeliness

234. Does the Act cover the quality of the service provided, or only the timeliness?
(A) It only covers the timeliness of delivery.
(B) An appeal can be filed if the service is not provided in the proper form or with the correct content.
(C) Quality is a subjective matter and is not covered.
(D) It only covers services that do not have a quality dimension.

235. The Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, is a step towards establishing:
(A) An autocratic state
(B) A welfare state with no citizen responsibility
(C) A fully privatized service delivery model
(D) A rule-based, accountable governance system

236. The penalty imposed on an official is a _____ action.
(A) Criminal
(B) Civil
(C) Moral
(D) Departmental/Administrative

237. The success of the 2010 Act led to the Government of India passing a similar central legislation known as:
(A) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
(B) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011
(C) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
(D) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

238. What is the best way for a citizen to find out which services are covered under the Act in their area?
(A) By filing an RTI application for each service.
(B) By visiting the office of the Chief Secretary.
(C) By checking the official government portal or the notice board at the local Tehsil/ Collectorate office.
(D) By guessing based on media reports.

239. The 2010 Act empowers the common citizen by providing a tool to:
(A) Challenge government policy decisions.
(B) Conduct social audits of all government projects.
(C) Directly file cases against ministers.
(D) Demand accountability from the executive at the cutting-edge level.

240. The philosophy of the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2010, can be summarized as:
(A) The government knows best.
(B) If the service is not provided on time, the official will pay the price.
(C) Citizens should not expect much from the government.
(D) All government services should be privatized.

241. The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, replaced which older legislation?
(A) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(B) The Madhya Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act, 1968
(C) There was no previous law on this subject in the state.
(D) The Religious Freedom Act, 2002

242. What is the primary stated objective of the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021?
(A) Prohibiting unlawful conversion through force, fraud, or allurement.
(B) To promote a single religion in the state.
(C) To make religious conversion easier and faster.

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299. If a person is accused under the 2021 Act, the legal proceedings will take place in a:
(A) Religious court
(B) Special tribunal set up under the Act
(C) Regular criminal court
(D) Family court

300. The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, and similar laws in other states, are subjects of intense legal and public debate, primarily concerning the balance between:
(A) State rights and central government authority
(B) Individual liberty and community interests
(C) Economic development and environmental protection
(D) Traditional values and modern technology

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was unlawful.
(C) The District Magistrate.
(D) Accused person, to prove the conversion was not via unlawful means.

252. The offences under the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021 are:
(A) Cognizable and bailable.
(B) Non-cognizable and non-bailable.
(C) Non-cognizable and bailable.
(D) Cognizable and non-bailable.

253. A key difference between the 2021 Act and the older 1968 Act is:
(A) The 2021 Act is less stringent and has lower penalties.
(B) The 2021 Act removes the requirement of informing the District Magistrate.
(C) The 2021 Act only applies to certain religions.
(D) The 2021 Act includes provisions specifically addressing conversion through marriage and has significantly higher penalties.

254. An organization that is involved in supporting or carrying out unlawful mass conversions can have its registration cancelled under the 2021 Act. What does 'mass conversion' mean in this context?
(A) Conversion of one person.
(B) Conversion of two or more persons.
(C) Conversion of more than a hundred people.
(D) Conversion that is broadcast on television.

255. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, mandates a prior declaration to the District Magistrate for any religious conversion.
Reason (R) : The Act aims to regulate all religious conversions to ensure they are not done through force, fraud, or allurement, and this declaration is a part of the regulatory mechanism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

256. What is the minimum imprisonment for a person convicted of unlawfully converting a minor or a woman?
(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Five years
(D) Ten years

257. The term 'Dharma Swatantrata' in the title of the Act translates to:
(A) Religious Freedom
(B) Religious Tax
(C) Religious Conversion
(D) Religious Duty

258. Critics of the 2021 Act argue that it infringes upon which fundamental rights?
(A) Right to Privacy and Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25)
(B) Right to Equality (Article 14) and Right to Property (Article 300A)
(C) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19) and Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
(D) Right against Exploitation (Article 23)

259. A person provides false information in the declaration submitted to the District Magistrate regarding conversion. This act itself is:
(A) Not an offence under the Act.
(B) A civil wrong but not a criminal offence.
(C) To be ignored if the conversion is genuine.
(D) A separate punishable offence under the Act.

260. Consider the following acts under the M.P. Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021:
1. Voluntarily converting to another religion after deep personal study and reflection.
2. Marrying a person of another faith without either person converting.
3. Forcing an employee to convert by threatening to terminate their job.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are punishable under the Act?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only

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R. Marriage for sole purpose of conversion
S. Mass Conversion

List II: (Consequence)
1. Can be declared null and void
2. Punishable, enhanced penalty
3. Punishable, registration of organization can be cancelled
4. Punishable, violation of procedure

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

281. The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021 is an example of the State exercising its power to legislate on matters of:
(A) Foreign affairs
(B) Defence
(C) Public order and health
(D) Banking and currency

282. The provision that a complaint can be filed by a parent or sibling reflects the Act's view that unlawful conversion is a grievance that affects:
(A) Only the individual
(B) The family and society
(C) Only the government
(D) Only the religious community

283. What is the official status of the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021?
(A) It is an Act in force in Madhya Pradesh.
(B) It is a bill pending in the assembly.
(C) It has been struck down by the Supreme Court.
(D) It is a central government Act.

284. A person who helps or abets in an unlawful conversion is:
(A) Not liable under the Act.
(B) Liable for the same punishment as the person carrying out the conversion.
(C) Liable for a lesser punishment.
(D) Only liable if they are a religious priest.

285. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, has specific provisions regarding marriage and conversion.
Reason (R) : The Act presumes that any marriage where one party converts shortly before or after the wedding could be for the sole purpose of conversion, and shifts the burden of proof onto the individuals to prove otherwise.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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286. What is the fundamental difference between 'propagation' of religion and 'allurement' for conversion as per the 2021 Act?
(A) Propagation is sharing the tenets of a faith, while allurement involves offering a material inducement to convert.
(B) There is no difference; both are prohibited.
(C) Propagation is done by priests, while allurement is done by laymen.
(D) Propagation is legal only for some religions.

287. Which authority is primarily responsible for the implementation of this Act at the district level?
(A) The Superintendent of Police
(B) The District Judge
(C) The District Magistrate
(D) The Chief Medical Officer

288. The 2021 Act reflects a legislative trend seen in several states in India. Which political party currently governs Madhya Pradesh and introduced this legislation?
(A) Bharatiya Janata Party
(B) Indian National Congress
(C) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
(D) Aam Aadmi Party

289. The requirement of a 60-day notice for a priest to perform a conversion ceremony primarily aims to:
(A) Ensure the priest is qualified.
(B) Make the priest an official party to the conversion process and accountable under the law.
(C) Collect a tax from the priest.
(D) Verify the priest's own religion.

(D) A political and media-coined phrase not found in the legal text of the Act.

271. What happens if the District Magistrate receives an objection after the public notice for an intended conversion?
(A) The District Magistrate conducts an inquiry into the real intention and purpose of the conversion.
(B) The conversion is automatically prohibited.
(C) The objection is dismissed without inquiry.
(D) The matter is referred to the High Court.

272. The 2021 Act aims to protect the constitutional right to freedom of religion (Article 25), which includes the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion. This argument hinges on the interpretation that:
(A) Propagation is not a fundamental right.
(B) Right to propagate not including conversion by fraudulent means.
(C) Article 25 is subject to public order, morality, and health.
(D) The right to religion is absolute and cannot be restricted.

273. The maximum penalty under the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, can go up to:
(A) 1 year of imprisonment
(B) 3 years of imprisonment
(C) 5 years of imprisonment
(D) 10 years of imprisonment

274. The requirement for a 60-day advance notice for conversion is intended to:
(A) Discourage all conversions.
(B) Provide a cooling-off period and allow for state scrutiny.
(C) Create administrative hurdles.
(D) Generate revenue through application fees.

275. If an organization is found to be involved in unlawful mass conversion, besides the cancellation of its registration, what other action can be taken against its office bearers?
(A) They are given a formal warning.
(B) They are subject to the same penal provisions as an individual.
(C) They are asked to make a public apology.
(D) No action can be taken against individuals, only the organization.

276. The 2021 Act defines 'religion' as:
(A) Only Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity.
(B) Any system of belief or worship.
(C) A term relying on common understanding, as the Act does not strictly define it.
(D) Only the six religions given minority status in India.

277. The legal validity of the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, has been challenged in courts. The main ground for the challenge is its potential conflict with:
(A) International law
(B) The fundamental rights to privacy, choice, and religion under the Indian Constitution
(C) The state's financial capabilities
(D) The Indian Penal Code

278. Which of the following scenarios is LEAST likely to be investigated under the 2021 Act?
(A) A man fakes his religious identity to marry a woman and then forces her to convert.
(B) A missionary offers free food and money to poor villagers to attend church and get baptized.
(C) A person, after reading religious scriptures, decides to change their faith and informs the DM as required.
(D) A husband threatens to divorce his wife unless she adopts his religion.

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279. The term Undue Influence in the 2021 Act implies:
(A) Using a position of authority or a special relationship to influence a person's decision to convert.
(B) Engaging in a healthy debate about religious philosophies.
(C) Providing charity to all people regardless of their faith.
(D) The influence of family members in a person's upbringing.

280. Match List I with List II regarding the provisions and consequences under the 2021 Act and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Provision)
P. Voluntary Conversion without declaration
Q. Unlawful Conversion of a minor

(D) 1, 2, and 3

261. The 2021 Act provides for maintenance and inheritance rights for whom?
(A) The person who carries out the unlawful conversion.
(B) The woman and children born out of a marriage that is declared null and void under this Act.
(C) The parents of the person who converts.
(D) The religious institution that performed the conversion.

262. Who is the competent authority to investigate an offence under this Act?
(A) Any police officer.
(B) A police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.
(C) Only the District Magistrate.
(D) A police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

263. A person offers an individual a high-paying job and a new motorcycle on the condition that they convert from their religion. This falls under the definition of _____ in the 2021 Act.
(A) Allurement
(B) Coercion
(C) Undue Influence
(D) Misrepresentation

264. The provision placing the 'burden of proof' on the accused is a significant feature of this Act. What does this mean in practice?
(A) The accused must provide evidence to show their innocence.
(B) The accused is considered guilty until proven innocent.
(C) The police do not need to collect any evidence.
(D) It is a standard procedure in all criminal laws.

265. Arrange the following steps in the correct chronological order as envisioned in the 2021 Act for a lawful conversion:
1. The conversion ceremony takes place.
2. The religious priest submits a declaration to the District Magistrate.
3. The individual intending to convert submits a declaration to the District Magistrate.
4. The District Magistrate conducts an inquiry for any objections.

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

266. Which of the following correctly identifies an incorrect pair regarding the 2021 Act?
(A) Unlawful Conversion–Punishable offence
(B) Voluntary Conversion–Requires prior declaration
(C) Burden of Proof–Lies on the complainant
(D) Marriage for Conversion–Can be declared null and void

267. The 2021 Act has been promulgated first as an ordinance and then passed by the legislative assembly. What is an ordinance?
(A) A law passed by the legislature.
(B) A court judgment.
(C) A government notification.
(D) A temporary law promulgated by the Governor when the assembly is not in session.

268. The stringent provisions of the 2021 Act reflect the state's intention to:
(A) Encourage inter-faith marriages.
(B) Strictly curb conversions that are not voluntary and genuine.
(C) Promote religious tourism.
(D) Deregulate all religious matters.

269. If a person reconverts to their ancestral religion, do they need to follow the declaration procedure under the 2021 Act?
(A) No, reconversion is exempt from all procedures.
(B) Yes, the procedure is the same for conversion and reconversion.
(C) Only if the ancestral religion is Hinduism.
(D) The Act is silent on the issue of reconversion.

270. The 2021 Act is often referred to in the media as an anti-love jihad law. This terminology is:
(A) The official title of the Act.
(B) A legal term defined within the Act.
(C) The name of the original bill before it was passed.

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290. Consider the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021:
1. It makes all religious conversions in the state illegal.
2. It has provisions for imprisonment and fine for unlawful conversion.
3. It places the burden of proof on the complainant to prove the conversion was unlawful.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. The 2021 Act can be seen as the state's attempt to balance which two competing interests?
(A) The individual's right to choose their religion and the state's interest in preventing forced conversions.
(B) The state's need for revenue and the citizen's right to property.
(C) The right to free speech and the right to information.
(D) The interest of local businesses and multinational corporations.

292. A marriage is solemnized between two adults of different religions. They have no intention of converting. Does the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, prohibit such a marriage?
(A) No, the Act only targets marriages solemnized for the purpose of unlawful conversion.
(B) Yes, all inter-faith marriages are prohibited.
(C) Yes, but only if the marriage is not approved by the parents.
(D) The Act is silent on this issue.

293. The term Misrepresentation as a means of unlawful conversion would include:
(A) Accurately explaining the tenets of a new religion.
(B) Falsely claiming that one's religion is superior and others are evil.
(C) Claiming that conversion will lead to a divine cure for a disease.
(D) Sharing one's personal positive experience with a religion.

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294. The 2021 Act's provisions allowing parents to complain on behalf of their adult children are controversial because they potentially undermine the:
(A) Autonomy and agency of the adult individual
(B) Authority of the parents
(C) Sanctity of the family
(D) Financial stability of the individual

295. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021?
(A) An Act to promote Hinduism in Madhya Pradesh.
(B) An Act to regulate religious conversion and prohibit unlawful conversion.
(C) An Act to ban all forms of religious practice.
(D) An Act to establish a common civil code in the state.

296. The 2021 Act reflects a legal philosophy where the state assumes a _____ role in the religious life of its citizens.
(A) Paternalistic and regulatory
(B) Laissez-faire or non-interfering
(C) Completely neutral and detached
(D) Supportive and promotional

297. The investigation of an offence under this Act cannot be done by an officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector. This is to ensure:
(A) That junior officers are not burdened with work.
(B) A certain level of seniority and maturity in handling such sensitive cases.
(C) That only high-ranking officers can make arrests.
(D) That investigations are delayed.

298. The provision making offences non-bailable means that:
(A) Bail can never be granted.
(B) Bail is not a matter of right and is at the discretion of the court.
(C) The arrested person must be released on bail.
(D) The police can grant bail at the police station.

(D) To regulate the construction of places of worship.

243. As per the 2021 Act, which of the following is NOT considered an unlawful means of conversion?
(A) Conversion by misrepresentation
(B) Conversion through allurement or fraudulent means
(C) Conversion by coercion or force
(D) Conversion by one's own free will and without any inducement

244. According to the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, what is required for a person who wishes to convert to another religion voluntarily?
(A) They must obtain permission from their family.
(B) They must publish an advertisement in a local newspaper.
(C) They can convert without informing any authority.
(D) They must submit a declaration to the District Magistrate at least sixty days in advance.

245. The 2021 Act makes provisions for enhanced punishment if the unlawful conversion pertains to:
(A) A person who is a foreign national.
(B) A person who is a government employee.
(C) A person who is already wealthy.
(D) A minor, woman, or a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

246. What is the status of a marriage that is done for the sole purpose of unlawful conversion, according to the 2021 Act?
(A) It is considered valid but the converting spouse is penalized.
(B) It can be declared null and void by a competent court.
(C) It is automatically recognized as a valid marriage.
(D) The matter is referred to a religious body for a decision.

247. Under the 2021 Act, who has the locus standi to lodge a complaint against an unlawful religious conversion?
(A) Only the person who was converted.
(B) Any person, police officer, or government official.
(C) Only a religious leader of the original faith.
(D) The person converted, their parents, or siblings.

248. The term 'Allurement' under the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, includes offering any:
(A) Gift, gratification, or material benefit.
(B) Spiritual guidance or teaching.
(C) Free education in a mainstream school.
(D) Medical treatment in a government hospital.

249. What responsibility does the religious priest or person who presides over a conversion ceremony have under the 2021 Act?
(A) To publicly announce the conversion.
(B) To pay a conversion tax to the government.
(C) To inform the District Magistrate at least sixty days in advance.
(D) To ensure the person converting is over 21 years of age.

250. Match List I with List II regarding the terms from the 2021 Act and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Coercion
Q. Conversion
R. Fraudulent Means
S. Allurement
List II: (Meaning)
1. Renouncing one's original religion and adopting another
2. Offering gift or material benefit
3. Impersonation or falsely representing
4. Compelling an individual to act against their will
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

251. The burden of proof in a case of alleged unlawful conversion under the 2021 Act lies on:
(A) The person who got converted, to prove it was lawful.
(B) The prosecution, to prove the conversion

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 1973
The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam was officially enacted in the year 1973 to consolidate laws relating to universities within the state. This legislation provides a comprehensive legal framework for the establishment, governance, and administration of various state universities. It ensures uniform academic and administrative standards across the higher education institutions throughout Madhya Pradesh.

2. (A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, the Governor of the state serves as the ex-officio Chancellor. As the head of the university, the Chancellor possesses significant powers, including the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and the authority to preside over convocations. This role maintains a vital link between the state and academia.

3. (C) The Executive Council (Karya Parishad)
The Executive Council, known as the Karya Parishad, functions as the principal executive body of a university under the state legislation. It is responsible for the overall management of university affairs, including financial decisions, property administration, and the appointment of staff. This body ensures that the university operates efficiently and follows the prescribed legal and academic guidelines.

4. (D) The Vice-Chancellor's term is three years with no reappointment eligibility.
According to the governing Act, the Vice-Chancellor is the principal executive and academic officer who presides over meetings of the Court and Council. While the Chancellor appoints this official, the specific terms regarding duration and eligibility for reappointment are defined by statutes. The assertion that the term is strictly three years with no reappointment is legally inaccurate.

5. (C) The Academic Council
The Academic Council, or Vidya Parishad, is the primary body responsible for maintaining high standards in teaching, research, and examinations. It exercises general supervision over academic policies and has the authority to recommend courses of study and degree requirements. This council ensures that the university maintains its educational integrity and follows the latest pedagogical developments and standards.

6. (B) Registrar
The Kulsachiv is a key administrative officer of the university, commonly referred to as the Registrar in English. This official serves as the custodian of the university's common seal and official records. The Registrar acts as the secretary to the Executive Council and the Academic Council, ensuring smooth administrative functioning and legal compliance in all university proceedings.

7. (D) To recommend academic courses of studies and various exam syllabi.
The Board of Studies is a specialized academic body that focuses on specific disciplines or subjects within the university. Its primary function is to design and recommend the curriculum, textbooks, and detailed syllabi for various examinations. By involving subject experts, this board ensures that the academic content remains relevant, rigorous, and aligned with modern educational requirements.

8. (A) To make, amend or repeal Statutes on its own authority
The Executive Council holds significant powers, such as managing finances, appointing administrative staff, and entering into contracts. However, it does not have the independent authority to create, change, or repeal Statutes. Such legislative actions typically require the involvement of other university bodies and the final assent of the Chancellor to ensure a system of checks.

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9. (C) State Government
When a university is newly established under the Act, the initial Statutes are formulated by the State Government rather than university bodies. This ensures that the institution starts with a standardized legal and administrative framework. Once the university is functional, the power to propose amendments or new Statutes is eventually transferred to the university's own governing authorities.

10. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
University governance follows a hierarchical structure where the Chancellor is the state head. The Vice-Chancellor serves as the principal executive and academic officer for daily operations. The Executive Council acts as the chief executive body managing administration, while the Academic Council is the primary academic body. This structured distribution of power maintains both administrative efficiency and academic excellence.

11. (D) To exercise powers as delegated by the Vice-Chancellor
The Rector is a senior officer within the university structure who assists in high-level administration. The primary role of this official is to exercise specific powers and perform duties that are formally delegated by the Vice-Chancellor. This arrangement allows for better management of large institutions and ensures that executive responsibilities are distributed effectively across the senior leadership.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor of Madhya Pradesh holds the ex-officio position of Chancellor for all state universities. This designation is strategically intended to create a formal link between the higher education institutions and the state executive. By placing the Governor at the helm, the Act ensures that the universities operate within the broader framework of public policy and state standards.

13. (C) The Executive Council
The authority to grant affiliation to colleges is vested in the Executive Council of the university. This body reviews the facilities, faculty, and academic readiness of an institution before allowing it to offer university-approved courses. This process is essential for maintaining educational standards across all affiliated colleges and ensuring that students receive a quality education under the university's banner.

14. (D) The Chancellor
The Coordination Committee is established to ensure uniformity and cooperation among the various universities in Madhya Pradesh. The Chancellor serves as the Chairman of this committee, presiding over discussions that impact the state's higher education system as a whole. This body plays a crucial role in harmonizing policies, academic calendars, and administrative practices across different educational institutions.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Academic Council is the supreme body for all academic matters, including the determination of teaching standards. It is empowered by the 1973 Act to frame Ordinances that define the courses of study and examination patterns. This legal authority allows the council to ensure that the university's degrees are rigorous and recognized by other academic and professional organizations.

16. (B) To define the constitution, powers, and duties of the authorities of the University
Statutes serve as the primary legal instruments that outline the foundational structure of the university. They define the composition of various bodies, the specific powers of officers, and the procedures for appointments. While Ordinances and Regulations handle day-to-day matters, Statutes provide the high-level framework necessary for the legal existence and governance of the university as an institution.

17. (B) Vidya Parishad – Finance Committee
In the nomenclature used by the Act, the Vidya Parishad refers to the Academic Council, not the Finance Committee. The term Karya Parishad corresponds to the Executive Council, and Kulsachiv is the Registrar. Accurate terminology is essential for understanding the specific roles and legal functions assigned to each body and officer within the state's university administration system.

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18. (A) The Chancellor
When disputes arise concerning the constitution or membership of any university body, the matter is referred to the Chancellor. The Act designates the Chancellor as the final deciding authority in such administrative conflicts to ensure a swift resolution without the need for immediate litigation. This power helps maintain stability and continuity in the governance of the university's various councils.

19. (C) The Chancellor, on the recommendation of the State Government
The removal of a Vice-Chancellor is a significant administrative action that rests with the Chancellor. This process is typically initiated based on a formal recommendation from the State Government, following specific grounds mentioned in the Act. This mechanism ensures that the head of the university remains accountable while providing a layer of protection against arbitrary dismissal through a formal process.

20. (A) 1 only
The primary objective of the 1973 Act is to consolidate and amend the laws governing state universities in Madhya Pradesh. However, the Governor, not the Chief Minister, is the ex-officio Chancellor. Furthermore, the Executive Council is the principal executive body, while the Academic Council is the principal academic body. Only the first statement accurately describes the Act's intended purpose.

21. (C) The Executive Council
Ordinances are detailed rules made by the Executive Council to manage the university's academic and administrative functions. These rules cover subjects such as admission procedures, examination conduct, and fee structures. Although the Academic Council provides input on academic matters, the formal power to enact and issue these Ordinances belongs to the Executive Council to ensure they are administratively feasible.

22. (B) Vice-Chancellor
The Finance Committee is the primary body responsible for overseeing the university's financial health and budget. The Vice-Chancellor chairs this committee, ensuring that financial planning is aligned with the university's academic and strategic goals. This leadership ensures that budgetary decisions support the institution's mission while maintaining fiscal discipline and transparency in the use of university funds and state grants.

23. (D) Section 15
Section 15 of the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, specifically enumerates the powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor. This section defines the official as the principal executive and academic head, granting the authority to ensure that the Act and university rules are observed. It establishes the legal basis for the Vice-Chancellor's leadership role within the university administration.

24. (A) The relevant Board of Studies
The introduction of any new academic program begins at the subject-specific level. The Board of Studies for the relevant discipline is responsible for drafting the initial curriculum, syllabi, and structural requirements. This recommendation is then forwarded to the Academic Council and Executive Council for further approval. This grassroots approach ensures that experts in the field design the educational content.

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25. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The administrative hierarchy in a state university starts with the Chancellor as the highest authority. The Vice-Chancellor follows as the principal executive officer. Below the individual officers are the governing bodies, with the Executive Council holding principal executive power. The Registrar serves as the chief administrative officer and secretary to the councils, completing the core leadership structure of the institution.

26. (A) Court
The annual report of the university provides a comprehensive overview of its activities and achievements over the past year. While the Executive Council directs its preparation, the report must be submitted to the Court of the university. The Court reviews the report, allowing for a broader discussion on the university's performance and future direction among its diverse members and stakeholders.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1973 Act provides a framework for autonomous governance by establishing specialized bodies with clearly defined powers. By delegating academic matters to the Academic Council and administrative tasks to the Executive Council, the Act reduces the need for direct government intervention. This structure allows universities to manage their own affairs independently while remaining accountable to the legal standards set by the state.

46. (D) One-third of the total members
A quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present to make the proceedings of a meeting valid. For the Executive Council, this is generally set at one-third of the total membership. This requirement ensures that decisions are made with sufficient participation and prevents a small group from dominating the governance process, thereby upholding the principle of collective responsibility.

47. (A) The common seal and records of the university
The Registrar, or Kulsachiv, is the senior administrative officer responsible for the university's legal and historical documentation. As the custodian of the common seal, the Registrar ensures its proper use on official contracts and certificates. Maintaining accurate records of meetings and university decisions is another critical duty, making the Registrar's office the central hub for institutional memory and legal compliance.

48. (B) Vice-Chancellor–Principal Academic Officer
The Act defines specific roles for university officers to ensure clear lines of authority. The Vice-Chancellor is designated as both the principal executive and academic officer, providing leadership across all university functions. In contrast, the Chancellor is the ceremonial head and state representative, the Registrar manages administration and records, and the Rector assists the Vice-Chancellor in delegated administrative or academic duties.

49. (B) To lay down the conditions for the award of fellowships and scholarships
Regulations are specific rules made by university authorities, such as the Academic Council, to govern internal academic procedures. One primary purpose of Regulations is to define the eligibility criteria and procedures for awarding scholarships and fellowships. While Statutes and Ordinances provide the broader framework, Regulations offer the fine details necessary for the consistent and fair administration of student support programs.

50. (B) 1 and 2 only
The Chancellor holds significant powers, including the authority to annul illegal university proceedings and presiding over convocations. However, the authority to appoint and remove teaching staff rests primarily with the Executive Council, not the Chancellor directly. The Chancellor's role is more supervisory and ceremonial, ensuring that the university bodies operate within the law rather than managing daily personnel decisions.

51. (C) Executive Council from amongst the Professors in the Faculty
The Dean of a Faculty is an important academic leader responsible for the departments within that faculty. The Executive Council makes this appointment from among the Professors working in that specific faculty. This selection process ensures that the Dean is an experienced academic who understands the faculty's needs and can provide effective leadership in coordinating teaching and research activities.

52. (D) The Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh
To ensure financial transparency and accountability for the use of public funds, the annual accounts of state universities are audited by the Accountant General of Madhya Pradesh. This external audit provides an independent assessment of the university's financial management. The audit report is a crucial document that helps the state and the university identify any fiscal irregularities and improve financial procedures.

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36. (D) Statutes are superior to Ordinances.
Within the university's legal hierarchy, Statutes hold a higher status than Ordinances. Statutes define the fundamental constitution and powers of the university authorities, whereas Ordinances provide the specific details for implementing those powers. Any Ordinance must be consistent with the existing Statutes; if a conflict arises, the provisions of the Statutes will prevail as the primary source of authority.

37. (C) Ordinances
While the Act provides the broad legal framework, the specific rules and procedures for student conduct and examination discipline are detailed in the Ordinances. These documents specify what constitutes unfair means and the penalties that can be imposed. By placing these rules in Ordinances, the university can update and adapt them more easily to changing circumstances compared to the main legislation.

38. (B) Statutes
The territorial jurisdiction defines the geographical area within which a university can exercise its powers and affiliate colleges. This boundary is explicitly specified in the Statutes of each university. Clear jurisdictional limits prevent administrative overlaps between different state universities and ensure that each institution focuses its resources and oversight on its designated region within Madhya Pradesh.

39. (D) A representative of the Student Union
The Academic Council primarily consists of internal academic leaders, including the Vice-Chancellor, Deans of Faculties, and Heads of University Teaching Departments. These individuals hold their positions ex-officio. While students are important members of the university community, a representative of the Student Union is typically not an ex-officio member of this specific body, which focuses on curriculum and teaching standards.

40. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different university bodies have specialized functions. The Finance Committee prepares the annual budget, while the Executive Council provides the final approval. The Board of Studies recommends specific syllabi for courses. The Court serves as a large deliberative body that reviews general policies and the university's overall progress. This division of labor ensures that each aspect of university management receives specialized attention.

41. (C) Body Corporate
The Act grants the university the legal status of a 'Body Corporate,' meaning it is a distinct legal entity. This status allows the university to have perpetual succession, a common seal, and the ability to sue or be sued in its own name. It also empowers the university to acquire and hold property and enter into contracts, providing the necessary autonomy for institutional management.

42. (A) Three years
To ensure continuity while allowing for fresh perspectives, the term of office for nominated or elected members of the Executive Council is generally set at three years. This duration provides members with enough time to understand university operations and contribute effectively to decision-making. Ex-officio members, however, remain on the council as long as they hold their primary administrative or academic positions.

43. (D) The Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council
Conferring an honorary degree is a significant academic and ceremonial act. The process begins with the Academic Council, which evaluates the merit of the individual. If the Academic Council recommends the award, the Executive Council then makes the final decision. This dual-approval process ensures that the honor is granted based on high academic standards and broad institutional consensus.

44. (B) Statutes
The creation of a new Faculty is a structural change that affects the basic constitution of the university. Therefore, it must be provided for within the Statutes. Statutes outline the organization of the university into various departments and faculties. Establishing a new Faculty requires an amendment to the Statutes, which usually involves approval from the university's governing bodies and the Chancellor's assent.

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state government. They define the ethical and professional standards expected of government servants to ensure integrity and discipline within the state administration.

62. (A) To maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty
Rule 3 of the Conduct Rules establishes the foundational expectations for every government servant. It mandates that officials must maintain absolute integrity and demonstrate unwavering devotion to their duties. This rule serves as a general standard for professional conduct, requiring government employees to act in a manner that upholds the dignity and trust associated with public service at all times.

63. (D) Rule 5
Rule 5 of the 1965 Conduct Rules explicitly prohibits government servants from participating in political activities. This includes being a member of a political party or taking an active part in elections. The goal of this rule is to maintain the political neutrality of the civil service, ensuring that government employees serve the public impartially, regardless of the political party in power.

64. (A) Reported gifts from close relatives on specified social occasions.
While there is a general prohibition on accepting gifts that could influence official decisions, the rules allow for customary gifts from close relatives during weddings, anniversaries, or religious functions. However, these gifts must be reported to the government if their value exceeds a certain limit. This exception recognizes social traditions while maintaining transparency regarding the financial interests of government servants.

65. (B) A government servant can freely publish books or articles related to their official work.
The Conduct Rules restrict government servants from publishing material related to their official duties without prior permission. This is to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information or the public expression of views that might conflict with government policy. While officials can engage in literary activities, any work connected to their professional role requires formal sanction to ensure administrative propriety.

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66. (B) Must report the transaction to the prescribed authority within a specified time.
To prevent corruption and track disproportionate assets, the rules require government servants to report transactions involving movable property, such as vehicles or jewelry, if the value exceeds a specific threshold. This reporting must be done within a set time frame. This mechanism ensures that the financial dealings of government officials remain transparent and subject to scrutiny by the state authorities.

67. (D) Consuming intoxicating drinks or drugs which may affect their official duties
The rules mandate that government servants must refrain from using intoxicating substances in a way that interferes with their professional performance. Furthermore, they must not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication. These regulations are intended to ensure that officials remain focused, reliable, and capable of performing their duties effectively while maintaining a positive public image.

68. (A) Rule on Indebtedness and Insolvency
A government servant is expected to manage their personal finances in a way that avoids habitual indebtedness. If an official becomes insolvent or is unable to pay their debts, they must report the situation to the government. This rule ensures that employees are not placed in vulnerable positions that could lead to corruption or compromise their professional integrity and performance.

69. (B) No, not without the previous sanction of the Government.
The Conduct Rules prevent government servants from owning or managing newspapers or participating in media management without explicit government approval. This restriction is vital for ensuring that officials do not use media platforms to influence public opinion or engage in political discourse. It helps maintain the clear separation between the impartial civil service and the world of journalism and political commentary.

70. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Conduct Rules are organized into specific sections: Rule 3 focuses on general integrity, Rule 5 prohibits political participation, Rule 14

53. (C) The Statutes and Ordinances of the affiliating university
Affiliated colleges must adhere to the academic standards set by the university to which they are linked. This includes ensuring that their teaching staff meets the minimum qualifications prescribed in the university's Statutes and Ordinances. This uniformity is essential for maintaining the quality of education across the entire university system and ensuring that degrees awarded to students represent a consistent level of achievement.

54. (B) The universities specified in the schedule of the Act
The Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam, 1973, is designed to govern a specific set of state universities. These institutions are listed in a schedule attached to the Act. While it provides a common framework for these universities, it does not automatically apply to central universities, private universities, or specialized technical institutions that may have their own separate founding legislation or regulatory acts.

55. (D) Group together related departments and boards of studies
The organization of a university into 'Faculties' allows for better academic coordination. A Faculty groups together related departments, such as the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science. This structure facilitates interdisciplinary collaboration and allows the university to manage curriculum development and academic standards more effectively by grouping similar Boards of Studies under a single administrative and academic umbrella.

56. (A) Chancellor for final approval
The Executive Council has the power to frame Ordinances, but these rules do not become final until they are reported to and approved by the Chancellor. This oversight mechanism allows the Chancellor to ensure that the proposed Ordinances are consistent with the Act and Statutes. This process maintains a balance of power and ensures that administrative rules are subject to high-level review.

57. (C) Executive Council
As the principal executive body, the Executive Council has the legal authority to manage the university's property and assets. This includes the power to acquire land or buildings on behalf of the university for academic or administrative expansion. All such transactions are conducted in the name of the university as a body corporate, following the decisions and authorizations of the Executive Council.

58. (A) Profits from private businesses run by the Vice-Chancellor
Universities are public institutions funded through several official channels, including grants from the state and the University Grants Commission, student fees, and income from donations or endowments. The personal financial activities or private businesses of university officers like the Vice-Chancellor are entirely separate from university funds. Using private business profits to fund the university is not a recognized or legal financial source.

59. (D) Chancellor
Statutes are the highest level of internal university law. Because they can change the very constitution and powers of university authorities, any new Statute or amendment requires the formal assent of the Chancellor to become effective. This ensures that fundamental changes to the university's governance structure are reviewed by the highest authority and are in line with the overall purpose of the Act.

60. (B) Democratic, efficient, and oriented towards the needs of the people
The 1973 Act was designed to modernize university governance in Madhya Pradesh. By establishing representative bodies like the Court and Council, it aims to make the administration more democratic. The focus on standardized procedures and academic oversight is intended to increase efficiency and ensure that higher education institutions effectively serve the social and developmental needs of the state's population.

61. (A) Every person appointed to a civil service or post in connection with the affairs of the State of Madhya Pradesh
The Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965, are a set of regulations governing the behavior of all individuals employed in the state's civil services. These rules apply broadly to any person holding a civil post under the

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79. (D) No, it is considered private employment and requires prior sanction of the Government.
Government servants are generally prohibited from engaging in any trade or profession outside of their official duties. For a government doctor, practicing privately is considered private employment and is only allowed if the official obtains explicit permission from the government. This rule prevents officials from neglecting their duties or using their official position to benefit their private practice.

80. (A) 2 only
Canvassing for a political party is a direct violation of the rules on political neutrality. However, publishing a non-work-related book with permission and accepting trivial customary gifts are generally permitted under the rules. The prohibition on political activity is one of the most strictly enforced aspects of the conduct rules to ensure the civil service remains impartial and independent of political changes.

81. (B) To ensure that government servants implement policies with commitment, irrespective of their personal views
The rule against criticizing the government is not intended to stifle personal thought but to ensure professional discipline. In a parliamentary democracy, civil servants must loyally implement the policies of the elected government. Allowing public criticism by officials would undermine government authority and lead to administrative chaos. This rule ensures that the executive branch speaks with a single, consistent voice.

82. (A) The government servant has a living spouse, and the marriage is void under personal law.
The Conduct Rules prohibit government servants from entering into bigamous marriages. This applies if a second marriage is contracted while the first spouse is still alive, especially if such a marriage is legally void. This rule aims to uphold high moral standards within the civil service and ensures that officials adhere to the legal and social norms governing family life in the state.

83. (B) Subordinate Legislation
The Conduct Rules are a form of subordinate or delegated legislation. They are framed by the executive (the Governor) using powers granted by the Constitution of India, rather than being passed directly as an Act by the legislature. These rules provide the necessary detail for managing the civil service within the broad legal framework provided by constitutional and statutory laws.

84. (C) Follow the oral directions but seek written confirmation from the superior officer.
If a government servant receives an oral order that they believe is contrary to rules, they are advised to seek written confirmation. This provides a record of the direction and protects the official from being held solely responsible for the violation. This procedure maintains a balance between the duty to obey superiors and the obligation to follow the established legal and administrative rules.

85. (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
When a violation of the Conduct Rules is suspected, the process begins with a preliminary inquiry to establish the facts. If a case is found, a formal charge sheet is issued to the official. The official is then given an opportunity for a personal hearing to defend themselves. Finally, based on the findings, a penalty may be imposed by the competent authority.

86. (A) File a case in court only with the previous sanction of the Government.
If a government servant wishes to take legal action to clear their name against defamatory statements related to their official work, they must first obtain government permission. This ensures that the litigation does not negatively affect the government's image and that the state is aware of legal battles involving its employees. It prevents officials from engaging in independent and potentially embarrassing public disputes.

87. (C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Under Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor has the power to make rules regulating the recruitment and conditions of service for persons appointed to the state civil services. This includes the authority to frame the Conduct Rules. This constitutional power allows the state executive to maintain discipline and set standards for its employees without needing constant legislative intervention for administrative details.

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addresses the prohibition of dowry, and Rule 16 deals with restrictions on private trade and employment. Understanding these specific rules is essential for government servants to navigate their professional and personal lives while adhering to the legal requirements of their service.

71. (B) He must obtain prior permission from the government.
When a government servant is called to give evidence before a committee of inquiry, they must first seek formal permission from the government. This requirement allows the state to ensure that the official does not inadvertently disclose confidential information or express views that could be prejudicial to government interests. It ensures that the participation of officials in such inquiries is structured and authorized.

72. (C) To regulate the general behavior and conduct of government servants to ensure administrative propriety
The core purpose of the 1965 Rules is to establish a code of conduct that ensures government employees act ethically and professionally. These rules provide a framework for maintaining discipline, preventing corruption, and ensuring that the administration functions smoothly. By defining clear boundaries for behavior, the rules protect the integrity of the civil service and enhance public trust in government institutions.

73. (C) Becoming a member of a cooperative society
While the rules prohibit activities like taking dowry, striking, or speculating in shares, they generally allow government servants to participate in social and community organizations like cooperative societies. Such participation is seen as a normal social activity that does not typically conflict with official duties. However, even in these roles, officials must ensure that their participation does not lead to any professional conflict of interest.

74. (A) To report the matter to the Government
If a family member of a government servant is engaged in a business that could potentially create a conflict of interest with the servant's official role, the servant has a duty to report this fact to the government. This transparency allows the authorities to evaluate the situation and take necessary steps, such as transferring the official, to prevent any actual or perceived bias.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Requiring government servants to periodically declare their assets and liabilities is a key anti-corruption measure. This practice helps the government monitor the financial status of its employees and identify any wealth that cannot be explained by their known sources of income. By promoting transparency, these rules act as a deterrent to corruption and ensure that officials remain financially accountable.

76. (C) Seek prior permission from the Government before accepting.
Interactions with foreign dignitaries or embassies are subject to strict protocols for government servants. Accepting a dinner invitation from a foreign embassy requires prior government sanction. This rule is designed to prevent officials from being placed in situations where they might be unduly influenced or where sensitive information could be shared, thereby protecting the national interest and diplomatic propriety.

77. (D) Wholly dependent spouse, children, and parents of the servant.
The definition of 'family' in the Conduct Rules is specifically limited to those relatives who are financially dependent on the government servant. This typically includes the spouse, children, and parents. This definition is important because many of the restrictions and reporting requirements in the rules also apply to the servant's family members to prevent officials from hiding assets or influence through their dependents.

78. (A) Rule 9–Criticism of Government
Rule 9 of the Conduct Rules specifically prohibits government servants from making public statements or publishing articles that criticize the policies or actions of the government. This rule is essential for maintaining administrative discipline and ensuring that officials implement government decisions faithfully, regardless of their personal opinions. Other rules, such as those on gifts or private trade, are numbered differently in the 1965 text.

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27. (D) All appointed Professors, Readers, and academic Lecturers.
The Act defines 'Teacher' broadly to include various categories of academic staff appointed by the university. This includes Professors, Readers, and Lecturers who are engaged in imparting instruction or conducting research. This inclusive definition ensures that the rights, duties, and professional standards specified in the legislation apply to all members of the university's core academic workforce involved in education.

28. (B) The Chancellor
The Chancellor is empowered to act as a guardian of the university's legal framework. If any university proceeding is found to be inconsistent with the Act, Statutes, or Ordinances, the Chancellor has the authority to annul such actions. This supervisory power ensures that the university bodies do not exceed their legal mandates and that all administrative decisions remain within the law.

29. (C) Executive Council, subject to the provisions of the budget
The creation of new teaching positions is a significant administrative and financial decision handled by the Executive Council. This body must ensure that the establishment of these posts is justified and supported by the university's budget. While the Academic Council may identify the need for more faculty, the final authority to create and fund these positions rests with the executive leadership.

30. (D) Review the university's broad policies and academic programs.
The Court of the university acts as a large, representative body that provides a platform for general oversight. Its primary function is to review the university's broad policies, consider the annual report, and examine the financial accounts. By including members from various sectors, the Court ensures that the university remains responsive to the needs of society and fulfills its educational mission.

31. (A) The Alumni Association
The 1973 Act explicitly lists the official 'authorities' of the university, such as the Executive Council, Academic Council, and Board of Studies. These bodies have defined legal roles in governance and decision-making. While the Alumni Association is an important stakeholder group, it is not classified as a statutory authority with formal powers under the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam.

32. (B) Executive Council
The university's budget undergoes a multi-stage approval process. Initially prepared by the Finance Committee, it is then presented to the Executive Council for final approval. As the principal executive body, the Executive Council has the responsibility to ensure that the financial plan is sustainable and reflects the university's priorities. This final approval is necessary before funds can be officially allocated.

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33. (B) Executive Council
The Executive Council serves as the appointing authority for most university staff and therefore possesses the power to take disciplinary action. In cases of misconduct, this body follows the procedures laid down in the Statutes to investigate and impose penalties if necessary. This authority is crucial for maintaining discipline and professional standards among the teaching and non-teaching staff of the university.

34. (A) To bring uniformity in the governance and administration of universities
Before the 1973 Act, different state universities were often governed by individual pieces of legislation. The primary goal of the Madhya Pradesh Vishvidhyalaya Adhiniyam was to consolidate these laws into a single, uniform framework. This consistency simplifies administration, ensures common standards for degrees and faculty appointments, and provides a clearer regulatory environment for the entire higher education sector in the state.

35. (C) Chancellor
To ensure an impartial and merit-based selection, a search committee is formed to identify suitable candidates for the position of Vice-Chancellor. This committee prepares a panel of names and submits it to the Chancellor. The Chancellor then makes the final appointment from this recommended list. This process is designed to maintain the academic integrity and administrative independence of the university's top executive.

88. (C) A violation of these rules can lead to disciplinary action.
The Conduct Rules are legally binding and form part of the service conditions for every government servant. Any breach of these rules is considered misconduct and can result in various disciplinary penalties, ranging from a warning to dismissal from service. This legal status ensures that the code of conduct is taken seriously and serves as an effective tool for maintaining administrative discipline.

89. (B) To report the inheritance to the prescribed authority.
While government servants can legally inherit property, they are required to report such acquisitions to the government. This reporting ensures that any sudden increase in an official's wealth is documented and its source is verified. This transparency is part of the broader effort to monitor the financial interests of government employees and prevent any suspicion of illegal enrichment or corruption.

90. (D) Sanctioned collections for flag day or recognized charitable causes.
Government servants are generally prohibited from collecting money or subscriptions from the public or their colleagues to prevent any misuse of their official position. However, an exception is made for officially sanctioned collections, such as for the Armed Forces Flag Day or recognized charities. These exceptions allow officials to participate in legitimate social causes while maintaining strict control over financial solicitations.

91. (B) Any act which is morally or ethically questionable, even if not explicitly defined.
Rule 3 includes a broad provision against acting in a manner 'unbecoming of a government servant.' This allows the government to take action against behavior that might not be explicitly listed in the rules but is clearly inappropriate for a public official. It covers a wide range of ethical and moral lapses, ensuring that officials maintain a high standard of conduct in all situations.

92. (A) The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964
The Madhya Pradesh Conduct Rules are largely modeled after the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules of 1964. This alignment ensures that there is a degree of consistency in the expectations for government officials across different states and the central government. Many states adopted similar rules to create a standardized professional environment for civil servants throughout India following the recommendations of various administrative commissions.

93. (B) Misconduct
In line with national laws and Supreme Court guidelines, the 1965 Conduct Rules explicitly classify sexual harassment at the workplace as a form of misconduct. This classification empowers the government to initiate departmental inquiries and impose serious penalties on officials found guilty of such behavior. It is part of the commitment to providing a safe and dignified working environment for all government employees.

94. (B) To ensure they do not use inside information for personal gain.
Prohibiting government servants from speculating in the stock market is intended to prevent conflicts of interest. Officials may have access to sensitive information that could influence market prices. By restricting speculative trading, the rules ensure that officials do not misuse their position for financial profit and maintain the public's trust in the impartial and fair functioning of government departments and agencies.

95. (C) He must inform his office and may need formal permission depending on the course.
While the government encourages self-improvement, government servants must inform their departments before joining an educational course. This allows the department to ensure that the studies will not interfere with the official's duties. In some cases, especially if the course is during office hours or requires leave, formal permission is necessary to ensure that the administration's needs are not compromised.

96. (B) Disruption of government services is against the public interest.
The prohibition on strikes is based on the idea that government services are essential for the functioning of society. Any disruption caused by a strike by civil servants can have serious negative

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consequences for the public. The rules provide other mechanisms for grievance redressal, and by accepting a government job, officials agree to a set of conditions that prioritize service delivery over collective industrial action.

97. (B) Rule on integrity and the rule on gifts
Accepting an expensive gift from someone with pending official matters is a major violation of the principles of integrity and the specific rules on gifts. It creates a clear conflict of interest and raises suspicion of corruption or favoritism. Such actions undermine the fairness of government processes and are strictly prohibited to ensure that official decisions are based solely on merit and rules.

98. (C) Transparently purchasing shares via a registered stockbroker.
While speculation is prohibited, government servants are generally allowed to make legitimate investments in shares and securities, provided they do so transparently and follow the reporting requirements for high-value transactions. As long as the investment is not speculative and does not involve a conflict of interest with their official work, it is considered a permissible personal financial activity for a government employee.

99. (C) Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965
The Hindi term 'Achran' translates directly to 'Conduct'. Therefore, the 'Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Achran) Niyam' is the official Hindi title for the Conduct Rules of 1965. Correct translation is important for legal and administrative clarity, ensuring that all employees understand which specific set of regulations governs their behavior and professional standards within the state's civil service framework.

100. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Each type of misconduct is governed by a specific rule within the 1965 code: political activities are covered by Rule 5 (often mapped to general political conduct), dowry by Rule 14, private trade by Rule 16, and criticism of the government by Rule 9. This systematic approach allows for clear identification of violations and provides a structured legal basis for initiating disciplinary proceedings against officials.

101. (B) Misusing official integrity to benefit a family member's business.
Using an official position to provide unfair advantages to family members is a serious breach of integrity and a violation of the Conduct Rules. Officials are expected to act impartially and must not use their authority for personal or familial gain. Such actions constitute nepotism and corruption, which undermine the fairness of government contracting and damage the public's trust in the integrity of state administration.

102. (A) Ensuring the smooth functioning of a parliamentary democracy.
Political neutrality is a cornerstone of a modern civil service. It ensures that government employees can serve any political party that is elected to power with the same level of professionalism and commitment. This neutrality prevents the administration from becoming a tool for partisan interests and ensures that public services are delivered fairly to all citizens, regardless of their political affiliations or the current government.

103. (B) Inform their superior officer immediately.
If a government servant is arrested, they have a professional obligation to inform their department. This allows the government to take necessary administrative steps, such as placing the official under suspension if the arrest exceeds a certain duration. Failure to inform the department can be considered a separate act of misconduct, as the government needs to know about any legal proceedings involving its employees.

104. (B) To reflect the varying levels of responsibility and potential for influence.
Classifying government servants and setting different gift limits recognizes that senior officials often hold more power and are more likely to be targets of influence through gifts. By setting stricter limits for higher-ranking officers, the government aims to protect the integrity of decision-making at all levels. This tiered approach ensures that the rules are practical and relevant to the different roles and responsibilities within the administration.

105. (D) A false but R is true.
The first statement is too broad; government servants can accept some gifts, such as those

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from relatives, without prior sanction, though reporting may be required. The second statement correctly reflects the rule that allows for small tokens of hospitality and trivial gifts from personal friends on social occasions, provided there is no official connection. This distinction is crucial for understanding the practical application of the gift rules.

106. (B) The sovereignty and integrity of India
Government servants are expected to be loyal to the state and the constitution. Associating with banned organizations, especially those that threaten national security or social harmony, is a grave violation of the conduct rules. Such actions are seen as prejudicial to the sovereignty and integrity of the country. This rule ensures that the civil service remains a stable and reliable pillar of the state's security architecture.

107. (B) The Government of Madhya Pradesh
In the context of the 1965 Rules, 'Government' specifically refers to the state-level executive authority of Madhya Pradesh. These rules are framed to govern the employees of the state, and the state government is the ultimate authority for enforcing them and interpreting their provisions. This clarity ensures that state employees know exactly which government they are accountable to under these specific conduct regulations.

108. (A) Article 309
Article 309 of the Constitution of India provides the legal basis for the state government to make rules governing the conditions of service of its employees. The 1965 Conduct Rules are an exercise of this constitutional power. This ensures that the rules have a solid legal foundation and that the government has the authority to regulate the behavior of its civil servants to ensure an efficient and disciplined administration.

109. (C) Joining a literary or scientific society.
The Conduct Rules do not aim to isolate government servants from society. They are generally encouraged to participate in literary, scientific, or charitable activities that do not interfere with their official duties. Such engagements are considered positive for the official's personal development and do not typically lead to any conflict of interest. This allows government employees to contribute to the social and intellectual life of the community.

110. (B) 1 and 2 only
The Conduct Rules strictly prohibit bigamous marriages and require the reporting of high-value movable property transactions. However, the third statement is incorrect; officials are restricted from communicating with the media about official matters without authorization. These rules are designed to ensure that government servants maintain a high level of personal discipline and professional discretion, which are essential for the effective functioning of the state's administration.

111. (B) To prevent placing the government servant under any kind of obligation
Frequent or lavish hospitality from individuals or companies with official dealings can create a sense of obligation in a government servant. This can lead to biased decision-making and compromise the official's impartiality. By restricting the acceptance of such favors, the rules aim to ensure that officials remain independent and that their professional judgments are based solely on the merits of the case and the public interest.

112. (B) The authority empowered by the government to act under a specific rule
The 'Prescribed Authority' is a legal term used throughout the rules to identify the specific officer or body that has the power to grant permissions, receive reports, or initiate actions. This authority can vary depending on the specific rule and the rank of the government servant involved. Defining the prescribed authority ensures that there is a clear and organized process for handling administrative matters under the conduct rules.

113. (B) Yes, provided it is not speculative and does not contravene any other provision.
Government servants are allowed to manage their personal finances through investments in the stock market, as long as these activities are not speculative. The rules aim to prevent officials from using their position to engage in risky financial behavior that could lead to indebtedness or conflict of interest. Legitimate, long-term investments are permitted, provided the official follows any required reporting procedures for their financial transactions.

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114. (D) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
The prohibition of dowry in the Conduct Rules is a reinforcement of the national policy established by the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. By including this in the conduct rules, the government makes it clear that giving or taking dowry is not only a criminal offense but also a form of professional misconduct that can lead to disciplinary action, including dismissal, for a government servant.

115. (A) A departmental inquiry
When a government servant is suspected of violating the Conduct Rules, the standard procedure is to initiate a departmental inquiry. This is a formal administrative process where the allegations are investigated, and the official is given an opportunity to respond. The findings of the inquiry determine whether the official is guilty of misconduct and what penalty, if any, should be imposed, ensuring a fair and structured process.

116. (B) M.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1965
While the Conduct Rules define how a government servant should behave, matters related to promotion, pay, leave, and other service benefits are governed by different sets of rules. Promotion is handled by the Promotion Rules, and pay is determined by the Pay Rules. Understanding the different categories of service rules is important for both the administration and the employees to ensure that all aspects of service are managed correctly.

117. (B) The Executive
Unlike Acts, which are passed by the state legislature, the Conduct Rules are a form of executive rule making. The Governor, acting as the head of the state executive, frames these rules using powers delegated by the Constitution. This allows for a more flexible and detailed set of regulations that can be updated more easily by the government to address changing administrative needs and challenges within the civil service.

118. (A) It is only considered misconduct if it happens within the office premises.
Sexual harassment is considered misconduct regardless of whether it occurs within the office or during any work-related activity outside the premises. The rules aim to protect employees in all aspects of their professional life. This broad interpretation ensures that the government can take action against such behavior in any context where a government servant is acting in their official capacity or interacting with colleagues and the public.

119. (C) Obtain prior permission from the government, which may include executing a bond.
Pursuing higher studies abroad is a major undertaking that requires significant time away from work. Government servants must obtain prior permission, which involves evaluating the relevance of the studies to their official duties. In many cases, the official is required to sign a bond promising to serve the government for a certain period after returning, ensuring that the state benefits from the advanced knowledge gained.

120. (A) Honest, impartial, and efficient
The ultimate objective of the 1965 Conduct Rules is to build a civil service that is characterized by integrity, neutrality, and professional excellence. By setting clear standards and providing a mechanism for enforcement, the rules aim to create an environment where public officials can perform their duties effectively and in the best interest of the people of Madhya Pradesh, upholding the values of good governance.

121. (C) Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam thatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015
The official title for the state's procurement framework is the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam thatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015. This comprehensive title reflects that the rules govern both the purchase of stores (goods) and the procurement of services. These rules provide the legal basis for all government departments to acquire the resources they need while ensuring compliance with state policies on transparency and economy.

122. (B) To ensure transparency, fairness, and value for money in public procurement
The 2015 procurement rules were introduced to modernize and standardize how the state government spends public money. The primary goals are to make the process more transparent, ensure fair competition among suppliers, and achieve the best value for every rupee spent. By reducing the scope for corruption and

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inefficiency, these rules help the government use its resources more effectively for the benefit of the public.

123. (D) Both goods and services
The 2015 rules are designed to be a comprehensive guide for all types of public acquisition. They apply to the procurement of tangible goods, such as office equipment and supplies, as well as intangible services, like consulting or maintenance work. Having a single set of rules for both goods and services helps departments manage their procurement activities more consistently and ensures that common principles of fairness are applied.

124. (D) Procurement through verbal agreement
Public procurement must always be documented and based on formal procedures to ensure accountability. Verbal agreements are not a recognized or legal method of procurement under the 2015 rules. Every purchase must follow an authorized method, such as tendering or using an official portal like GeM, with proper records maintained at every stage to allow for auditing and to prevent any misuse of public funds.

125. (C) Government e-Marketplace (GeM)
In line with central government policy, the Madhya Pradesh rules prioritize the use of the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for the procurement of common-use goods and services. GeM is a digital platform that offers a wide range of products at competitive prices through an efficient and transparent process. By making GeM the first preference, the government aims to simplify procurement and leverage the benefits of a large-scale electronic market.

126. (B) The government department or agency that is making the purchase
The 'Procuring Entity' is the specific government office, department, or state-owned organization that is carrying out a procurement process. These entities are responsible for identifying their needs, following the correct procurement methods, and ensuring that the contract is managed properly. The 2015 rules define the responsibilities and powers of these entities to ensure that public procurement is handled in an organized and legal manner.

127. (C) Requirement for all procurements to undergo open tender procedures.
While open tendering is the preferred method for high-value purchases, the rules allow for other methods like limited tendering, single tendering, or GeM procurement for smaller values or specialized needs. The assertion that all procurements must use open tenders is incorrect. The rules provide a range of methods to balance the need for competition with the requirement for efficiency and speed in government operations.

128. (A) To deter non-serious bidders from participating
Bid Security, also known as Earnest Money Deposit (EMD), is a financial guarantee provided by bidders when they submit their offers. Its purpose is to ensure that only serious and capable firms participate in the tender. If a bidder withdraws their offer during the validity period or fails to sign the contract if selected, the EMD can be forfeited, protecting the government from wasted time and effort.

129. (B) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of the state
A key policy objective within the procurement rules is to support local industries and entrepreneurs. Many provisions in the 2015 rules and their amendments offer preferences to MSMEs located within Madhya Pradesh. These preferences can include exemptions from certain fees or a price preference in competitive bidding, aimed at fostering local economic development and creating jobs within the state's industrial and service sectors.

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130. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The procurement rules define several methods for different needs: GeM is for common-use items, open tender is for large-scale public bidding, limited tender is for cases where only a few firms are invited, and single tender is used for proprietary or urgent items. This variety of methods allows the government to choose the most appropriate approach for each procurement based on its value, complexity, and urgency.

131. (B) Check for availability of the items on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
For standard items like stationery, the 2015 rules mandate that departments first look at the GeM

148. (A) Article 14 (Right to Equality), by ensuring fair opportunity to all bidders.
The core principle of the procurement rules is to provide every eligible bidder with an equal opportunity to compete for government contracts. This is a direct application of the Right to Equality guaranteed by Article 14 of the Constitution. By establishing clear and transparent procedures that prevent favoritism, the rules ensure that the government's commercial activities are conducted in a fair and non-discriminatory manner, upholding the rule of law.

149. (B) L1–Lowest Technically Qualified Bidder
In procurement terminology, L1 stands for the lowest-priced bidder among those who have successfully passed the technical evaluation. The other terms are also common: GeM is the government's e-market portal, EMD is the security deposit for bidding, and PAC is a certificate used for single-source purchases. Understanding these terms is essential for both government officials and potential suppliers to navigate the tendering process correctly and efficiently.

150. (B) A violation of the principles of the 2015 procurement rules.
'Splitting of demand' is the practice of breaking a large purchase into several smaller ones to stay below the financial limits that require a formal tender. The 2015 rules explicitly prohibit this because it bypasses the competitive bidding process and can lead to higher costs and favoritism. Procurements must be planned based on total annual requirements to ensure that the government benefits from large-scale competition and transparent processes.

151. (B) Detailed specifications, terms and conditions, and evaluation criteria.
The bid document is the most important piece of information in a tender. it tells potential suppliers exactly what the government wants to buy and how the bids will be judged. By including detailed technical specifications and clear terms and conditions, the document ensures that all bidders are working from the same information. This transparency is crucial for a fair competition and helps prevent disputes during the evaluation and contract stages.

152. (D) Speed, Cost, and Quality
Effective public procurement is a balancing act. The 2015 rules are designed to ensure that the government gets the resources it needs quickly (speed), at the best possible price (cost), and that those resources are of the required standard (quality). Achieving all three is the hallmark of good public financial management, and the rules provide the procedures and safeguards necessary to help officials reach this goal in every procurement.

153. (C) Rejected without being opened.
Adhering to deadlines is critical for the fairness of a tender process. If a bid is accepted after the deadline, it could give that bidder an unfair advantage and undermine the integrity of the competition. Therefore, standard practice under the 2015 rules is to reject late bids immediately without opening them. This strict enforcement ensures that all participants follow the same rules and that the process remains transparent and credible.

154. (C) To clarify doubts of potential bidders regarding the tender document.
For complex projects, potential bidders may have many questions about the technical specifications or contract terms. A pre-bid conference provides a formal platform for the procuring entity to answer these questions for all bidders simultaneously. This ensures that everyone has the same understanding of the requirements, which leads to better and more accurate bids. It also helps the department identify and fix any errors or ambiguities in the tender document.

155. (B) Product failing to meet the specified minimum technical requirements.
The technical evaluation stage is designed to ensure that the products or services being offered will actually do the job. If a bidder's proposal does not meet the essential requirements listed in the tender document, their bid must be rejected. This protects the government from buying low-quality or unsuitable items just because they are cheaper. Only firms that prove they can meet the technical standards move on to the financial evaluation stage.

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140. (A) 2 only
The 2015 rules apply to both government departments and public sector undertakings in Madhya Pradesh. While they do not ban foreign companies, they do mandate the formation of purchase committees for high-value procurements to ensure collective decision-making. Therefore, only the statement regarding purchase committees is correct. These committees provide a multi-layered review process that helps ensure that all significant procurement decisions are thoroughly vetted and justified.

141. (D) Adapting rules to new technologies and national policy changes.
The procurement landscape is constantly changing due to new technologies and changes in national policies, such as the 'Make in India' initiative. Subsequent amendments to the 2015 rules are typically intended to keep the state's framework updated and aligned with these developments. These updates ensure that the rules remain effective and relevant, allowing the state to benefit from the latest improvements in procurement practices and tools.

142. (A) Grievance Redressal Mechanism as defined in the rules or the department's policy.
To ensure fairness, the procurement framework includes a mechanism for bidders to raise concerns or complaints about the tendering process. This grievance redressal process provides a structured way for the government to review and address any alleged irregularities. This helps maintain the integrity of the process and provides a clear path for resolving disputes without necessarily going to court, saving time and resources for both the state and the bidders.

143. (B) To facilitate speedy procurement for low-value items and ensure higher scrutiny for high-value items.
Delegating financial powers allows junior officers to handle small, routine purchases quickly, reducing administrative delays. At the same time, high-value procurements are reserved for senior officers and committees, ensuring that large expenditures are subject to more thorough oversight and scrutiny. This tiered system of authority is designed to make the procurement process both efficient and accountable, matching the level of oversight to the financial risk involved.

144. (C) Bidder who is technically qualified and quotes the lowest price (L1).
In a standard tender process, the goal is to find the most economical option among those who can meet the technical requirements. The contract is awarded to the technically qualified bidder who offers the lowest price, known as L1. This approach ensures that the government does not overpay for products or services while still ensuring that it only buys from suppliers who meet the necessary quality and capability standards.

145. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
An open tender follows a logical sequence: first, a public notice is published to invite bids. Then, the technical bids are opened and evaluated to find qualified firms. Next, the financial bids of only those qualified firms are opened. Finally, the contract is awarded to the lowest-priced (L1) bidder from among the technically sound participants. This structured process ensures that all stages of evaluation are fair and transparent.

146. (C) Hiring a firm to provide security services for a government building
Service procurement, or 'Seva Uparjan', involves the government hiring external expertise or labor to perform tasks. Hiring a security firm is a classic example of this. Unlike buying computers or furniture, which are goods, or medicines, which are stores, hiring for security involves contracting for a service over a period of time. The rules provide specific guidelines for evaluating and managing such service contracts to ensure quality performance.

147. (A) Encouraging startups and innovators.
Recent policy shifts, both at the state and national levels, focus on promoting entrepreneurship. Amendments to procurement rules often include special provisions for startups, such as relaxation of prior experience or turnover requirements. These changes are intended to make it easier for new and innovative companies to participate in government tenders, fostering a more dynamic economy and allowing the government to access the latest technological solutions and services.

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164. (B) The amount in words.
Discrepancies between numbers and words are common in financial bids. The standard rule in procurement and commercial law is that the amount written in words should be considered the intended price. This is because writing out words requires more deliberate action and is less prone to simple typos than typing numbers. This clear rule helps prevent confusion and ensures that the evaluation of financial bids is based on a consistent and legally sound principle.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Supporting state-based MSMEs is a key goal of the Madhya Pradesh government. The 2015 procurement rules incorporate this policy by providing local small businesses with advantages like lower security deposits or preferences in price evaluation. This helps small local firms compete with larger companies, which in turn supports the state's economy, promotes local entrepreneurship, and helps create jobs for the citizens of Madhya Pradesh through government spending.

166. (A) Purchasing items at pre-approved rates without a new full tender.
A rate contract is a very efficient way for the government to buy commonly used items throughout the year. Once the rates are finalized with a supplier through a competitive process, all government departments can place orders directly at those rates whenever they need the items. This eliminates the need for each department to conduct its own time-consuming tender for routine supplies, saving significant administrative effort and ensuring consistent pricing across the state.

167. (B) Recruitment of a clerk in a government office.
The 2015 procurement rules are specifically for acquiring goods and services from external vendors, not for the internal hiring of government employees. Recruitment is governed by a completely different set of civil service and recruitment rules. While hiring a security firm or a consultant is considered service procurement, the direct employment of staff is an administrative process that falls outside the scope of the Bhandar Kray Niyam and Seva Uparjan Niyam.

168. (A) Favoritism and corruption
By mandating open competition and clear evaluation criteria, the 2015 rules aim to eliminate individual favoritism in public spending. When the process is transparent and decisions are based on objective rules rather than personal choice, it becomes much harder for corruption to occur. This protects both the integrity of the government and the interests of the public, ensuring that contracts are awarded based on merit and the best value for money.

169. (B) Their Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) will be forfeited.
The EMD serves as a guarantee that a bidder will follow through if their offer is accepted. If a successful bidder fails to fulfill the final requirements, like signing the contract or providing performance security, the government can forfeit their EMD. This penalty compensates the department for the delay and the cost of having to re-tender or award the contract to the next bidder. It ensures that firms take their commitments in government tenders seriously.

170. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The government uses several financial and legal tools to protect its interests. EMD ensures only serious bidders participate, performance security ensures the work is completed correctly, and liquidated damages provide compensation if the supplier causes delays. Together, these elements form a comprehensive set of safeguards that protect the public treasury and ensure that government projects and supplies are delivered as promised, minimizing the risks associated with contracting with private firms.

171. (A) Audit and vigilance inquiries.
Maintaining organized and accessible records of all procurement activities is a mandatory requirement. These records are vital during subsequent audits by the Accountant General or in case of any inquiries by vigilance departments. By keeping a complete history of the process, the department can prove that it followed the rules and can provide the necessary documentation to justify its decisions, ensuring transparency and long-term accountability for public expenditure.

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156. (A) Executive instructions to guide government expenditure.
The 2015 procurement rules are a form of administrative or executive instruction issued by the state government. They do not have the same status as a law passed by the legislature, but they are binding on all government departments and agencies. These rules provide the necessary administrative framework for officials to follow when spending public money, ensuring that their actions are consistent with government policy on transparency and accountability.

157. (B) The required item has unique characteristics and is only manufactured by a specific firm.
A PAC is used in exceptional cases where only one specific product or supplier can meet the department's needs. This could be due to technical compatibility with existing systems or because the product is patented. Because PAC procurement bypasses competitive bidding, it requires a clear justification and high-level approval to ensure it is not used to favor a particular vendor unnecessarily. It is a tool for specialized needs, not routine purchasing.

158. (A) Provisions for giving preference to domestically manufactured goods.
National policies like 'Make in India' have led states to modify their procurement rules to support domestic production. Amendments to the Madhya Pradesh rules may include clauses that give a degree of preference to products with high local content. This policy is intended to boost Indian industry and reduce dependence on imports. While it promotes domestic goods, the rules still maintain quality standards to ensure the government gets reliable and effective products.

159. (B) It evaluates the bids and makes recommendations for procurement.
The purchase committee is a collective body that brings together different perspectives to review a procurement. Its role is to carefully examine the technical and financial aspects of the bids and recommend the best option to the final approving authority. By involving multiple officials, the committee system reduces individual discretion and helps prevent errors or favoritism, ensuring that the final procurement decision is well-considered and justified.

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160. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Understanding procurement terminology is essential: a bidder is the firm making an offer, a contract is the final legal agreement, goods are the physical items being purchased, and the tender document is the formal invitation for bids. These definitions are clearly outlined in the 2015 rules to ensure that everyone involved in public procurement uses the same language, which reduces confusion and helps maintain the legal and administrative clarity of the entire process.

161. (C) Examining the response reasons to decide on retender or acceptance.
When only one bid is received for an open tender, it is known as a single response. In such cases, the department must investigate why other firms did not bid. If the requirements were too restrictive, a retender with modified terms may be necessary. If the process was fair and the price is reasonable, the single bid can be accepted with proper justification. This ensures that the lack of competition is not due to procedural flaws.

162. (A) Done with due regard to economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
The 2015 rules are a key part of public financial management. They are designed to ensure that the government spends money in a way that is economical (getting the best price), efficient (using a streamlined process), and effective (achieving the desired outcome). By following these principles, state departments can make sure that public funds are used in the most responsible way to provide high-quality services and infrastructure for the people of Madhya Pradesh.

163. (A) Post-facto accountability and transparency.
A digital procurement system automatically creates a detailed record of every action taken, from the publication of the notice to the award of the contract. This audit trail is essential for holding officials accountable and for allowing oversight bodies to review the process after it is completed. By providing a clear and unchangeable record, e-procurement enhances transparency and makes it easier to detect and investigate any potential irregularities in the procurement process.

portal. This is because GeM provides a fast and transparent way to buy common items at pre-negotiated or competitive prices. Only if the item is not available on GeM should the department consider other procurement methods like local tendering. this approach saves time and ensures that the department gets market-competitive rates.

132. (B) Procurement of services
The term 'Seva Uparjan' literally translates to 'acquisition of services'. By including this in the title, the 2015 rules highlight their comprehensive nature. They provide specific procedures for hiring everything from security and cleaning services to high-level technical consultancy. This ensures that the same principles of transparency and value for money that apply to buying goods are also applied when the government hires external service providers.

133. (B) A security deposit furnished by the successful bidder to ensure due performance of the contract.
Performance Security is a financial guarantee provided by the winning bidder after the contract is awarded. It is intended to protect the government in case the supplier fails to deliver the goods or services as promised. If the supplier defaults on their obligations, the procuring entity can use this security to cover any losses or costs incurred in completing the work through another source.

134. (D) Two-Bid System (Technical and Financial)
For complex procurements, the rules recommend a two-bid system to ensure that quality is not sacrificed for price. In the first stage, the technical bids are evaluated to ensure that the products or services meet the required standards. Only the financial bids of the technically qualified bidders are then opened. This ensures that the lowest price (L1) is selected from among those who are actually capable of doing the work.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state government actively encourages the use of GeM because it simplifies the procurement process and enhances transparency. As an online platform, GeM allows many suppliers to compete, which often leads to better prices for the government. By moving procurement to a digital environment, the rules help reduce the potential for manual errors and provide a clear audit trail for every transaction made by state departments.

136. (A) Madhya Pradesh Store Purchase Rules, 2002
The 2015 rules were a major update to the state's procurement framework, replacing the previous Store Purchase Rules of 2002. This change was necessary to incorporate modern procurement practices, such as e-procurement and the use of national platforms like GeM. The new rules provide a more comprehensive and technologically up-to-date system for managing the state's expenditure on goods and services in the digital age.

137. (C) Fair and equitable treatment of all bidders
A fundamental principle of public procurement is that all potential suppliers should be treated fairly. The 2015 rules aim to create a level playing field where bidders are evaluated based on clear and objective criteria. By ensuring that the process is fair and equitable, the government encourages more firms to participate in its tenders, which leads to better competition and ultimately better value for the taxpayers.

138. (B) Enhancing transparency and reducing the scope for collusion
Electronic procurement is a key feature of the 2015 rules. By moving the tendering process online, the government makes it harder for bidders to collude and for officials to favor certain vendors. All bids are submitted and opened electronically, and the entire process is documented in a way that is easy to audit. This use of technology is a powerful tool for promoting integrity and preventing corruption in public spending.

139. (C) Single Tender Enquiry
In cases where a specialized product is only available from a single manufacturer, the rules allow for a Single Tender Enquiry. This method is justified because an open tender would not produce any other bidders. However, the department must follow specific procedures, such as obtaining a Proprietary Article Certificate (PAC), to prove that the single-source procurement is necessary and that the price being paid is reasonable.

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172. (A) Store Purchase
In the title of the 2015 rules, the Hindi phrase 'Bhandar Kray' refers to the purchase of stores, which is another term for goods and equipment. This covers everything from office stationery and furniture to specialized medical or scientific equipment. The rules provide a detailed framework for identifying needs, selecting suppliers, and managing the delivery of these items, ensuring that the state's storage and supply needs are met efficiently and legally.

173. (B) A more harmonized and unified national market for government procurement.
By integrating with national portals like GeM, the Madhya Pradesh procurement rules are helping to create a larger and more efficient market. This trend towards harmonization makes it easier for suppliers from across the country to participate in state tenders and for the state to access a wider range of products and better prices. It reflects a shift towards more modern, digital, and interconnected government systems that align with national standards for public spending.

174. (C) Promotion of monopolies
The 2015 rules are designed to prevent any single company from dominating government contracts. By encouraging open competition and inviting multiple bidders, the rules aim to create a healthy and competitive environment. Promoting monopolies would go against the core principles of fairness and value for money, as it would lead to higher prices and lower quality. The goal is always to have as many qualified bidders as possible to ensure the best outcome.

175. (C) The immediate rejection of their bid and potential blacklisting.
Ethical conduct is a prerequisite for doing business with the government. If a bidder attempts to corrupt the process or use unfair influence, the rules provide for severe penalties. Their current bid will be rejected, and they can be blacklisted from participating in any future government tenders for a specified period. This zero-tolerance policy for unethical behavior is essential for maintaining the integrity of the public procurement system and protecting taxpayer money.

176. (A) More rules-based and transparent administration.
The 2015 procurement rules are part of a larger movement towards 'Good Governance' in Madhya Pradesh. By replacing discretionary decisions with clear, documented rules and transparent procedures, the state aims to build a more professional and accountable administration. This approach reduces the scope for personal bias and ensures that government actions are predictable, fair, and based on established legal and ethical standards, which enhances public confidence in the state's operations.

177. (B) 'Seva Uparjan' (Service Procurement)
Hiring taxis is a service, as the government is paying for the use of vehicles and the labor of drivers rather than buying the vehicles themselves. This falls under the 'Seva Uparjan' category of the 2015 rules. The procurement of such services follows specific guidelines for hiring, which include evaluating the quality of service, the reliability of the provider, and the cost, ensuring that short-term logistical needs are met efficiently through proper contracting.

178. (B) The total cost of owning the equipment, including purchase price, maintenance, and operational costs.
For expensive machinery, the initial purchase price is only part of the story. The life cycle cost includes everything the government will spend on that equipment over its entire useful life, such as fuel, spare parts, and regular maintenance. Using this approach for evaluation helps the government choose the product that is truly the most economical in the long run, even if it has a slightly higher up front cost than other less efficient models.

179. (B) Ineligible to participate in tenders of other departments in the state as well.
Blacklisting is a serious penalty for a firm that has engaged in misconduct or failed to perform on a contract. When one department blacklists a supplier, that information is typically shared across all state agencies. This collective action protects the entire state government from doing business with unreliable or unethical firms. It serves as a powerful deterrent against poor performance or unethical behavior by companies

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legally sound path is to issue a formal rejection with a clear explanation. This creates a record of the decision and allows the citizen to use the appeal system. The Appellate Authority can then evaluate whether the backlog is a valid reason for the delay or if it indicates a need for more resources or better management within the department.

230. (B) 1 and 2 only
The Act has clearly made many officials more responsive and has provided a powerful legal tool to combat administrative delays. These are direct and realistic outcomes of the legislation. However, claiming that it has completely eliminated corruption is unrealistic. While the Act significantly reduces the opportunities for bribery related to service delivery, corruption is a complex issue that requires a wider range of reforms across all sectors of the government and society.

231. (D) Citizen's Charter
For many years, government departments have issued 'Citizen's Charters' promising timely services, but these were often not legally binding. The 2010 Act takes the principles of a Citizen's Charter and gives them the force of law. It transforms the voluntary promises made in those charters into mandatory legal duties, providing a concrete mechanism for enforcement through appeals and penalties, which makes the promises of the government far more credible and effective.

232. (B) Possible, as the roles are distinct and depend on the specific service and administrative hierarchy.
In the administrative structure of the state, an official like a Tehsildar may be the Designated Officer for one set of local services and the First Appellate Authority for other services provided by their subordinates. This is legally permissible because the roles are tied to specific notified services rather than the individual person. As long as they are not hearing an appeal against their own decision, there is no inherent legal conflict within the framework of the Act.

233. (D) Quality and timeliness
The Act is designed to ensure that citizens get what they need when they need it. Timeliness is the primary focus, as measured by the stipulated time limits. However, the Act also indirectly addresses quality by allowing appeals if a service is not provided in the correct form or with the required accuracy. By focusing on these two aspects, the law aims to improve the overall standard and reliability of the state's interaction with its citizens.

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234. (B) An appeal can be filed if the service is not provided in the proper form or with the correct content.
While timeliness is the easiest factor to measure, the Act is not just about speed. If a citizen receives a certificate that is incorrectly filled or missing essential information, the service has not been properly provided. In such cases, the applicant has a right to file an appeal. This ensures that the Designated Officer is accountable not only for working quickly but also for ensuring that the final output meets the necessary administrative and legal standards.

235. (D) A rule-based, accountable governance system
The long-term goal of the 2010 Act is to move the state's administration toward a more rule-based and professional system. By replacing individual discretion with clear time limits and legal accountability, the law creates a more predictable and fair environment for all citizens. This is a key part of building a modern, efficient, and transparent government where public officials are clearly responsible for their performance and decisions within a defined legal framework.

236. (D) Departmental/Administrative
The penalties under the Act are not criminal fines; they are administrative measures taken against an official for a failure to perform their duties. This is why the power to impose them rests with higher-level executive officials (Appellate Authorities) rather than the police or criminal courts. These penalties are part of the internal disciplinary framework of the government, designed to maintain professional standards and ensure the effective delivery of public services as promised by law.

237. (B) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011
Following the success of the Madhya Pradesh model, the central government introduced a

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188. (A) The First or Second Appellate Authority.
The Act provides teeth to its guarantees by allowing for penalties against officials who fail in their duties without a sufficient cause. The power to impose these monetary fines is vested in the Appellate Authorities. When hearing an appeal, these authorities can evaluate the official's performance and, if they find a negligent delay, they can order the official to pay a penalty, creating a direct financial deterrent to inefficiency.

189. (C) Issuance of a birth certificate
Notified services are typically those that are essential for citizens and involve standard administrative procedures. Issuing certificates for birth, death, caste, or income, as well as providing electricity connections or land records, are common examples. These are concrete, routine services where a fixed time limit can be easily established and monitored, making them ideal for the legal guarantees provided under the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act.

190. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Each term in the Act has a specific role: the Designated Officer provides the service, the Stipulated Time Limit is the deadline, the First Appellate Authority hears the initial grievance, and the Penalty is the punishment for delay. This structured framework ensures that all parties—citizens, officials, and senior reviewers—understand their roles and the consequences of inaction, creating a transparent and accountable system for delivering public services.

191. (C) The official's salary
One of the most significant features of the Act is that any penalty imposed on a negligent official is recovered directly from their own salary. This personal financial accountability is intended to ensure that government employees take the time limits seriously. Unlike penalties that might be paid from a department's budget, this direct impact on an official's personal income serves as a powerful and immediate incentive for prompt service delivery.

192. (B) The right to time-bound delivery of public services
The Act empowers citizens by creating a statutory right to receive government services within a fixed period. This moves the citizen-state relationship away from one of petitioning for favors to one of demanding a legal right. By providing a clear time frame and a redressal mechanism, the Act ensures that citizens can hold the government accountable for the efficiency and timeliness of the services it provides.

193. (B) Compensatory cost
Recognizing that administrative delays can cause actual hardship or financial loss to citizens, the Act allows the Appellate Authority to award compensatory costs to the applicant. These costs are often paid out of the penalty recovered from the defaulting official. This provision ensures that the citizen is not only heard but also partially compensated for the inconvenience and time lost due to the government's failure to act on time.

194. (C) The Act does not provide for any penalty for officials causing delays.
The assertion that there are no penalties is incorrect; in fact, the penalty provision is a core element of the Act. Without the threat of monetary fines for officials, the guarantee of timely service would be far less effective. The Act's strength lies in its ability to enforce accountability through these penalties, which are combined with a clear two-tier appeal process to protect both citizens' rights and administrative fairness.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Act is a strategic tool against corruption. Administrative delays are often used as an excuse to demand bribes from citizens seeking services. By setting strict time limits and holding officials accountable through appeals and penalties, the Act reduces the opportunities for such 'rent-seeking' behavior. When officials are legally forced to act promptly, the power dynamic shifts, making the administration more transparent and significantly more efficient.

196. (B) Delivery or Provision
In the title of the Act, 'Pradan' refers to the actual act of providing or delivering the services to the citizens. This word emphasizes that the law is not just about having a list of services, but about ensuring they are actually handed over to the people within the promised time. This focus on delivery is central to the Act's

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mission of improving the quality and reliability of governance.

197. (B) A violation of the Act, as reasons for rejection must be provided.
Transparency is a fundamental requirement under the 2010 Act. If an application for a notified service is rejected, the Designated Officer is legally required to provide the reasons in writing. This ensures that the decision is not arbitrary and allows the citizen to understand why the service was denied. Having written reasons is also essential for the applicant if they choose to file an appeal against the rejection.

198. (A) 'Demand and right'
Historically, obtaining government services was often seen as a slow process where citizens had to repeatedly request help from officials. The 2010 Act fundamentally changes this by giving citizens the power to demand services as a matter of right. This legal shift empowers common people, especially those in rural areas, to stand up for their rights and expect the state to fulfill its obligations within a clear and professional framework.

199. (D) To notify the services, time limits, and various authorities.
While the daily implementation is handled by local officials, the State Government holds the power to define the scope of the Act. It identifies which services are covered, sets the maximum time allowed for each, and designates the officers and appellate authorities. This allows the government to systematically improve governance by adding more services over time and adjusting the rules to meet the changing needs of the public.

200. (B) 1 and 3 only
The Act mandates that every application must be formally acknowledged with a receipt, which serves as proof of the submission date for calculating the time limit. Furthermore, citizens can receive compensation for delays. However, the Act currently applies only to public services provided by government departments and bodies, not to those offered by private companies. These features are designed to create a clear and accountable process for managing citizen requests.

201. (C) The political will of the government and awareness among citizens.
Like any rights-based law, the Public Services Guarantee Act is most effective when the people it is meant to serve are aware of its provisions. Citizen education and strong support from the political leadership are essential for ensuring that officials take the law seriously and that citizens feel empowered to use the appeal mechanisms. Without this awareness and support, the law could become a mere formality without achieving its transformative potential.

202. (A) Designated Officer -> First Appellate Authority -> Second Appellate Authority
The grievance redressal process follows a clear hierarchy. The process begins with the citizen applying to the Designated Officer. If the service is delayed or denied, the first appeal goes to a designated senior official (First Appellate Authority). If the grievance remains unresolved or the applicant is unsatisfied, a second appeal can be made to an even higher-level Second Appellate Authority. This structure ensures multiple levels of administrative review.

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203. (D) To ensure that the officer feels a continuing pressure to dispose of the application.
By imposing a penalty for every day of delay, the Act ensures that the pressure on the official increases over time. This structure is designed to discourage officials from simply ignoring an application once the initial deadline has passed. The daily penalty creates a sense of urgency, encouraging the official to provide the service as quickly as possible even after a delay has already occurred, thereby minimizing the total wait for the citizen.

204. (A) Administrative Reform
The 2010 Act is a classic example of administrative reform aimed at improving the efficiency and responsiveness of the executive branch. It doesn't change the laws themselves but changes how the government implements its daily duties. By introducing accountability and time-bound processes, the Act seeks to modernize the state's bureaucracy and create a more professional, disciplined, and citizen-focused administrative culture within the state of Madhya Pradesh.

205. (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
The process under the Act follows a logical chronological order: first, the citizen submits an application. Next, the stipulated time limit for the service must expire without delivery. Following this failure, the citizen can then file a first appeal. If that appeal does not resolve the issue, the citizen finally has the right to file a second appeal. This sequential path ensures that the legal remedies are sought only after the administrative deadline has passed.

206. (D) It is a state legislation that creates a statutory right for citizens.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act is a formal piece of legislation passed by the state assembly. It is not just a guideline; it is a law that grants citizens a statutory (legal) right to receive services on time. This legal status means that the procedures, appeals, and penalties defined in the Act are mandatory and can be enforced through the administrative and, ultimately, the judicial system of the state.

207. (B) File an appeal with the First Appellate Authority.
In cases where a service like land records is not provided within the 7-day limit, the farmer's immediate recourse is to use the grievance redressal system established by the Act. By filing an appeal with the First Appellate Authority, the farmer can trigger a review of why the delay occurred. The authority then has the power to order the delivery of the service and even penalize the official responsible for the oversight.

208. (A) To ensure that the specialized and speedy grievance redressal mechanism created by the Act is used.
The Act includes a provision that bars civil courts from entertaining suits related to the notified services. This is intended to prevent people from having to engage in long and expensive court battles for simple administrative matters. Instead, the Act provides a specialized, internal, and much faster appeal system that is designed to resolve service delivery issues quickly and efficiently without the complexities of traditional civil litigation.

209. (C) Civil Court while trying a suit
To make the appeal process effective, the Act grants Appellate Authorities certain powers typically held by civil courts. This includes the power to summon officials, require the production of documents, and take evidence under oath. These powers are essential for the authorities to conduct a proper inquiry into the reasons for a service delay and to make informed and legally sound decisions regarding appeals and penalties.

210. (C) It has introduced a culture of accountability and citizen-centricity in administration.
The most profound impact of the 2010 Act is the change in the administrative mindset. By legally linking an official's performance to potential financial penalties and appeals, the Act has forced the bureaucracy to become more responsive to the needs of common citizens. It has helped create a more professional environment where providing services on time is seen as a mandatory duty rather than an optional favor, significantly enhancing the quality of public governance.

211. (D) All of the above
The 2010 Act works in harmony with other rights-based laws like the Right to Information, Food Security, and Right to Education Acts. While those laws define 'what' citizens are entitled to, the Public Services Guarantee Act focuses on 'how' and 'when' those entitlements must be delivered. Together, these laws form a comprehensive framework for citizen empowerment, ensuring that essential rights are not only recognized on paper but are effectively and promptly delivered in practice.

212. (B) No, the Act provides for the officer to be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before a penalty is imposed.
The Act balances citizen rights with administrative fairness by following the principles of natural justice. Before any penalty is imposed on an official, they are given a chance to explain the reasons for the delay. If the delay was due to circumstances beyond their control, such as a technical failure or lack of staff, the Appellate Authority has the discretion to waive the penalty, ensuring that the system remains fair and realistic.

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245. (D) A minor, woman, or a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
The 2021 Act identifies certain groups as being more vulnerable to coercive or fraudulent conversion tactics. Consequently, it provides for significantly harsher punishments, including longer imprisonment and higher fines, if the victim of an unlawful conversion is a minor, a woman, or a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. This tiered penalty system is intended to provide extra legal protection to these specific segments of society.

246. (B) It can be declared null and void by a competent court.
Under the provisions of the Act, if a marriage is found to have been conducted for the primary purpose of an unlawful religious conversion, it can be challenged legally. A competent court has the authority to declare such a marriage null and void. This provision highlights the state's intent to discourage marriages that are perceived as tools for forced or fraudulent conversions, making them legally invalid upon investigation and judicial decision.

247. (D) The person converted, their parents, or siblings.
To prevent the misuse of the law while ensuring that genuine cases are reported, the Act limits who can file a complaint. Those with the legal right to do so include the individual who was converted, as well as their parents or siblings. This restricted list of complainants is intended to ensure that the legal process is initiated by those directly affected by the conversion or their immediate family members who have a personal stake in the matter.

248. (A) Gift, gratification, or material benefit.
The Act provides a broad definition of 'allurement' to cover various forms of illegal inducement. This includes offering money, gifts, jobs, or any other material benefit or gratification in exchange for religious conversion. By including these in the definition, the law aims to prohibit conversions that are essentially commercial transactions rather than genuine spiritual changes, thereby protecting the integrity of personal religious choices from financial or material exploitation.

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249. (C) To inform the District Magistrate at least sixty days in advance.
Not only the person converting but also the religious priest or authority presiding over the ceremony has legal obligations. They are required to submit a separate declaration to the District Magistrate at least sixty days before the scheduled event. This dual notification system ensures that both parties involved in the conversion are held accountable and that the state is fully informed of the planned religious transition well in advance.

250. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The Act uses specific legal terms with clear definitions: coercion involves forcing someone against their will, conversion is the act of changing one's religion, fraudulent means involve deception or impersonation, and allurement involves offering material benefits. Understanding these distinct terms is crucial for the legal application of the Act, as they define the different types of conduct that the state seeks to prohibit and punish as unlawful conversion.

251. (D) Accused person, to prove the conversion was not via unlawful means.
A unique and controversial feature of the 2021 Act is that it reverses the standard burden of proof found in most criminal laws. Once a complaint is made and a case is established, the person accused of carrying out the unlawful conversion must prove in court that they did not use force, fraud, or allurement. This shift is intended to make prosecution more effective in cases involving religious conversion and social pressure.

252. (D) Cognizable and non-bailable.
The offences defined under the Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam are classified as cognizable, meaning the police can make an arrest without a warrant. Furthermore, they are non-bailable, which means that bail is not a right of the accused and can only be granted at the discretion of the court. These classifications emphasize the seriousness with which the state views violations of the Act and ensure that the law has a strong deterrent effect.

Authority has the power to use a portion of this collected penalty to pay compensatory costs to the applicant. This ensures that the penalty serves two purposes: punishing the negligent official and providing at least some financial relief to the citizen who suffered from the administrative delay or failure.

222. (B) The application, complete in all respects, is submitted to the Designated Officer or authorized person.
To ensure fairness for the official, the time limit for service delivery only begins when the applicant has submitted a complete application. If essential documents are missing, the clock does not start. However, once a complete application is handed over and a receipt is issued, the Designated Officer is legally bound to provide the service within the stipulated number of days, ensuring a clear and measurable starting point for administrative accountability.

223. (A) Sarkar Aapke Dwaar (Government at your doorstep)
The underlying philosophy of the Act is to bring the government closer to the people and make it more accessible and responsive. By ensuring that essential certificates and services are provided quickly at the local level, the law embodies the spirit of efficient, citizen-centric governance. It seeks to reduce the time and effort citizens must spend to get their rightful services, essentially bringing the government's delivery mechanisms directly to the people.

224. (D) The Second Appellate Authority or another notified authority
The Act includes a 'suo motu' revision provision, which allows higher-level authorities to review the decisions of lower officials or appellate authorities even without a formal appeal from a citizen. This power ensures that any widespread errors or systematic failures in service delivery can be corrected by senior leadership. It acts as an additional layer of oversight to maintain the quality and integrity of the service delivery process across the entire state.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Act is considered a milestone because it transforms the core nature of governance. It moves away from a system of administrative discretion to one of legal entitlement. By giving citizens a formal, time-bound mechanism to seek their services and a way to hold officials accountable, the law truly empowers people. This structural change is at the heart of good governance, promoting transparency, reducing delays, and fostering a more professional bureaucracy.

226. (B) Government official
Before the 2010 Act, if a service was delayed, the burden of following up and navigating the bureaucracy rested primarily on the citizen. The Act shifts this burden to the government official. It is now the official's legal responsibility to ensure that the service is delivered on time, or they must face the consequences of appeals and penalties. This fundamental shift ensures that the state takes active responsibility for its own administrative efficiency and performance.

227. (D) Lack of awareness among the public and poor implementation.
Even the best-designed law can fail if it is not properly executed or if citizens do not know about their rights. The effectiveness of the 2010 Act depends on ongoing administrative monitoring and public awareness campaigns. If citizens do not know they can appeal a delay, or if appellate authorities are reluctant to impose penalties, the legal guarantees will not be realized. Success requires both a strong legal framework and active participation from all stakeholders.

228. (C) Stipulated Time–Maximum time for service delivery
The term 'Stipulated Time' is a core technical concept in the Act, representing the legal deadline within which a service must be provided. The other pairs are often misunderstood: the applicant is the citizen seeking the service, the Designated Officer is the one who provides it (not the first appeal), and penalties are fines for the official (though they can be used for compensation). Correct understanding of these terms is vital for using the Act effectively.

229. (B) Reject the application with the reason of backlog, which can then be appealed.
If an official cannot meet a deadline, they should not simply ignore the application. The most

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seeking to work with any part of the state administration.

180. (A) Prudent and accountable manner.
The ultimate purpose of the Madhya Pradesh Bhandar Kray Niyam thatha Seva Uparjan Niyam, 2015, is to ensure that public money is treated with the highest level of care. By providing a clear, rules-based framework for spending, the state ensures that every expenditure is well-justified, transparently managed, and subject to oversight. This leads to more prudent use of taxpayers' funds and greater accountability for those responsible for managing government resources and services.

181. (C) 2010
Madhya Pradesh became a pioneer by enacting the Lok Seva ke Pradan ki Garantee Adhiniyam in the year 2010. This landmark legislation was the first of its kind in India, providing a formal legal framework for the timely delivery of public services. It set a precedent for other states, introducing a new era of administrative accountability and citizen-centric governance within the Indian legal landscape.

182. (B) Delivering notified public services within a stipulated time frame.
The primary goal of the 2010 Act is to eliminate administrative delays and ensure that citizens receive essential government services promptly. By providing a legal guarantee, the Act transforms public service delivery from a matter of discretion to a mandatory duty for government officials. This shift aims to improve the daily lives of citizens by making interactions with the state more efficient, predictable, and reliable.

183. (D) The Designated Officer
For every service notified under the Act, the government appoints a specific official known as the Designated Officer. This individual is directly responsible for receiving applications and ensuring that the requested service is provided within the legally mandated time limit. This clear identification of responsibility is a key feature of the Act, as it allows for direct accountability if a service is not delivered as promised.

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184. (A) The applicant has the right to appeal to the First Appellate Authority.
If the Designated Officer fails to provide a service within the stipulated time frame or rejects an application without a valid reason, the citizen has a legal right to seek redressal. The Act provides a structured appeal process, starting with a First Appellate Authority. This mechanism ensures that officials cannot ignore their duties without consequences and provides a simple, defined path for citizens to challenge administrative failures.

185. (A) The first of its kind in India.
Enacted in 2010, this Madhya Pradesh law was a ground breaking governance reform that had never been implemented elsewhere in India at the time. Its success in creating a legally enforceable right to timely public services inspired the central government and many other state governments to adopt similar legislations. This pioneering status highlights the state's leadership in introducing innovative legal solutions to improve administrative efficiency and citizen empowerment.

186. (B) Services specifically listed by government notification for coverage.
While the government provides many services, the Act applies specifically to those that are officially 'notified.' These are listed in government orders along with the designated officer and the time limit for each. This selective approach allows the government to focus on high-impact services first and gradually expand the coverage as administrative capacity increases, ensuring that the guarantees provided are realistic and effective.

187. (D) Second Appellate Authority
To ensure a fair and thorough review process, the Act establishes a two-tier appellate system. If an applicant is unsatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, they can file a second appeal with the Second Appellate Authority. This multi-level hierarchy provides citizens with ample opportunity to have their grievances heard by more senior officials, ensuring that administrative decisions are subject to rigorous oversight and correction.

national bill to bring similar guarantees to all services provided by the Union government. Although that specific bill faced various hurdles in Parliament, the inspiration it drew from the state legislation highlights how Madhya Pradesh led the national conversation on moving toward a more accountable and time-bound system of public service delivery for all citizens across India.

238. (C) By checking the official government portal or the notice board at the local Tehsil/Collectorate office.
The government makes information about the Act's coverage available through multiple channels. The most reliable way for a citizen to get updated information is by visiting the local administrative office, where notice boards are required by law to be displayed. Additionally, the 'Lok Seva' portal provides a comprehensive online list of all notified services, time limits, and designated officers for every district, making it easy for citizens to know their rights.

239. (D) Demand accountability from the executive at the cutting-edge level.
Most citizens interact with the government at the local level—with clerks, patwaris, and local officers. This is known as the 'cutting-edge' level of administration. The 2010 Act empowers common people by giving them a direct legal tool to hold these specific officials accountable. It provides a way for a citizen to challenge a local administrative delay and have it reviewed by more senior officials, ensuring accountability where it matters most in daily life.

240. (B) If the service is not provided on time, the official will pay the price.
The central message of the Act is one of direct accountability. By linking the delivery of services to potential financial penalties for officials, the law creates a very clear and understandable incentive system. It tells both the citizen and the official that time is valuable and that the government's promise of delivery must be taken seriously. This focus on consequences for inaction is the key to the Act's success in improving governance.

241. (B) The Madhya Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act, 1968
The 2021 Act was enacted to modernize and replace the state's older legislation on religious conversion, which had been in place since 1968. The new law introduces significantly more stringent measures and higher penalties compared to its predecessor. This change reflects the state's current legal strategy to more strictly regulate religious conversions and prevent practices it considers coercive or fraudulent within its jurisdiction.

242. (A) Prohibiting unlawful conversion through force, fraud, or allurement.
The stated primary purpose of the Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, is to safeguard religious freedom by preventing conversions that are not genuinely voluntary. The law specifically targets conversions achieved through misrepresentation, force, undue influence, coercion, allurement, or any other fraudulent means. By prohibiting these methods, the Act aims to ensure that any change of faith is a result of an individual's free will and personal belief.

243. (D) Conversion by one's own free will and without any inducement
The Act specifically targets conversion by unlawful means, such as force, fraud, misrepresentation, or allurement. However, it does not prohibit an individual from changing their religion voluntarily based on their own convictions. As long as the conversion is not driven by external pressure or illegal inducements and follows the required legal procedures, it is considered a lawful exercise of personal religious freedom under the current state legislation.

244. (D) They must submit a declaration to the District Magistrate at least sixty days in advance.
For a conversion to be legally recognized, the Act requires the individual to formally notify the authorities. This must be done through a written declaration submitted to the District Magistrate at least sixty days before the intended conversion. This advance notice is intended to allow the state to verify that the conversion is truly voluntary and not the result of any prohibited unlawful means as defined by the law.

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213. (D) The perceived success and transferability of the governance innovation.
The adoption of the Madhya Pradesh model by other states across India is a testament to the Act's effectiveness in addressing a universal problem in governance: administrative delay. The model's clear structure of time limits, appeals, and penalties provided a practical blueprint that other states could easily adapt to their own needs. This spread of the legislation highlights how successful state-level innovations can drive nationwide reforms in public service delivery and accountability.

214. (D) Displayed prominently in the office of the Designated Officer.
For the Act to be effective, information about which services are covered must be easily accessible to the public. The law requires every Designated Officer's office to display a notice board listing the services, the time limits, and the names of the appellate authorities. This transparency ensures that any citizen visiting the office knows exactly what they are entitled to and what steps to take if they face a delay or rejection.

215. (A) To include more services, leverage technology (online services), and refine the process.
The Madhya Pradesh government has periodically amended the Act to keep it relevant. These updates often involve adding new services and integrating the Act with digital platforms like 'MP e-District.' These amendments allow for online applications and automatic tracking of time limits, making the system even more efficient and transparent. Such continuous refinement ensures that the law keeps pace with technological advancements and the evolving expectations of the citizens.

216. (D) Guarantee of a government job for every applicant
While the 2010 Act is a powerful tool for citizen rights, its scope is limited to the timely delivery of administrative services. It does not guarantee employment or provide for the direct creation of jobs. Instead, it focuses on making the government's existing processes, such as issuing certificates or processing applications, more efficient and accountable. Conflating the guarantee of services with a guarantee of jobs would be a misunderstanding of the Act's specific legal purpose.

217. (B) Accountable
The fundamental shift caused by the Act is in the accountability of the government official. By making service delivery a time-bound legal duty subject to penalties, the law ensures that the official is directly answerable for their performance. This changes the traditional hierarchy where the official held all the power, creating a more balanced relationship where the official must serve the citizen in a professional, prompt, and legally compliant manner.

218. (B) The State Government through a notification
The list of services covered under the Act is dynamic and can be expanded by the State Government. By issuing new notifications, the government can bring more essential services under the legal guarantee as it sees fit. This flexibility allows the state to prioritize different sectors over time and ensures that the law remains a living document that can adapt to the changing administrative landscape and the increasing needs of the people.

219. (D) Public Service
The Hindi term 'Lok Seva' translates directly to 'Public Service.' In the context of the Act, it encompasses the wide range of functions and duties performed by the government for its citizens. By including this term in the title, the legislation emphasizes that its primary purpose is to ensure that these essential services are provided to the common man in a prompt, fair, and legally guaranteed manner, upholding the public interest.

220. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each party in the Act's framework has a distinct role: the citizen (applicant) seeks the service, the State Government defines the rules and scope, the Designated Officer handles the initial provision of the service, and the Second Appellate Authority provides the final level of administrative review. This clear division of labor is essential for the smooth functioning of the entire time-bound service delivery and grievance redressal system established by the law.

221. (A) The State Government's treasury
While the penalty is recovered from the defaulting official's salary, the funds are generally deposited into the state treasury. However, the Appellate

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253. (D) The 2021 Act includes provisions specifically addressing conversion through marriage and has significantly higher penalties.
The 2021 Act is a much more comprehensive and stricter law than the 1968 version. It introduces new provisions specifically targeting conversions linked to marriage and drastically increases the jail terms and fines for all violations. This updated legislation reflects a major policy shift toward more aggressive state intervention in religious matters to prevent what the government describes as deceptive and coercive conversion practices across Madhya Pradesh.

254. (B) Conversion of two or more persons.
The Act introduces the concept of 'mass conversion' to address group activities. It defines this as the unlawful conversion of two or more individuals simultaneously or as part of the same event. Organizations found to be involved in such activities face more severe legal consequences, including the potential cancellation of their official registration. This provision is intended to curb large-scale organized efforts to convert people through prohibited means as defined in the law.

255. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The requirement for a sixty-day advance declaration is a central part of the Act's regulatory mechanism. By mandating this notice, the state government ensures it has the time and information necessary to investigate the circumstances of any intended conversion. This procedure is designed to fulfill the Act's stated goal of ensuring that all conversions are genuine and free from any form of illegal pressure, deception, or material inducement.

256. (B) Two years
Recognizing the need for stronger protection for specific groups, the Act mandates a minimum of two years of imprisonment for those convicted of unlawfully converting a minor or a woman. This minimum sentence can extend much longer, up to ten years, depending on the circumstances. This mandatory minimum punishment is intended to serve as a strong deterrent against the exploitation of individuals whom the law deems to be more vulnerable.

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257. (A) Religious Freedom
The Hindi title 'Dharma Swatantrata' literally means 'Freedom of Religion.' The Act's proponents argue that by preventing forced or fraudulent conversions, the law actually protects an individual's true freedom to follow their chosen faith. This terminology reflects the state's position that unregulated and coercive conversions are a threat to religious liberty and that legal intervention is necessary to safeguard the genuine spiritual choices of its citizens within Madhya Pradesh.

258. (A) Right to Privacy and Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25)
Opponents of the 2021 Act argue that the requirement for prior notification to the government and the state's scrutiny of personal choices infringe on the fundamental right to privacy. They also contend that the law places undue restrictions on the right to freely profess and practice religion as guaranteed by Article 25 of the Constitution. These legal challenges highlight the ongoing debate over the balance between individual liberty and the state's regulatory powers.

259. (D) A separate punishable offence under the Act.
The Act requires complete honesty in the formal declaration process. If an individual or a priest provides false information in the notice submitted to the District Magistrate, they can be prosecuted for this act itself. This provision ensures that the regulatory process is not undermined by deception and that the state can rely on the information provided to conduct its inquiries into the nature and voluntariness of the intended religious conversion.

260. (A) 3 only
The Act is specifically aimed at preventing conversions through illegal means such as force or threats. Voluntary conversion and inter-faith marriage without conversion are not prohibited by the law. Threatening to fire an employee to force them to convert is a clear example of coercion, which is a punishable offence. This focus ensures that the law targets only those actions that involve pressure or deceit while respecting the personal choices of individuals.

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269. (B) Yes, the procedure is the same for conversion and reconversion.
The Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam does not distinguish between converting to a new religion and returning to a previous or ancestral faith. Any change in religious identity is subject to the same legal requirements, including the sixty-day advance notice to the District Magistrate by both the individual and the presiding priest. This ensures that the state's regulatory framework for religious transitions is applied consistently across all types of conversions within the state.

270. (D) A political and media-coined phrase not found in the legal text of the Act.
While the 2021 Act is frequently discussed in public and media circles using the term anti-love jihad, this phrase is entirely absent from the official legal document. The law itself is titled the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam and focuses on the broader issue of prohibiting unlawful conversions through various fraudulent or coercive means. The media terminology reflects the political and social context surrounding the law rather than its formal legal title or language.

271. (A) The District Magistrate conducts an inquiry into the real intention and purpose of the conversion.
If any person files an objection to a planned conversion after the public notice is issued, the District Magistrate is legally required to investigate. This inquiry aims to determine whether the conversion is truly voluntary or if it is being driven by any of the prohibited means like force or fraud. This step is a key part of the state's oversight role, allowing for potential issues to be identified and addressed before the conversion takes place.

272. (B) Right to propagate not including conversion by fraudulent means.
The legal defense of the Act often relies on a specific interpretation of religious freedom. Proponents argue that while Article 25 allows for the propagation of one's faith, it does not grant a right to convert others through force, fraud, or allurement. They contend that the Act is constitutional because it only targets these 'unlawful' methods, thereby protecting the public order and the genuine religious freedom of individuals from deceptive or coercive practices.

273. (D) 10 years of imprisonment
To ensure a powerful deterrent against unlawful religious conversions, especially those involving vulnerable groups or mass activities, the 2021 Act provides for severe punishments. The maximum sentence can reach ten years of imprisonment, often accompanied by a substantial monetary fine. These heavy penalties highlight the state's view of unlawful conversion as a serious offence and its determination to use the full force of the law to prevent such practices within Madhya Pradesh.

274. (B) Provide a cooling-off period and allow for state scrutiny.
The mandatory sixty-day notice serves two main purposes: it gives the individual intending to convert a 'cooling-off' period to ensure they are making a well-considered decision, and it provides the state authorities with enough time to investigate the circumstances. By requiring this advance notification, the Act aims to prevent impulsive or forced conversions and allows for a formal administrative process to verify the voluntariness and legality of the religious transition.

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275. (B) They are subject to the same penal provisions as an individual.
The Act ensures personal accountability for those leading organizations involved in illegal activities. If an organization is found to be conducting unlawful mass conversions, its office bearers can be prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment and fines just like any other individual. This provision ensures that people cannot hide behind a corporate or organizational identity and that those in leadership positions are held directly responsible for any violations of the state's religious conversion laws.

276. (C) A term relying on common understanding, as the Act does not strictly define it.
Interestingly, the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam does not provide a specific, detailed legal definition of the word 'religion.' Instead, it operates on the common and generally accepted understanding of the term as a system of faith or worship. This approach allows

261. (B) The woman and children born out of a marriage that is declared null and void under this Act.
Even if a marriage is declared invalid due to an unlawful conversion, the Act includes provisions to protect the welfare of the individuals involved. It specifically grants maintenance rights to the woman and ensures that children born from such a marriage retain their rights to inheritance. These provisions are designed to ensure that the legal consequences of the Act do not lead to the financial abandonment or social marginalization of women and children.

262. (D) A police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.
To ensure that investigations into religious conversions are handled with a certain level of professionalism and responsibility, the Act mandates that only police officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector or higher can conduct them. This requirement is intended to prevent junior officers from being involved in these potentially sensitive cases and to ensure that the legal procedures are followed correctly by more experienced and accountable members of the state police force.

263. (A) Allurement
Offering tangible rewards like a high-paying job or a motorcycle as a condition for changing one's faith fits the Act's definition of 'allurement.' The law seeks to prohibit conversions that are essentially incentivized by material gain rather than spiritual conviction. This provision aims to protect the integrity of religion and prevent the exploitation of individuals' financial or material needs to drive changes in their religious identity within the state.

264. (B) The accused is considered guilty until proven innocent.
While not literally making a person guilty until proven otherwise, the reversal of the burden of proof means that the prosecution does not have to prove that the conversion was unlawful. Instead, the accused person must provide evidence in court to show that the conversion followed all legal procedures and was voluntary. This is a significant departure from standard criminal law principles and is intended to facilitate the prosecution of cases under this specific Act.

265. (B) 3, 4, 1, 2
The legal process for a voluntary conversion follows a specific order: first, the individual submits their declaration to the District Magistrate. This is followed by a period where an inquiry into any objections can be conducted. Only then can the actual conversion ceremony take place. Finally, the presiding priest must submit their own formal notification. This structured sequence is designed to allow the state to oversee the entire process from beginning to end.

266. (C) Burden of Proof–Lies on the complainant
Under the 2021 Act, the burden of proof does not lie on the complainant; rather, it is shifted to the accused person. This is one of the most distinctive and legally significant aspects of the law. All other pairs, such as the requirement for voluntary conversion declarations and the power to declare certain marriages null and void, correctly describe the major provisions of the Act as it is currently enforced in Madhya Pradesh.

267. (D) A temporary law promulgated by the Governor when the assembly is not in session.
The 2021 Act was initially introduced as an ordinance. An ordinance is a tool used by the executive branch to enact urgent laws when the state legislature is not currently meeting. It has the same legal force as an Act but must be approved by the assembly within a certain timeframe to remain in effect. This procedure allowed the state to implement the new religious conversion regulations immediately before formally passing them as an Act.

268. (B) Strictly curb conversions that are not voluntary and genuine.
The detailed requirements and heavy penalties in the 2021 Act demonstrate the state's commitment to strictly regulating religious transitions. By mandating advance notice and placing the burden of proof on the accused, the legislation aims to create a significant barrier to any conversion that might involve pressure, deceit, or material inducement. The law reflects a policy of high-level state oversight over religious choices to ensure they remain within the legally defined bounds of being voluntary.

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responsible. This means that friends, relatives, or members of an organization who help plan or execute a forced or fraudulent conversion can face the same severe jail terms and fines as the main perpetrator, ensuring a comprehensive legal reach.

285. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The provisions concerning marriage are some of the most stringent parts of the 2021 Act. By creating a legal presumption that certain marriages might be for conversion, the law places a significant burden on the individuals involved to prove their genuine intentions. This approach is intended to prevent what the state describes as deceptive practices where marriage is used as a vehicle for religious conversion through force, fraud, or prohibited material inducements.

286. (A) Propagation is sharing the tenets of a faith, while allurement involves offering a material inducement to convert.
The 2021 Act attempts to draw a clear line between the constitutional right to propagate religion and the illegal act of allurement. While one can freely share and talk about their religious beliefs, offering money, gifts, or other material benefits to convince someone to convert is strictly prohibited. This distinction is vital for protecting the spiritual nature of religious choice from being corrupted by commercial or materialistic incentives, according to the state's legislative intent.

287. (C) The District Magistrate
The District Magistrate is the central authority for the administrative implementation of the 2021 Act. This official is responsible for receiving the advance declarations from individuals and priests, conducting inquiries into any objections, and overseeing the overall compliance with the law's procedures at the district level. This role places the District Magistrate at the heart of the state's regulatory mechanism for religious conversions, ensuring that each case is formally documented and reviewed by the executive branch.

288. (A) Bharatiya Janata Party
The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam was introduced and passed under the administration of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The enactment of this law is consistent with the party's broader national policy platform concerning religious conversion and the protection of social and cultural values. This political context is essential for understanding the state government's motivations and its strategic legal approach to regulating religious transitions through more stringent and comprehensive state-level legislation.

289. (B) Make the priest an official party to the conversion process and accountable under the law.
By requiring the priest to submit their own declaration sixty days in advance, the Act ensures that the person performing the ceremony is legally identified and aware of their responsibilities. If the priest proceeds with a conversion that is later found to be unlawful, they cannot claim ignorance. This requirement makes the religious authority an active and accountable participant in the state-mandated regulatory process, discouraging them from conducting ceremonies that might violate the law.

290. (A) 2 only
The first statement is false because the Act only prohibits 'unlawful' conversions, not all conversions. The third statement is also false as the Act actually places the burden of proof on the accused person, not the complainant. Therefore, only the statement regarding the provisions for imprisonment and fines is correct. These penalties are the primary tools used by the state to enforce its regulations and deter forced, fraudulent, or incentivized religious transitions across Madhya Pradesh.

291. (A) The individual's right to choose their religion and the state's interest in preventing forced conversions.
The ongoing legal and social debate over the 2021 Act centers on how to balance two competing priorities. On one hand is the individual's fundamental freedom to change their faith, and on the other is the state's duty to protect its citizens from coercion and deceit. The Act represents a legislative attempt to manage this balance through detailed regulation, although critics argue that it leans too heavily toward state

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control at the expense of individual liberty and privacy.

292. (A) No, the Act only targets marriages solemnized for the purpose of unlawful conversion.
The Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam is not a general ban on inter-faith marriages. If two adults of different faiths marry without any conversion taking place, or if any conversion that does occur follows all the legal procedures and is genuinely voluntary, the Act does not apply. The law's specific focus is on those cases where marriage is used as a means or a cover for conversions achieved through prohibited methods like force, fraud, or allurement.

293. (C) Claiming that conversion will lead to a divine cure for a disease.
'Misrepresentation' in the context of the Act includes making false or exaggerated claims to induce a conversion. Telling a vulnerable person that changing their religion will miraculously cure a physical illness or solve all their problems is considered a form of deceptive practice. The law aims to prohibit these types of psychological manipulations, ensuring that any decision to change one's faith is based on honest information and genuine personal belief rather than false promises or spiritual misinformation.

294. (A) Autonomy and agency of the adult individual
The provision allowing parents to file complaints about the religious choices of their adult children is one of the most controversial aspects of the 2021 Act. Critics argue that this treats adults as if they are not capable of making their own decisions about their faith. They contend that this undermines the individual's personal agency and autonomy, potentially allowing family pressure to interfere with what should be a private and independent choice made by a mature person.

295. (B) An Act to regulate religious conversion and prohibit unlawful conversion.
This statement accurately captures the dual purpose of the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam. While the law provides a formal process for voluntary conversions, its primary focus is on creating a robust legal framework to identify and punish conversions that occur through force, fraud, allurement, or misrepresentation. By combining regulation with prohibition, the Act aims to ensure that all religious transitions within the state are transparent, documented, and truly based on the individual's free will.

296. (A) Paternalistic and regulatory
The 2021 Act reflects a governance model where the state takes an active role in overseeing the religious decisions of its citizens. By requiring prior notification and allowing for state inquiry into the 'voluntariness' of a conversion, the government acts as a regulator of spiritual transitions. This paternalistic approach is based on the idea that the state must intervene to protect citizens from deceptive or coercive influences that could compromise their genuine religious freedom and personal choices.

297. (B) A certain level of seniority and maturity in handling such sensitive cases.
Given the potential social and communal implications of cases involving religious conversion, the Act ensures they are not handled by the most junior members of the police force. By requiring an officer of at least the rank of Sub-Inspector, the law aims to bring a higher degree of experience and administrative oversight to the investigation process. This requirement is intended to ensure that the sensitive nature of these cases is respected and that the investigations are thorough and professional.

298. (B) Bail is not a matter of right and is at the discretion of the court.
Classifying the offences under the Act as non-bailable means that an arrested person cannot simply be released by the police. Instead, they must apply for bail before a judge, who will then decide based on the facts of the case and the severity of the allegations. This legal status ensures that the accused is kept in custody unless a court is convinced that granting bail is appropriate, reflecting the state's view of unlawful conversion as a serious crime.

299. (C) Regular criminal court
Violations of the Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam are prosecuted within the standard criminal justice system of Madhya Pradesh. This means that cases are heard in regular criminal courts, where the rules of evidence and procedure apply, subject to the Act's specific provision on the

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burden of proof. This ensures that the accused has access to the standard judicial process and that the cases are decided by judges following established legal principles and state legislation.

300. (B) Individual liberty and community interests
The legal and public debate surrounding the 2021 Act centers on a fundamental question of constitutional law: where should the line be drawn between personal freedom and state regulation? Proponents argue the state must act to protect social harmony and prevent coercive practices, while critics believe the law's intrusive requirements violate individual autonomy and privacy. This ongoing conflict reflects the challenge of balancing the rights of the individual with the state's interest in maintaining public order.

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the law to apply broadly to various spiritual and religious traditions without getting bogged down in narrow technical or theological definitions within the legal text of the Act.

277. (B) The fundamental rights to privacy, choice, and religion under the Indian Constitution
The most significant legal challenges to the 2021 Act are based on constitutional grounds. Critics argue that the law's stringent requirements and the state's intrusive inquiry into an individual's spiritual life violate the fundamental right to privacy and the right to freedom of choice. These cases, often brought before the High Court and Supreme Court, seek to determine if the state's regulatory measures are a proportionate and constitutional response to the issue of unlawful conversion.

278. (C) A person, after reading religious scriptures, decides to change their faith and informs the DM as required.
The Act is designed to target conversions achieved through prohibited means like force, fraud, or inducements. A person who undergoes a genuine, voluntary spiritual change and follows all the legally mandated notification procedures is acting within the law. Such cases are unlikely to trigger a criminal investigation because they fulfill the Act's primary requirement that conversions must be based on free will and be transparently reported to the state authorities.

279. (A) Using a position of authority or a special relationship to influence a person's decision to convert.
'Undue Influence' is a specific legal concept included in the Act to address situations where a person might not be physically forced but is still pressured to convert. This can happen in relationships where one person has power over another, such as an employer over an employee or a teacher over a student. The law aims to prevent the misuse of such authority to drive religious changes that are not entirely voluntary on the part of the subordinate person.

280. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Act defines specific consequences for different violations: failing to provide the required notice for a voluntary conversion is a procedural violation, unlawfully converting a minor leads to enhanced penalties, marriages for conversion can be declared invalid by a court, and organizations involved in mass conversion can lose their legal status. This systematic approach ensures that the law addresses both individual and organized efforts to bypass or violate the state's religious conversion regulations.

281. (C) Public order and health
Under the Indian Constitution, state governments have the primary responsibility for maintaining public order. The 2021 Act is an exercise of this power, as the state argues that unlawful and coercive religious conversions can lead to social tension and communal disharmony. By regulating conversions, the state aims to maintain peace and stability within its borders, which is considered an essential part of its duty to uphold public order and ensure the well-being of its citizens.

282. (B) The family and society
By allowing parents and siblings to file complaints, the 2021 Act acknowledges that a person's religious identity is often deeply connected to their family and community. This provision reflects the state's view that an unlawful or deceptive conversion is not just a personal matter but something that can cause distress to the family and potentially disrupt social harmony. It broadens the legal standing for reporting suspected violations, ensuring that family members can take action on behalf of their relatives.

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283. (A) It is an Act in force in Madhya Pradesh.
Despite ongoing legal challenges and public debate, the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrata Adhiniyam, 2021, is currently an active law in the state. It has been passed by the legislative assembly and received the necessary assent. This means that all its provisions, including the notification requirements for conversion and the penalties for unlawful acts, are legally binding and are being implemented by the state's administrative and law enforcement agencies.

284. (B) Liable for the same punishment as the person carrying out the conversion.
The Act takes a tough stance on everyone involved in an unlawful conversion. It specifies that any person who aids, abets, or counsels the commission of an offence under the law is equally